Farm Income Shows Big Gain

A gain of 156 per cent in 13 years is the record of Klamath's agricultural income, according to authoritative estimates made by County Agent Charles A. Henderson. Total income from all agricultural sources in 1922 was $1,837,466, while that in 1935 was $6,800,000. These 13 years have seen many changes in the picture of agriculture in the Klamath county. In 1922 this was known chiefly as a livestock center, and crop production was incidental. Since then crop production has come rapidly to the fore, and an old notion, held by many people, that conditions weren't particularly favorable to that kind of agriculture here, has been thrown overboard entirely.

A Great Resource

A great and sustaining resource of the Klamath country is its agriculture, and it is to serve the agricultural community that THE HERALD AND NEWS publish this special section.

The articles appearing here-in were prepared by farmers' committees of the recent agricultural outlook conference held here. They contain information that is not only interesting to farmers, but much of it will be found worth while reading by all interested in the economic welfare of the Klamath Basin.

We believe it is a section worth preserving, for the vast amount of information, statistical and otherwise, appearing within it.

Crop Farming Moves Up Here

Acreage of 50 per cent over those of 1922. Grain production has not decreased, despite the gain in potato production. There have been interesting new developments, such as expansion of the turkey and small seeds industries.

Quoting County Agent Henderson, the best authority on Klamath agriculture:

"During the 13-year period, there has been a decided change in public sentiment toward general farming operations and at the present time the entire district, extending from the northern part of Klamath county to the southern part of Toklahom, is particularly enthusiastic about the farming outlook and intensified production of agricultural products."
INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

For Real Economy These New Low-Priced Trucks Lead All Others

Let's Take Model C-20, 133-in. Wheelbase
Chassis—Standard Equipment

$575 F.O.B. Factory
Also Available in 157 in. Wheelbase

The new low-priced 1 to 1 1/2-ton Model C-20 carries on the International economy tradition. It brings to truck buyers all the proved economy of former Internationals, together with new beauty of line and many mechanical refinements. It has strength without excess weight, and an abundance of power for emergencies. The four-speed transmission adapts it to a greater variety of service. Two wheelbases—133 and 157 inches—permit the mounting of a wide selection of body types.

This new International features hardened exhaust-valve seat inserts, cam-and-lever steering gear, and full-floating rear axle. While the C-20 is a new model, its 4-cylinder engine is well-known to thousands of International users. Bakers, laundrymen, retailers, and others whose delivery service calls for a great many stops, have found this dependable engine a big factor in reducing their delivery costs.

Phone us for a demonstration of the Model C-20.

For the Hardest Kind of Work
The McCormick-Deering Model T-40

Diesel TracTractor

Here is good news for crawler tractor users who need heavy-duty performance at the lowest possible cost per hour. International Harvester engineers have adapted the Diesel principle to TracTractor operation. No auxiliary engine of any kind is used. The International Harvester Diesel engine is characterized by remarkable ease of starting and quick conversion to low-grade fuel. In fact, the shift from gasoline to Diesel is almost entirely automatic.

Using low-grade fuel, you can now couple exceptional economy of operation with the economy of maintenance for which TracTractors are celebrated.

Ask us for complete details concerning the new McCormick-Deering Diesel TracTractor.

J. W. KERNS
724 So. Sixth St. Phone 557-J
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curlee Suits</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>When you buy a Curlee Suit for $25, you are getting all that can be built into a suit at this price. All wool fabrics and expert tailoring. Choose from medium, light or colors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Congo Cloth Suits</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>Single or double breasted models in plain or fancy backs. Congo cloth is this season's popular fabric. You'll like the appearance and service from Congo cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Flannel Slacks</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
<td>Classic or pleated front for summer sport wear. Look cool and are cool—and a real value!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikini Suits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Suits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimsuits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Summer Sandals</td>
<td>$3.45</td>
<td>The newest, smartest, sportiest sandals shown this season. White of course in high, medium and flat heel. Linen or kid skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Swim Suits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essley Shirts</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
<td>With the original Truhenting Collar, giving you a trim, fresh collar line at all times—and the variety and quality of the fabrics—all guaranteed not to shrink or fade. Make Essley shirts a real value!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's White Oxfords</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
<td>You'll surely want a pair of white oxfords for the 4th. The Golden Rule Men's Shoe Dept. is showing new styles in white oxfords at $2.95 to $4.95.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's White Oxfords</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Slacks</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
<td>You'll need slacks for your outings this summer. They're not only practical but smartly styled. Waist or Bib style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Slacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return to Normal Conditions Now Held in Prospect for Beef

The present outlook for beef in Klamath county demand and supply are concerned, indicates a return to normal conditions. During the past few years prices have been rather low and still are at the present time, but indications point toward an upward trend for the next few years. The average for the United States and Klamath county is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Klamath County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>55,740,000</td>
<td>777,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>55,377,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>59,144,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total beef and beef consumed in the United States is as follows:
- 1928: 5,872,119,000 pounds
- 1929: 5,774,119,000 pounds
- 1930: 5,700,119,000 pounds
- 1931: 5,446,119,000 pounds
- 1932: 5,173,000,000 pounds
- 1933: 5,112,000,000 pounds
- 1934: 5,568,446,090 pounds
- 1935: 5,537,819,000 pounds
- 1936: 4,776,615,000 pounds
- 1937: 4,251,908,000 pounds

The estimated value of cattle in 1935 in Klamath county was $11,500,000.

Grain field attacked by grasshoppers showing complete destruction at the root and where destroyed never accepted and used in grasscutter control, barley turning a liability into an asset.

Turkey Industry of Klamath County Is Expanding Rapidly

Oregon produces approximately 750,000 turkeys, and the demand for meat and for market outside the state. Turkey growers are making a change to modern methods of incubation, housing and feeding in an effort to make the product marketable. Turkey from hatching to market are not balanced, growth and finishing feed. The trend toward larger commercial farms in the hands of fewer operators and a depletion in the number of range-reared birds.

The turkey crop of 1935 had a maximum of 14,000,000 birds in the United States. Oregon turkey growers have the advantage of experienced, reasonably priced feeds, climate and green feed.

Turkey Growing Short Term Business

Turkey industry is a short term business during periods of good prices only making little money and during periods of low prices there is a general stream of marginal and lower operators. There are the high and low prices in short and the business adjust itself more quickly than many other agricultural enterprises.

In addition to a thorough study of economic conditions affecting the turkey industry, the successful grower is one who fortunate his business with proven management practices, knowledge of disease control, overcoming known hazards, utilizing every advantage of turkey meat, and making the best use of available markets.

Suggestions Made for Improving Prosperity

1. Brooding stock should be at least 2 to 3 weeks early in the fall and kept separated from the market flock during the fattening period. The stock should be given brooders' mash from early January throughout the breeding season. The oldest breeding stock should be used to produce crossbred pullets. Turkeys should be crossbred and used on ground recently used. The greatest amount of producing turkeys can be reduced materially by producing, using, and selling stock at the growing period. Turkey meat is a good food and a good form.

2. Turkey prices are depressed each year through the arrival on the market gift turkeys. No turkeys should be killed for market until they are properly finished in both flesh and feathering.

3. Small breed is necessary to properly produce a good feed efficiency of turkey. Beginners often thinking in terms of profit rather than cost. Growers should generally speaking, provide turkeys to the extent of the cost of one bushel of feed for each market turkey.

