

Hearing On Spud Agreement Major Farm Event Coming

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County Agricultural Agent

On July 10 potato growers of central Oregon and northern California will have the opportunity of expressing their opinions for or against a potato marketing agreement, at a public hearing to be held in the circuit courtroom in Klamath Falls, at 9:30 a. m. The notice of the hearing was signed by the secretary of agriculture on June 19, and states that the producers of Irish potatoes, grown in the counties of Deschutes, Crook and Klamath in the state of Oregon, and Modoc and Siskiyou in the state of California, have given consideration to a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of Irish potatoes. The proposed marketing agreement and order, as set forth, regulating the handling of Irish potatoes in the five mentioned counties are for the purpose of discussion and are not to be regarded as having received approval of the secretary of agriculture. Evidence that such a marketing agreement and order is needed must be developed at the hearing.

Growers, handlers and other interested parties should submit evidence at the hearing which will determine whether the proposed marketing agreement and proposed order should be approved by the secretary and submitted to members of the industry for their final approval, as required by the agricultural marketing act of 1937.

In the fall of 1941, potato growers of the Klamath and Deschutes districts were particularly interested in regulations relating to the marketing of potatoes. Several meetings were held at that time to discuss ways and means of improving the potato marketing situation. Three proposals were prepared and submitted to Mr. A. E. Mercker, in charge of the potato section, marketing division, surplus marketing administration, Washington, D. C.

The first asked that a hearing be held preparatory to putting in effect a potato marketing agreement in this area. The second asked that government agencies modify present method of purchase of potatoes, eliminating the competitive bid feature, as growers felt that this method unduly depressed potato prices. The third request was for a livestock feed diversion program.

Hearings On

The third request was granted, but not until early spring, resulting in the diversion of over 600 carloads of potatoes of marketable grade for livestock feeding purposes. The potato marketing agreement request has been under consideration throughout the winter, awaiting final decision of the secretary of agriculture to hold hearings in the districts where requests have been made. Hearings or referendums are now under way in Colorado, Idaho, and in other western districts, as well as in the central Oregon-Northern California area.

Should sentiment be found favorable at the hearing, a referendum will be held early in the summer at which a two-thirds vote in favor of the marketing agreement must be had to put it in effect. Should the referendum be successful, a committee of potato growers and handlers, representing the three districts involved, will be selected as the administrative committee which will be the governing authority in the establishment of grade and size regulations. The agreement itself expressly prohibits a handler from shipping in the current of commerce any lot of potatoes which does not grade at least U. S. No. 2, or which are less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with a tolerance of 5 per cent by weight for under-size. The administrative committee may recommend to the secretary suspension of this item, if desired. Other grade adjustments can be established under the agreement, with the approval of the secretary of agriculture.

The scope of the potato marketing agreement enables growers themselves to hold the market certain under-grade potatoes if marketing conditions warrant. Authority to do this is conferred upon the administrative committee by the secretary of agriculture. Before the establishment of such marketing policy relating to grade and size regulations, the administrative committee must submit to the secretary a detailed report setting forth an advisable marketing policy for such potatoes proposed for regulation for the current shipping season. In determining this marketing policy, the administrative committee must consider the following

factors: (a) the average crop of potatoes in the area and in other states, including grades and sizes; (b) the probable shipments of potatoes from other states which compete with potato shipments from this area; (c) the level and trend in consumer income; (d) prospective supplies of competitive commodities; (e) other factors bearing on the marketing of potatoes.

A special exemption of these regulations is set up, allowing growers, upon the furnishing of adequate proof that such regulation prohibits them from sale of their crop, to sell the same percentage, even below the prescribed regulation, as the percentage for all producers, as determined by the committee.

Not Mandatory

In years where the potato marketing situation is satisfactory, provisions of the potato marketing agreement need not be invoked, permitting the marketing of potatoes in the usual manner, but in years of over-production it can be used if required.

The order, as issued by the secretary, provides the following administrative committees:

District 1 — Two producers and one handler from the counties of Deschutes and Crook in Oregon.

District 2 — Two producers and one handler from Klamath county, in Oregon.