4. There are disease hazards with turkey industry, but the most common ones are foot-and-mouth disease. All turkeys should be screened and housed in the most efficient manner. Each of these hazards can be controlled with a minimum loss, and growers are urged to protect their investments by having an adequate diagnosis made of disease outbreaks as soon as possible.

5. Turkey stealing is a growing problem among which produce turkeys and movements new in under way, fostered by growers to make turkeys.
**Outlook for Sheep Business**

**More Favorable Than in Years**

In Klamath county the range sheep business has been an unprofitable enterprise during the past few years. It appears, however, that prices are on an upward trend with prospects looking more favorable for the next few years. Under favorable weather conditions sheep numbers probably will increase for the next few years.

The 1935 lamb crop in the western states was the smallest ever since 1931 but under favorable conditions, sheep numbers probably will increase for the next few years.

The following table showing the per capita for 1926 to 1934 is estimated, carried about 122,658 ewes. In 1926, valued at approximately $710,000. It is estimated this total more than utilities available range. The average wool clip is seven pounds per ewe and the lamb crop has averaged nearly 150 per cent at marketing time, a figure consistent with satisfactory from the standpoint of efficient production. Starks generally consider one of the chief sheep disease problems in Klamath county. At the present time an adequate solution is known and it is recommended that Oregon State College conduct further experimental work on this malady under range conditions. The percentage of lambs will be increased if dry ewes are handled carefully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>KlamathCounty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>39,524,000</td>
<td>5,012,000</td>
<td>54,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>48,524,000</td>
<td>4,012,000</td>
<td>63,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>63,524,000</td>
<td>5,012,000</td>
<td>73,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>73,524,000</td>
<td>5,012,000</td>
<td>80,583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wool production in the United States for 1932 was four per cent less than the five-year average 1928-1932; 1934. Stocks of wool in the United States are considerably smaller than in 1932 and below the five-year average, whereas the world production of wool is still about three per cent under 1934 and below the five-year average.

The average wool clip per capita for 1932, 1933 and 1934 was 4.07 pounds. In 1936 it was 4.93 pounds.

**Table 3. Average Lamb Prices for 1930-1933**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>9.45</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>9.48</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cletrac Crawler Tractors**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GAS, DIESEL OR LOW GRADE FUEL CRAWLER TRACTORS ON THE MARKET.

RADIATOR GUARD AND CRANK CASE GUARD ARE STANDARD EQUIPMENT ON ALL CLETRACS.

ONLY CLETRACS HAVE CONTROLLED DIFFERENTIAL STEERING — ONE PIECE TRACK SHOES — OVER 20 OTHER "TIME TRIED" FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION.

**Mitchell Lewis & Staver**

Distributor of Nationally Known Lines of Farm Equipment in Klamath Basin

**Adapte Repair Stocks and Service to Avoid Operating Delays**

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

PHONE 430
Expansion of Truck Crops Held Logical

During 1914 there were about 800 acres of truck crops in Kiamath county, the value of these crops being estimated from $118,000 to $200,000.

Truck crops can be expanded in Kiamath county from the standpoint of specialization, and most growers are giving serious thought to the cultivation of this type of produce. However, it is essential that certain crops be grown, giving consideration to the type of soil and the type of farming he might do.

These crops can include the gradually increasing number of the population in towns as well as of Kiamath truck crops are consumed in local markets.

Certain vegetables are produced in sufficient quantity for local consumption or to the extent which conditions justify, considering harvesting, storage, marketing and weather conditions. The list includes lettuce, carrots, spinach, radishes, turnips, kohlrabi, cabbage, asparagus, and green beans.

Black sandy loam, well drained, is the principal soil that is now used for commercial truck crops in this section. Although the light sandy soil is gradually coming into use, it must be kept in mind that this latter soil must be built up, fertilization being possible with manures varying from 10 to 30 pounds per acre.

The farmer desiring to grow truck crops should not lease farther than eight miles from the place where he intends to market his products, unless he plans shipping to outside points.

The average size of farm should vary from 10 to 15 acres, depending upon the ability of the farmer, his equipment, and the crops he may be growing.

Due to the differences in soil types, air currents, and elevation throughout the county, no definite rules can be recommended. Because of the short growing season, the farmer must be careful that the time of planting crops is fixed. It does not mean desirable, unless one has considerable capital to install glass houses for the production of vegetables.

Kiamath (9x11) boys show prize beef

Kiamath county is now one of the leading beet sugar producing counties in the United States.

---

Golden Rule Stores

ECONOMISTS IN DISTRIBUTION

THE NAME OUR POLICY

You Can Dress Up for the 4th and Save Money Now

At These Special Prices

Tom Sawyer Shirts 79c

New sport shirts in broadcloth with short sleeves and sport collar. Also a new lot of Tow Sawyer dress shirts in plain and fancy broadcloth. Sizes 6 to 12 years—10½ to 14½ neck sizes, 79c.

Boys' Wash Slacks $1.39

Sanforized shrunken in light suitings, flaked, checks and plaids. Others with pleated fronts at $1.65. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

New Hats for the 4th

White and pastels including numerous styles in small, medium and large shapes. Straws and felts, $1.95 to 2.95.

4th of July Bunting

Fast colors—Something new in colored bunting. You can decorate without fear of rain because our bunting is absolutely fast colors—in color, red, white and blue—stars and stripes. 2 yards for 25c.
Noxious Weed List Detailed

The most important noxious weeds in Klamath County are: perennial--white top, Russian hopweed, wild morning glory, Canada thistle, poverty weed, leafy spurge, and quick grass. Another perennially important weed is bull thistle, which is a biennial. Of the various annual weeds, field pennycress is perhaps the most serious.

Hannchen Big Barley Leader

Hannchen barley was introduced into the Klamath Basin by the county agent's office in 1924. At the present time, 75 to 80 per cent of the entire acreage is of this variety. It will also be remembered that the maximum prices received for barley in 1925 was for this variety.

Alsike Clover
Seed Gaining

Alsike clover for seed is increasing each year and should be of very important agricultural industry within the next five years.

Spud Value
Once Small

The value of the potato crop on the Klamath project in 1933, as given by the Bureau of Reclamation, was $26,220. This same source also gives the value of the crop in 1935 at $25,164.419.

To date approximately 37,900 pounds of potato seed have been mixed and distributed in Klamath County for control of ground squirrels this season. This is the largest quantity that has been used in the county in any one season for several years. Squirrel poisoning season will be practically all over July 1st.

Famous Klamath County钠ed gem potatoes comprise over 99 percent of all potatoes grown in the Klamath Basin.

Cricket's are used as watch dogs in Japan, because they stop chirping at the slightest disturbance.

Tremendous increase in turkey production has taken place in Klamath County during the past five years. Due mainly to the use of these birds in pest control.

The cod lays an average of 5,000,000 eggs during the spawning season.

In some shops of Canton, China, potatoes are sold singly, in bales, or even in quarters.
ENJOY
The Warm Summer Evenings at
Lakeshore Inn
Where Cool Breezes Prevail
Good Tasty Foods
Excellent Music
Fine Dance Floor
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Enjoy Your 4th
IN KLAMATH FALLS
LAKESHORE INN

REMEMBER
THE DATES
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Klamath’s Great
Celebration
RODEO
SPORTS
CIRCUS (RUBBER)
PARADES
AND MANY OTHER ATTRACTIONS
KLAMATH BILLIARDS

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All of Our Stock of
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At Wholesale Prices
For Cash Only
While They Last

Come in and see if we have your size in stock. Most sizes are available at this time. Here’s your chance to save.

Buy Now!

Special
6.00x16 GOODYEAR 4-PLY.
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Garden Hose
New Stock Just Arrived
50 ft. Heavy Duty Hose, complete with fittings.
Cash Only $2.99
25 ft. Heavy Duty Hose, complete with fittings.
Cash Only $1.36

Jack’s Tire Shop
E. E. “Jack” BENNER, Prop.
316 So. Sixth St. Day Phone 167 Night Phone 1125
Farm Income in Klamath County

About Evenly Divided Between Products of Crops and Animals

The cash farm income of Klamath county is approximately $10,000 per farm, which includes $7,000 from crops and $3,000 from livestock. However, the income from crops is a small part of the total income, with livestock products accounting for about three-quarters of the total income.

Stockmen are interested in the cash farm income of Klamath county, which includes the sale of livestock products. The cash farm income is estimated to be around $10,000 per farm, with crops accounting for about one-third of the total income. However, the cash farm income is a small part of the total income, with livestock products accounting for about three-quarters of the total income.

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- EFFICIENCY - ECONOMY

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---SHIRTS---
---ETC.---

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Frames Windows Doors Cabinets Store Fixtures Glass Cabinet Hardware

Let Us Give You An Estimate On Your Mill Work and Glass.

NO. 1 INSURANCE

You sell your No. 1 Spuds for more than you sell your 2's for—You make the same distinction in selling eggs, turkeys, calves, or anything else you market.

You have grades in Insurance as well. It is as hard for you to tell a number 1 insurance policy from a number 2 insurance policy as it is for an insurance man to tell a number 1 potato from a 2 or a cull.

For 11 years just past I have been selling No. 1 Insurance from the same location. It may cost more than others but when you need it, it is there to give you the protection you bargained for without ifs, ands or quibbles. That ought to be worth the extra cost.

M. L. Johnson
406 Main St. GENERAL INSURANCE Phone 2161 KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Rodeo All Three Days
During Klamath Falls' 4th Celebration July 3 - 4 - 5
American Legion 4th Celebration Committee

HOWARD R. PERRIN Architect

Phone 250-J Klamath Falls Underwood Bldg.
Dairy Cows Show Steady Gain
But Expansions Held Logical

The number of dairy cows of milking age in the United States, as indicated in the following table, is shown to steadily increase since 1920. This table also gives the number of dairy cows for the United States, eleven western states, and Oregon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Eleven Western States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Klamath County</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>61,512,000</td>
<td>17,356,000</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>15,356,000</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>1,045</td>
</tr>
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<td>33,900</td>
<td>1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>15,356,000</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>1,045</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>15,356,000</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>1,045</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: An increase would result if cows were not in the United States, eleven western states, and Oregon. 1930-36, Livestock. Mont and Wool Market Statistics.

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Klamath county can be measured fairly accurately because practically all milk produced in handled by factories located in the county. Information obtained indicates that the production of butter in 1935 was approximately 16,000 pounds less than local needs, the shortage being imported. Manufacturing facilities in the county are good and there is no apparent need for their expansion. It appears that prices for the past six years period.

(Continued on page 22)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portland</th>
<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

old-fashioned, neighborly, friendliness plus modern efficiency

Earl Whitlock
Funeral Home
Klamath Falls
Development of Last Twelve Years Boosts Potato Acreage Throughout Klamath Country

In the Klamath basin there were nearly 18,000 acres of potatoes in 1931. In 1934 shipments from the county were 11,100 tons. This condition is the result of development of the past 12 years. In 1922, the county was on an import basis, shipping only 2,500 bushels of potatoes.

In the Klamath basin, which includes Tule Lake, Klamath Falls, and other areas under irrigation, the amount of potatoes planted is approximately one-third of the entire agricultural income of the county. It is believed that 4,000 ears should be the shipment from the county and 5,000 ears the shipment from the basin. Approximately 10 acres of these shipments go to California and the other 15 per cent are scattered throughout southern Oregon and the Willamette valley. From the 1933 crop, about 15 per cent will be scattered in western Oregon.

The following table shows the

| Origin of 1934 Carrot Potato Shipments in the Klamath Basin |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Adams Point       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Airport           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Dairy              |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Debinger          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Dyer              |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Drake             |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Field             |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Hooley            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Klamath Falls     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Malheur           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Malone            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Morris            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Midland           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Oregon            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Pine Grove        |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Prior Lake        |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| St. Benedict      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Toko Lake         |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Carrots     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Track             |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Carrots     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |

affairs is planted and stands usually remained four or five years in the field. Although some potatoes were grown for two or three years after the affairs, they were generally grown for one year in the field. This is generally not the case in Oregon, where potato production is usually limited to one year.

Average yields of potatoes in Oregon are generally lower than in California. In 1934, the average yield in Oregon was 19 bushels per acre, while in California it was 45 bushels per acre. The average yield in Oregon was about 10 bushels per acre, with some fields yielding as high as 45 bushels per acre.

The cost of producing potatoes in Oregon is generally lower than in California. In 1934, the cost of producing potatoes in Oregon was about $1 per bushel, while in California it was about $3 per bushel. The cost of producing potatoes in Oregon is generally lower than in California, due to the lower labor costs and lower transportation costs.

The potato market is generally larger in California than in Oregon. In 1934, the potato market in California was about 600 acres, while in Oregon it was about 60 acres. The potato market in California is generally larger than in Oregon, due to the larger potato production and the larger market for potatoes.

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Small Seed Business Moves Ahead in Klamath Basin Area

Seed production in Klamath area has increased, conditions being adapted to the growing of various small seed crops, demand for which is increasing and the trend is to increase production.

Alfalfa Clover, a hardy Crop

As alfalfa clover is an important crop and production is increasing, the market for this seed has increased, and the demand for seed is increasing. It is believed that an early clipping is necessary and that the seed should be obtained from the first cutting. In this way a dainty seed, which is desirable, will be obtained.

Alfalfa Offers Opportunity

During the past few years alfalfa has grown for hay purposes only, although there are several sections of the county, especially the drier ones, that are adapted to the production of seed.

To obtain a seed crop from alfalfa, it is necessary to have a clean field. This can be accomplished by less irrigation, water-plowing, harrowing, clipping, fertilizing, and dressing, seed raising, and harvesting. The United States Bureau of plant industry has been sending out a list of alfalfa clover seed which is now being sold in the United States.

These tables clearly show that the United States is on an export basis, but it is anticipated that this district could increase its production and still find a market in the United States. This is due to the fact that seed grown here is of exceptionally fine quality and color.

Klamath alfalfa clover seed holds a favorite position in Oregon because of its quality, the seed being obtained by the grower and free from the troublesome weeds—alder, buckhorn, and goosefoot. There is no need for the grower to plow and planing to get the seed clean, and the seed is free from leachures of white and Lodzite, and other species. It is believed that the quality of seed can be maintained by the grower. Only part of the high quality seed should be planted and the ground must be free from weeds. It is recommended that every possible means of maintaining this quality be exercised by the producers. Up to the present time no inferior grade of seed has been produced, and the quality will be maintained in the future, and the market for alfalfa clover seed will be improved.

The federal program of soil improvement may increase the demand for alfalfa clover seed, as it is believed that an early clipping is necessary and that the seed should be obtained from the first cutting. In this way a dainty seed, which is desirable, will be obtained.

After planting large acreage, it is recommended that anyone interested should experiment with small plots so that more definite information may be obtained. Clover is recommended for irrigated land, and sods for dry land conditions and also for irrigated land. Seed should be planted alone. This seed is used on low hills and terraces for the production of clover. In this way a dainty seed, which is desirable, will be obtained.

Pro Crops Not Important

There have not been grown successfully in Klamath county for some purposes because of the following reasons: First, the quality of the seed is not as high as the quality of the seed grown in other sections of Oregon. Second, the quality of the seed grown in this county is very poor. Third, the quality of the seed grown in this county is very poor. Fourth, the quality of the seed grown in this county is very poor.

Possibility of aerial injury. Growers would have to compete with the growing of peas and clover for the market. Peas would not compete with any of the clover or alfalfa from a market standpoint.

Crested Wheat Grass in Experimental Stage

Crested wheat grass is a crop that is adaptable to both irrigated and dry land conditions. It is highly recommended because of the following reasons: First, it is a hardy crop and the results obtained on dry land are very favorable. Second, the crop under normal conditions producing approximately 100 pounds of seed per acre. It is of high value with a permanence of 20 to 30 years. If used in a field of wheat, it tends to crowd out the wheat grass. It is difficult, in some cases, however, to obtain a stand under dry conditions.

For best results in obtaining a seed crop this grass should be sown in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart at the rate of three to five seeds per square foot. This grass, if planted in drills, rows at the rate of 25 to 30 seeds per square foot, will produce an excellent hay, or forage crop.

There is some demand for alfalfa grass and red clover clover for use on our alfalfa land and a limited amount of seed could be marketed locally.

Other grasses that are being grown successfully in this country are Kentucky, bluegrass, bent grass, broom grass, and sweet clover.

Transplants Involve

Hauler, "Pod" Long worked in Malheur county for 38 days in May transplanting beavers. He took 14 beavers from irrigation ditches and canals, where they were doing considerable damage and transplanted them to places where they would be of considerable benefit. Plans for extensive live-beaver work in cooperation with the forest service and Oregon state game commission are being formulated. The game commission also recently purchased 30 live-beaver traps for this work.

Million of Crickets to Die

RENO, (UPB) - a million or more crickets will be killed in a statewide drive against insect pests. The crickets are hosed against a 24-mile long fence which forms them into separate egg boxes, where they are either imported or given given earth balls.

Hog-merchant butterflies lay their eggs on the fence, and the last egg batch is so that the claim may not be broken.
Prospects for Hog Raising in Klamath County Encouraging

The hog situation throughout the United States is rather quiet as yet. The end of the depression trend in hog production, which began in the fall of 1935, appears to be reached with the small pig crop in the spring of 1936, but whether production will be expected during 1936 and 1937. The general optimism, however, is that prices of hogs and hogs will be higher. The confidence in the corn belt will undoubtedly indicate that the increase in hog production will not be more than 25 to 30 per cent, which would place the 1937 crop at a little smaller than the 1936-35 production.

Improvement in consumer demand is expected, but little improvement in the present restricted foreign outlet is in prospect. Exports back from the United States in the hog marketing year 1935-36 totaled $105,000,000, or a decrease of 73 per cent over the preceding year. The pool indicates that hog exports during 1935-36 reduced. United States exports of pork in the marketing year 1935-36 have been from 26,000,000 to 29,000,000, or a decrease of 73 per cent over 1934.

The hog export cycle has been reached and improvements in foreign conditions will begin to appear in 1935-36, which will cause a demand for foreign market hog production. Exports of feed and hog products by the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Klamath County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>64,700,000 lbs</td>
<td>316,952 lbs</td>
<td>4,827 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>93,927,000 lbs</td>
<td>392,020 lbs</td>
<td>5,972 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>271,937,000 lbs</td>
<td>932,040 lbs</td>
<td>11,951 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports of hogs and hog products by the United States:

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<th>United States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Klamath County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>11,540,000 lbs</td>
<td>21,000 lbs</td>
<td>300 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,975,000 lbs</td>
<td>42,000 lbs</td>
<td>1,950 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>2,975,000 lbs</td>
<td>40,000 lbs</td>
<td>1,950 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>2,975,000 lbs</td>
<td>40,000 lbs</td>
<td>1,950 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wheat, Barley and Oats Most Important of Grain Varieties

Among the more important grains produced in the Klamath area are wheat, barley, and oats. Grains grown in the Klamath basin are confined largely to the Klamath area, most of which lies in northern California. A certain amount of wheat, however, is grown on irrigated farms in the regular farm rotation as a nurse crop for alfalfa and other legumes.

Jersey is estimated that only about 6,000 acres of wheat are now grown in Klamath county on contract to produce a yield of 60 bushels or more, or 3,076,040 bushels, based on an average yield of 10 bushels per acre.

The most important crop is wheat, and the chief grain variety is the Klamath County Winter wheat. Wheat, barley, and oats are as good or better than the chief grain varieties.

In the Weal usually is profitable. In the Weal usually is profitable. In the Weal usually is profitable. In the Weal usually is profitable.

The number of pigs in the litter is a good deal to do with setting costs. Assuming that the total cost of maintaining a brood sow, allowing for far interest, labor, housing, labor charge, feed, and labor, is $25, the number of pigs per week would cost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Cost (Per Pig)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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</table>

Having the sow farrow as a pen

Careful consideration should be given to rotating the 10 acres of barley as hay by the value of the barley produced in this district. As is the market for barley, there is market for it in the Pacific northwest for good livestock and for pork market.

Wheat in the sack with farm store in the background on the Klamath project

Wheat, Barley and Oats Most Important of Grain Varieties

The standard variety of oats now used is the Galmot. The major part of the oats raised in the district is used on the leased lands of the United States. The crop is valued from 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

Cost of raising oats in the Klamath basin is $25 to $30 per acre. There is no local demand for oats in the Klamath basin.

Secondary growth is usually used for hay, or for stock feed. The hay is valued from $75 to $85 per ton. The crop is valued from 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

Cost of producing oats in the Klamath basin is $25 to $30 per acre. The crop is valued from $75 to $85 per ton. The crop is valued from 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

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Hay One of Klamath’s Leading Crops; Thick Stands Necessary

The production of hay is considered an important industry in Klamath county. A prerequisite of good hay is obtaining thick stands, for instance with alfalfa. The usual planting consists of from 10 to 14 pounds of seed per acre of certified timothy alfalfa, which is recommended for irrigated lands. Ladak alfalfa is recommended for both dry and irrigated lands. The use of alfalfa seed is to be discouraged.

In order to make good quality hay, alfalfa should be cut in about the one-third bloom stage. It is advisable to have a rake following the mower by not longer than two hours and get it into the shocks before the leaves have a chance to dry and become discolored from the weather. It should be left in the stack from five to six days, considering weather conditions. It must be borne in mind that the best hay is obtained when most of the leaves are intact on the stems.

In some districts, especially Klamath Lake, it is necessary to turn the shocks to the dampness of the ground. When turning of shocks is practiced, only that amount which will be stacked that day should be turned.

The use of clover is to be encouraged from the standpoint of good yields and soil fertility.

Other hay, such as barley or oats, hay or grass, barley hay to particular being very good for dairy feed. It should be cut when the kernels in the dough stage, the kernel shriveling to about half its normal size and making excellent feed, but it is very difficult to determine the exact time of cutting to get the proper cure. On reclaimed lands in Klamath county, rye has proved to be the best grain for hay.

No hay should be imported from non-reclaimed districts because of the alfalfa weevil. The Klamath area, at the present time, is free from the alfalfa weevil and every precaution should be taken to prevent its introduction. It is recommended that every possible precaution be exercised for feeding out hay on the farm.

Pasture Irrigated Lands

Practically all of the soils under irrigation may be used successfully for pasture. Many of the thin lands, wet places, and somewhat alkaline soils may be more profitably used for pasture than any other crop. There are various plans which may be used for pasture, certain legumes, such as white clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover, available in combination with certain permanent grasses.

(Continued on page 23)
It Pays To S

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ALL STEEL - for long life!

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PARADE
CONTESTS
SPORTS

July 3 - 4 - 5

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The reasons for the "Caterpillar" Tractor's extra load-pulling capacity are: (1) Light-treading, geared-to-the-ground traction of broad tracks—even on loose, mellow plowed ground; (2) The heavy-duty "Caterpillar" Engine, built to team with non-slip traction and deliver full power week after week, month after month without failure; (3) Simplified design—fewer, yet stronger parts, with greater resistance to wear and breakage.

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County Carries on Vigorous Struggle Against Weed Pests

Considerable attention should be placed upon the matter of weed control in Klamath county, the county having been named a "weed control area" with the following weeds listed: bermudagrass, Canada thistle, European hopweed, White top spiny and American cocklebur, quickgrass, and dodder. It is recommended that at least two weed inspectors be maintained in the county, and applications be made by the county for an extra-year weed control program.

Most of these weeds can be controlled to some extent by cultivation, planting at the time the weeds have reached the bloom stage, or spraying first, raking, then using a chemical and later plowing. This program is to be followed by cultivation, spring tooth harrowing, or other methods at regular intervals as soon as any foliage appears. Shallow cultivation, however, during the growing season is necessary to prevent weed development. The use of "row" clumps, such as potatoes with careful cultivation, will eradicate Canada thistle and quickgrass. The use of chemicals is to be encouraged.

Good results have been obtained by applying sodium chlorate in dry form to the soil in the fall. Two to four pounds per square rod are necessary except for bermudagrass and white top, which require five to six pounds. The chemical should be applied uniformly over the area. The use of sodium chlorate in the dry form practically eliminates the hazard of fire. Best results in the use of spray on white top have been obtained by applying a fine spray at high pressure at the rate of one pound of sodium chlorate to one gallon of water. The first application is made at the time the weeds reach the early seed stage. This should be followed by the second application as soon as the regrowth appears, using two pounds of chemical to one gallon of water. A third application should be applied in the fall before the weeds go to seed. The rate of four to five pounds of chemical to one gallon of water. 100 per cent kill has been obtained by this method. Sodium chlorate as a spray is highly inflammable as soon as it is dry and every precaution should be taken to prevent fire. Words sprayed with the sodium chlorate should not be disturbed in any way, such as irrigation or cultivation, as it reduces its effectiveness. Catches with liquid spray should be required before drying.

Other Methods Suggested

In wet areas where soil moisture cannot be controlled carbon bisulfide may be used with good results. This is applied by planting two spaces of the plants to be sprayed 15 inches each way, six inches deep. After the application the holes should be plugged with soil by strapping on them.

The use of course rock salt in gradually becoming a common practice for weed control. It is not recommended for large areas but is good for small portions, and should be applied at the rate of 15 tons per acre, or 120 pounds per square rod. To be most effective, the salt is applied immediately after the weeds are cut. This provides a means for the salt to reach the roots, thus killing the plants. This method is recommended for almost any of the non-joins weeds.

Various farm organizations, such as granges, boards of reclamation, and similar organizations, should extend their full cooperation in carrying out this program. A proratiory to the control of certain weeds is the familiarizing of each farmer with each weed. If there is any doubt as to what the weed may be, contact the county agent's office for its identification.

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6th and Spring

Call 63
Facts About Poultry Industry
Outlined for Klamath Farmers

The poultry enterprise in Klamath county has been considered seriously from the standpoint of its becoming a satisfactory source of farm revenue for the farmers of the Klamath district. The considerations entering into this study are as follows:

First—The farmer who maintains only a sufficient number of hens to supply his house needs.

Second—The farmer or laborer who keeps poultry as a sideline.

Third—The large scale poultry man who derives the total or part of his income from poultry.

Poultry ranks well down in importance in our total farm income, and probably will remain that relative position in the future. It is not the desire to minimize obstacles to success in the poultry business, but it is realized that poultry raising is a business of many details and wholesome principles of management are important factors in its success.

Klamath County poultry shows decline

Expansion of the poultry industry in Klamath county since 1927, the date of the last agricultural economic conference, has not kept pace with normal demands of the trade. From 1927 to 1929 there was an upward trend in the number of hens kept by a large number of farmers. This trend is the number of hens, followed by a slight decline, especially in the flocks of larger producers, and the decrease in the show development of the poultry industry in Klamath county. It follows directly the unfavorable market conditions. There is a comparatively small number of farmers who can supply eggs of quality and in sufficient quantities to supply the demands from the larger concerns. This condition has resulted in the low values of inferior eggs being shipped in by dealers and large concerns who must have a regular supply. This condition could be improved through the cooperation of a local marketing agency if the volume of business could be larger. Such an agency was tried in 1927, but through lack of active interest and support by producers, it was forced to discontinue operations in 1928. It must be remembered that as soon as the local consumers are reached, eggs will have to be marketed in the eastern states.

10,000 increase in honey production

Of importance in connection with poultry is the condition of the market. Current conditions, abundance of green feed, artificial poultry crops, and a market that will consume the eggs from 25,000 more hens than now are produced in Klamath county are good reasons for recommending an expansion of the poultry enterprise in this district. Such an expansion should be developed in larger flocks rather than increasing the number of small flocks. It is recommended that an expansion program take the form of raising from 200 to 2000 hens.

It is recommended where small flocks are maintained primarily to supply the house table so much has been written about the excessive cost of supplying home needs. Under ordinary market conditions, where no eggs are kept, the flocks frequently are carried at a loss without the fact being realized by the owner.

What is commercial flock in kept

It is considered good business to maintain flocks of 1000 to 1400. If his hens are properly equipped and having sufficient care, he can take care of 2000 or more hens. Investment in larger flocks should not be made without previous experience in handling large numbers of poultry. The safest plan is to start with a flock of 200 hens, as the poultry business is highly specialized and requires close attention to detail. Management of a small flock is entirely different from the management of a large commercial flock.

The success necessary for a poultry farm is an individual problem, and no recommendation can be given to fit all cases. An increasing number of poultrymen have become conscious of the importance of keeping poultry in confinement. Under most conditions a small flock should be allowed to range for the growing of green feed and to provide the adequate range for growing pullets.

The practice of using only one pasture or yards paved with concrete or blacktop is becoming more common, and, if such a system is used, a small arrangement is required, and one utilizing many of the methods of poultry farming, to have plenty of new range, especially for growing pullets.

Where poultry is confined to small yards year after year, it is now considered best to place the yards only when necessary to record ranges, as it has been found that poultry tends to increase the danger of contamination. Another good practice is to keep the surface of the yards as dry as possible. Sodding, therefore, should be used only when necessary. For the same reason, running water should not be allowed in or near poultry yards, unless confided to a separate drain, or other watertight drainage.

When building laying houses is kept

It is considered good business to build laying houses of 1000 to 1400. Only approved types of laying houses are urged to gauge the houses shield from poultry, and one must be undertaken only after a careful study of the requirements of keeping poultry in confinement. Under most conditions 1000 chickens should be allowed to range for the growing of green feed and to provide the adequate range for growing pullets.

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from the standpoint of quality, high temperatures. The market is the most serious threat to the industry although not present on many farms now. It is spreading from one year to year and if it becomes widespread, the predominance of this region as a potato-producing section will be gone.

### Varieties Standardized

Klamath County is almost completely standardized on Yellow Coat. A few other varieties are grown for use in California.

Klamath County has the most adequate storage facilities of any potato-producing sections in Oregon. Nearly every farm having well constructed storage houses so that storage is necessary only in years when crops are extra large. The compulsory grading under the state law has also been a large factor in promoting and building up the industry here. The county is the last stand of any irrigated Oregon country as an adequate water supply is required for all parts of the county.

### Recommendations Are Made

Quality. This county has been able to form other potatoes out of the market almost solely because of superior quality. Further increase in acreage now depends entirely upon maintaining or improving the quality. This should be the object of all growers and the following means of maintaining quality should be used:

1. The seed used. Oregon certified seed is recommended.
2. The distance from the locality of seed. Do not use more than one year's same locality. By the third year, irrigation, blighting and other diseases begin to reduce yields and quality and especially the appearance of the crop.

Commercial growers may be in the interest of the industry to the county agent for information if uncertain as to the formula. The seed used.

Avoid digging injuries by padding the digger, eliminating drops, eliminating excessive washing, leaving potatoes on the ground as hard as soon as possible before packing up, and by careful handling in box handling and dispatching. Do not try to sort in the field immediately behind the digger.

Irrigate often enough to keep the ground moist and give frequent light irrigations rather than infrequent heavy ones.

### Freight Rates

Freight rates. Growers and commercial organizations are urged to continue the fight to get the freight rate on Los Angeles per carload on a per mile basis as compared with Idaho. A serious attempt should be made to get rates raised in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas changed from the transcontinental rate now in effect so that potatoes get to Los Angeles and hit an unsatisfactory market they could be diverted to other points. This would be an enormous step in widening markets and in taking some of the risk out of potato dealings.

Growers' association. Growers' association. C.W.R. are urged to support in every way the Klamath Potato Growers' association. This support can be given by membership, by attending meetings, and by joining in efforts that the association is constantly making to improve markets, lower costs and stabilize the industry.

Marketing. An attempt should be made to revive next year the noon broadcast service on market available in former years and should be made by warehousing of the possibility of reduced warehousing.

Advertising. A Los Angeles radio advertising campaign and established in the winter of 1924 and 1925 was tremendously successful and continues to be advanced whenever the possibility of the district approaches 9,000 cars or more.

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### Communications

Communications. The following table shows the freight rates in effect in 1925. Freight from Idaho potato to Los Angeles are from 1 to 5% less than the 1924 rates, but it is believed that the other rates are still in force.

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**COWBOY RIDING DOWN COYOTE**

**MILES RIVER, Mont. (UP)**—The latest test for a cowboy is in cattle-building in the middle to run down a coyote and knock it over with a blow from his riding stick. This test is used by the cowboys of the Montana-Montana state.

While Georgians are averse to the idea of their fruit industry, it is desirable to have more fully appreciate its actual growth since the World War. In the five years between 1919 and 1924, the northwest fruit and berry pack was from 6,252,953 tons to 6,315,621 tons. By 1923 it was 7,844,613 tons, and 1924 was just around the corner. After a small depression dip in 1921, 1922, the pack rose to 7,977,482 tons in 1924.

Last year there was a severe condition in Washington apples with the result that the pack was off to cents 12¢ to 13¢. Less than 13¢.

**Water hemlock has been discovered growing along many canals in Klamath County, and farmers have been warned to be careful lest it do harm to animals or humans.**

**Cattlemen have worked and used in California, Texas, and Florida.**

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**Ducks of copper in Sweden, sea cucumber in China, teat cress in France, and White Rose Cane Bantams.**

**Cattlemen were named for Cattlemen.**

**Deer are raised on farms in and near Klamath.**

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Facts About Dairy Industry
Given Here for Farm Readers

(Continued from page 31)

No more in Oregon, except those parts that have water transports, can ship milk or cheese more cheaply than Klamath County. Base or district milk, or other competing areas contain the lower portion of the better milk producing county.

Two problems are confronting in obtaining the high grade dairy cattle: first, the large percentage of cattle already in the country; and second, distribution of new stock. The first problem can be established by feeding cattle, by supplementing the poor pastures and improving the hay production areas. It is recommended that a new testing be

necesarity of following the well-known good dairy estate management in Klamath County. It has been demonstrated in the dairy business that the production of good milk is a matter of management and the practice of methods of management and lower production. For that reason we wish to specialize in the dairy business. The minimum are, a large and a small are, are unlimited and should be operated by those who maintain a herd on a diversified farm. It is not possible to have a herd of less than 10 to 12 cows. For those who have a herd for home use the size will vary from one to ten.

A real dairy industry can be developed only by following methods that will make it a prominent part of the agriculture of the country. This means that a herd should be maintained of sufficient size to enable them to stand alone on the farm. There is room for unlimited specialization in dairy farming if one desires to specialize. With the use of alcohol and distillates, large units can be handled with lower dairy costs.

Although the state of Oregon and Klamath county have made progress in the past few years in improving the quality of marketable dairy products, there is still too much low quality production, especially manufacturing milk and creameries and dairies. The responsibility rests with good wholesome dairy products delivered to manufacturers from the producers.

The militia is called the possibilities of further improvement by better handling and more efficient distribution of utensils and equipment. Off flavors either from the handling of milk or from the handling of milk should also be avoided. It is recommended that manufacturers pay for milk and cream on a basis of quality, and selling the man who produces an inferior product a price equivalent to the standard of his product.

Milk should be the basis for all winter production. With pasture beds the hardest for summer production. With hay as the main part of the ration, every effort should be made to produce and care in an effort to retain most of the leaves and the thin leaves. Proper crops can be raised as a succulent feed cheaply and easily. Cow grazing can be obtained the high grade dairy cattle: first, the large percentage of cattle already in the county; and second, distribution of new stock. The first problem can be established by feeding cattle, by supplementing the poor pastures and improving the hay production areas. It is recommended that a new testing be

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Hay Klamath Crop

(Continued from page 15)

The use of clover in the pasture is of great importance, as it is a nitrogen fixer and improves the soil. Considerable experimentation has been made with the planting and growing of grasses and legumes in this area. The U. S. bureau of crop and livestock estimates gave the average yield of Klamath county pastures as 101.4 bushels per acre in 1919, as compared with 261.3 bushels per acre for the 1914 crop, or an increase of nearly 160 per cent.

The leading grasses of Klamath county are: Timothy 10 per cent; red clover 20 per cent; white clover 10 per cent; orchard grass 10 per cent; fescue 10 per cent; meadow fescue 10 per cent; bromegrass 10 per cent; western wheat grass 10 per cent; quack grass 10 per cent. The Klamath county average yield of Klamath county pastures is 81.4 bushels per acre.

In May one Klamath county sheepman's flocks, took 14 adult and 11 mother ewes.

In order to retain moisture near the surface it should be plowed gradually casts, plowed in, or by drilling. Some time stands may be secured by drilling pasture seed in old, dressed stands of alfalfa.

Under most conditions in Klamath county, permanent upland pastures should be irrigated every 10 to 14 days throughout the growing season. It is of prime importance to keep the grass growing as the season progresses. A good permanent pasture on the Klamath project will carry from four to six ewes or one and one-half cows per acre during the pasture season. Good sweet clover pasture will carry two cows per acre.

Pasture mixtures are as follows:
1. Wet lands that can be drained—15 pounds per acre: Timothy 10 per cent; red top 10 per cent; white clover 20 per cent; bromegrass 10 per cent; orchard grass 10 per cent; meadow fescue 10 per cent; quack grass 10 per cent.
2. Well-drained, alkaline reaction—15 pounds per acre: Timothy 10 per cent; red top 10 per cent; white clover 20 per cent; bromegrass 10 per cent; orchard grass 10 per cent; meadow fescue 10 per cent; quack grass 10 per cent.
3. Well-drained, sandy soils—16 pounds per acre: Timothy 10 per cent; red top 10 per cent; white clover 20 per cent; bromegrass 10 per cent; orchard grass 10 per cent; meadow fescue 10 per cent; quack grass 10 per cent.
4. Well-drained, sandy soils—16 pounds per acre: Timothy 10 per cent; red top 10 per cent; white clover 20 per cent; bromegrass 10 per cent; orchard grass 10 per cent; meadow fescue 10 per cent; quack grass 10 per cent.
5. Heavy soils—Zadornick's alfalfa grass or Lemont's alfalfa grass two to four pounds per acre. Swamped lands, under water most of the season—Red's Canary grass, four to six pounds per acre. Crowned wheat grass is shown by the best results on dry land at the present time.

Pasture Management is Important

Keeping stock off the pasture when it is not or too early in the spring, irrigating when necessary, using organic manures, occasional re-seeding on worn-out stands, and rotation grazing, are practices that usually make pastures most productive.

Horses should be kept off alfalfa pastures when the pastures are wet as the stock damages the stands materially. Klamath county contains a large acreage of wild meadow land which is irrigated by deep flooding. The holding of the water for long periods on this land has killed out the tame, higher producing clovers and grasses. Due to lack of aeration and fertility the area is decreased.

Drainage and irrigation of this land should be put under better control by a longer drainage system and better headgates to control irrigation water. This land can be plowed gradually each fall to some clovers and grasses that
Farm Income
About Evenly Divided Here

(Continued from page 9)

Credit administration quite shape
their loans and collection policies in
such a manner to insure the in-
tegrity of these bonds and debentures.

Emergency crop loans, or so-called seed and feed loans, have
filled a real need in Klamath county although on rather a small scale. Klamath country borrowers have liquidated such loans to the extent of 26 per cent.

Extension of such loans in the past has been satisfactory but
improvement in agricultural conditions would indicate that this type of credit might be abandoned by the Federal Government.

The Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Rural Rehabilitation Admin-
istration is the latest loan agency in the agricultural field. At this
time it is believed the agency has just justified itself in the Klamath
field. While there is a legitimate need in extending credit on longer
terms and to those unable to offer the usual security, up to the pre-
sent time the administration has been top heavy, has been featured by
lack of flexibility and by what appears to be a policy of piping
people into fixed patterns of operation. Should this type of credit be
continued in the future it is suggested that only the better moral
risk be taken and that loans be made with the dependability
that they can be repaid. This argument rests mainly with
equal form in the necessarily crum-
pled or seed loans.

Farmers are impressed by the
number of failures in agriculture,
especially among livestock borrow-
ers, because of the desire to expand
their enterprises. It is
believed that, just as in other lines
of endeavor, many people can
earn a small enough which delays the
ability to succeed in livestock
or in keeping twenty or thirty times the size of those
they have handled in the past. It is suggested that farmers and range
borrowers look forward to operating
more on their own capital in the
future and less on borrowed funds.

There is a prevailing opinion
among borrowers that any one is
certified to credit who is able to
offer sufficient security to cover a loan. The assumptions of this point
of view is questioned and the view-
point held by many well balanced
credit agencies is advanced that
loans must be evaluated from the
cost of the business and that
merely to offer additional security is not
the regular payment plan would not work out. No credit will be
made by this organization that
the lender is not in the
business.

Borrowers are urged to coordinate
more closely their borrowing plans
with the earnings of their busi-
nesses than the security which may be
offered.

Records or accounts are valuable
to any prospective borrower, as well
as to his prospective creditor. There
must be shown clearly the financial
position of the business, each value of
the total property, the total of debts or claims against the prop-
erty, and the balance representing
the actual interest of the owner
and prospective borrower.

Secondly, one may not borrow
safety and creditors may not extend
loans intelligently without full
knowledge of the earnings of the business for the past. And only
by the understanding of past earn-
ings records can the earnings from
which the loan must be liquidated be anticipated. Borrowers are
good to maintain sufficient records so
that these two types of information may be had. That is, the interest
or the quality of the borrower in
the property he holds, and the
earnings of the business, preferred
to a bookkeeping period of
years.

Field of lettuce at Port Klamath.

Cradling, Klamath irrigated garden in a Plains Cotton.
Products of Quality

607 Spring
Klamath Falls

RAYMOND DAIRY PRODUCTS CO.

General Motors TRUCKS

Throughout the whole wide range of GM trucks, buyers will find values that challenge the entire field. Each vehicle within its capacity range, is correctly-powered, balanced, styled and engineered to fit exactly.

Sensational Dual Performance
rear axle now available in the 11/2 to 6 ton models, giving wider selection of power and increased economy in cost of gas, oil and time saved, and reduced wear. For facts and prices see:

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Pure Scored ICE
Crushed Ice and Salt For Making Ice Cream and Sherbet
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• Good Entertainment
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• Excellent Food

Open Each Day 11 A.M.
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Let's Make Our Klamath 4th Celebration the Greatest Ever!

3 Large Days of Celebration
July 3-4-5
at Klamath Falls
INVITE your out-of-town friends to enjoy their 4th in Klamath Falls
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MOTOR SPECIALISTS
EAST SIDE ELECTRIC
"WE KNOW OUR CURRENTS"

RAY BIGGER
Klamath Falls
Poison Goes To Squirrels

Ground squirrels, as winter approaches, tend to hibernate, starting in the latter part of June and generally tucked away by the early part of July and do not emerge until February or March of the following year. It is a peculiarity of these squirrels that they start hibernating about the time that summer arrives and are seen again before winter is over. They are frequently seen emerging from and around snowbanks.

Where the Rancher Saves

Always Busy for Two Main Reasons—Our Patrons Receive Quality and Low Cost

Attend the Big 3-Day Celebration July 3-4-5

Oregon Food Store

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De Luxe Filter

LOW COST --- Easy to Change

The full cost of De Luxe Equipment can easily be saved in a short time by the elimination of oil changes alone.

Added to this is the saving on gasoline, reduced oil consumption and reduced repair bills. It is the most profitable investment you can possibly make on your car or truck.

De Luxe replacement cartridges cost less than a change of oil in the average motor. The cartridge can be changed in less than a minute without the use of tools. JC Cartridges for replacement in all JC Models. CU Cartridges for replacement in all CU Models and all CS Types.

De Luxe equipment can be easily transferred from one car or truck to another.

De Luxe Model as Illustrated. $99.00 Easy Payments Available

UNIVERSAL WASHER

Made by Landers, Ferry & Clark. Triple vortex agitator is made of rust resistant, light in weight, easy to remove and clean. Equipped with bronze bearing and stainless steel thrust washers. Tub of one-piece aluminum is leak proof, perfectly balanced inside and out. Agitator will prevent stains from getting under agitator. Tub is of standard sheet capacity.

STANDARD MODEL MACHINE WITHOUT PUMP

$49.95

FLOOR & DECK ENAMEL

100% Quick-drying

COLORED ENAMEL

A FINE HOUSE PAINT AT A BARGAIN!

Kalsomine . . . . . 8c lb.
Linseed Oil . . . . . $1.10 gal.

Southern Oregon Hardware Co.

Formerly Baldwin Hardware
The basin in recent years has produced some wonderful grain crops. Here is a view of sacked barley in a warehouse.

Iowa cattle play an important part in Iowa's agricultural industry. Here are new buildings on the farmstead.

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D Rhett
Celebrate
The 4th
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Rodeo—
Gilmore Air Circus
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IF YOU WANT REAL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY — INVEST IN A
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Special
$149.50
5 Cubic Foot Model
— AT A PRICE little, if any, more than an unknown or assembled box
Power Unconditionally Recommended This Kelvinator as the Super Electric Refrigerator at $99.95, 30% Cheaper, THIRD LESS TO OPERATE than many refrigerators now in use. It is backed by the oldest maker of electric refrigerators in the industry, 23 years of specialized manufacture. In our opinion, no other refrigerator can offer you so much in PROVEN QUALITY, PROVEN ECONOMY, PROVEN RELIABILITY... at such a price!

TERMS as LOW as 15c A DAY
Oregon Equipment Co.
115 Sd. 7th
Klamath Falls
Phone 2067
History of Peat Soil Intrigues

During 1935 Dr. Demontaldus Bukas, U. S. department of agriculture, examined some of the Klamath county peat soils. This examination indicated that there was considerable volcanic disturbance in the Klamath basin approximately 4,500 years ago, as indicated by a 6 to 8 foot layer of peat soil on top followed by a six-inch layer of peat and another six and a half foot layer of peat soil below. Dr. Bukas indicated 600 to 700 years were usually required for the formation of a foot of peat soil by nature's processes, hence the calculation of volcanic disturbances 4,500 years ago.

Blueberries are red when they are green, or ripe.

Certification is Important

Potato certification in Klamath county is important in maintaining the highest quality of Klamath seed stock. Approximately 500 acres of potatoes were certified in the Klamath basin in 1935. Certification means planting high quality seed, roguing or pulling out all diseased plants during the growing season, careful bin examination for other diseases, and careful grading upon selling.

Marquis wheat is proving quite popular and a considerable acreage will be certified in 1936. In 1934 two tons of certified Marquis was brought in from Montana, certified locally, resulting in a large demand and the certification of 277 acres in 1935.

“Ripe” siles are not transplanted trail. Their color is due entirely to treatment given them after picking.

HENRY FORD HAS A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF FARM PROBLEMS

Henry Ford was reared on a farm near Dearborn, Michigan. He always had an interest in farm problems and farm progress. He always has built the Ford car, Ford truck, and Fordson tractor for the farmer. He builds them for the farmer today.

These units are designed to give dependable, economical farm transportation and farm power. They have been steadily improved as new principles and manufacturing methods have been perfected and new and better materials discovered.

The new features in the Fordson agricultural tractor are in keeping with this Ford policy of steady improvement—no unceasing effort to make a good product still better.

SEE BALSIGER MOTOR CO.
YOUR LOCAL FORD DEALER
FOR THE IMPROVED FORD CARS, TRUCKS AND FORDSON TRACTORS
Polk Forms
D. H. I. Group

DALLAS—The first dairy herd improvement association to operate in Polk county for a good many years has recently been organized with Dick DeJong of Dallas as president and M. M. Dickinson of Independence as vice-president, reports County Agent J. B. Berk.

George A. Woods is secretary-treasurer, and those officers, with Fred Worth of Williamette and M. B. Finkle of Blakemore comprise the board of directors. Fred Eakins is editor for the new group.

Baltimore, Md., (UPI)—To avoid injury to horses being hauled in a motor truck, load them on their heads facing the outside of the road, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is testing for the new American Beauty washers, and these officers.

抗战的胜利

真空代替压力

The amazing qualities of Carrefle, and the Grunow success story, are the result of a revolution in home refrigeration—eliminating the open system. Save By Buying Direct

Exclusively for Grunow Refrigerators
American Beauty Washers and Ironers
Super-Fed Oil Heaters—Arvis Radios and Car Heaters

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Terms As Low As

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To Purchase a Famous

GRUNOW Refrigerator

The Only Refrigerating Unit Shown in the Hall of Science

AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION AS A SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT WHEN THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR OPENED.

The Hall of Science at the Century of Progress in Chicago might have applied to itself the words of a Hall of Modern Wonders. From all over the world, from great scientists, from laboratories hidden away in secret places, some magnificent developments that signify the advance which man has made in the last century.

The prime test of any device is its ability to keep in the Hall of Science the latest developments of every industry which control every phase of modern activity in the home. It was natural that the Grunow Refrigerating unit alone using Carron—The Safe Refrigerator—should be selected as the new refrigerator typifying the greatest progress yet made in the home refrigeration field.

The amazing qualities of Carrefle, and the Grunow revolution with Carron, have completely revolutionized home refrigeration—eliminating it altogether, and adding to—by substituting negative pressures (vacuum) for the positive (refrigeration) in pressure refrigerators and pressure systems of refrigeration.

Through the complete range of temperatures from 230 degrees Fahrenheit to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, as well as from 100 degrees Fahrenheit and 100 degrees below atmospheric pressure, operators are vacuum. At new degrees below atmospheric pressure, operators are vacuum, from —200 degrees Fahrenheit, Carrefle has a vacuum of 15,000 pounds per square inch. Furthermore, Carrefle has a vacuum of one inch at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 100 degrees Fahrenheit it has a vacuum of one pound per square inch. In other words, no pressure, the Grunow refrigerator using Carron, the least pressure. For example, the vacuum of the atmosphere is greater than the outward pressure of Carrefle—over 150 degrees Fahrenheit. With Carron, there is no pressure in cases where it is possible to use 100 degrees Fahrenheit. With Carron, there is no pressure in cases where it is possible to use a vacuum, but a vacuum. It may be said that the Grunow refrigerator using Carron, the least pressure.

The Hall of Science at the Century of Progress in Chicago is testifying to the revolutionary and the most efficient way to operate the refrigerator in the home. The idea is to keep the home refrigerator operating at the least pressure possible. With Carron, there is no pressure in cases where it is possible to use a vacuum.

With no pressure to compute and control, and no pressure to overcome, the Grunow refrigerating system is obviously simpler and more efficient in all its parts. Since it operates more efficiently, it uses less power to operate. This new safety and economy is found only in the Grunow because Carrefle and the Grunow system are entirely separate of the mechanical and electrical refrigerator.

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Exclusive dealers for
Grunow Refrigerators—Grunow Radios
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You can't fool the ECONOGAUGE*

NORGE dares to show you... with this scientific recording instrument EXACTLY HOW NORGE EFFECTS GREATER OVER-ALL ECONOMY

Here's an instrument that measures—accurately measures—the greater economy of the Norge. The Rollator—the cold-making mechanism of the Norge—runs only a small part of the time. This instrument proves it—shows you how short a time. The Rollator, sparing of current, is powered to make more cold than you'll ever need. The Econogauge shows you—definitely—the surplussing cold in the Norge, no matter how hot the temperature outside the refrigerator.

Norge dares to use the Econogauge to prove to you that Rollator Refrigeration gives you more cold for your money—greater over-all savings. Come in. See the Norge on test. See what we mean by surplus power.

We invite Home Owners Who Don't Have Electricity to See Our Complete Line of

Kerosene Burning Electrolux Refrigerators and RCA Battery Radios

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As Low As $74.50 Down Pay't As Low As $7.50 Monthly Pay't

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