District 3 — Two producers and one handler from Modoc and Siskiyou counties, California.

After the agreement is in effect, on or before June 5 of each year, the administrative committee must hold meetings of producers and of handlers in each district for the purpose of making nomination for members and alternates of the administrative committee. Only producers may participate in producer meetings, and only handlers may participate in handler meetings. No producer or handler may participate in any meeting in more than one district in any year and each person present may cast but one vote in behalf of himself, agents, partners, affiliates, subsidiaries and representatives. At such meetings two nominations shall be made for each member and for each alternate; and from such nominations the secretary of agriculture will select the member and alternate. Handler member and alternate. Handler votes within the district they represent and producer members must be producers of potatoes within the district they represent who are not engaged in the business of handling potatoes.

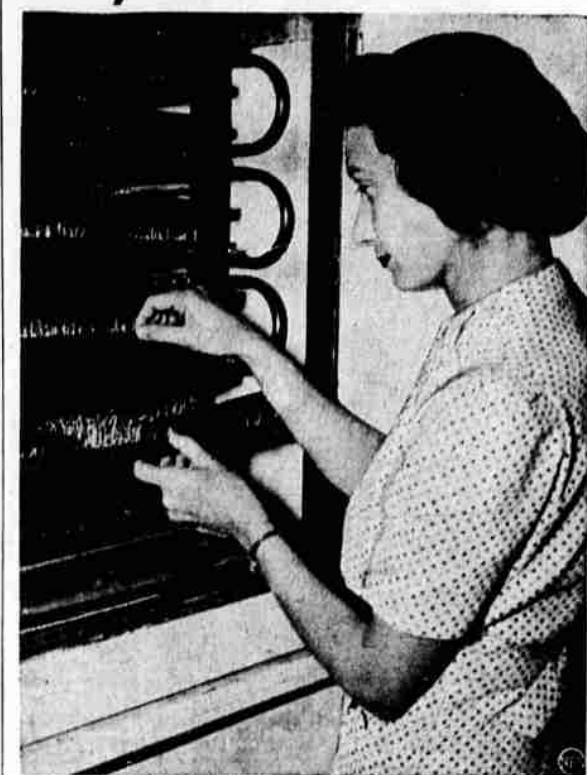
The administrative committee is authorized to incur such expenses as the secretary finds may be necessary to carry out his functions. The funds to cover such expenses shall be acquired by the levying of assessments, as provided in the agreement. On each load of potatoes shipped by handlers, such handlers shall, upon demand, pay to the administrative committee his pro-rata share of the expenses which the secretary finds will necessarily be incurred by the said committee for its maintenance and functioning during the fiscal year, provided that in no event shall the assessment during any fiscal year exceed \$1.00 for each car of potatoes, \$1.00 for each truck of potatoes weighing in excess of 20,000 pounds, and 50c for each truck of potatoes weighing 20,000 pounds or less.

Klamath potato growers have indicated at meetings held during the past two or three years of surplus crops that some agreement or method that would regulate the shipment or low grades of potatoes and bring about more orderly marketing would help considerably in maintaining a more favorable price.

LICENSES EXPIRE FOR FARM GROUPS

Several licenses issued by the foods and dairies division of the state department of agriculture expired on June 30, including those for cheese makers, butter makers, garbage feeders, and rendering plant operators. Under the 1941 rendering law, a license of \$50 for each such plant will be collected and \$10 for each holding plant and \$10 for each individual operating separately but handling carcasses or parts of animals for a rendering plant owned by another. In the year just closing, the department issued licenses to 148 butter makers and 66 cheese makers in the state of Oregon.

U. S. Vegetable Growers Hit By Seed "Blockade"



Mrs. E. R. Toole, who assists her scientist-husband, inspects test samples of tomato seeds taken out of storage and now growing in "incubators" where temperature and humidity favor germination.

Beltsville, Md., July 3—It's okay with junior that the war has ploughed up America's supply lines to the vegetable gardens of Europe. As a result, he probably won't have to eat so much spinach for a while. But to Junior's parents, who grow many of their own vegetables in the back yard, America's being cut off from vegetable seed importation from Europe raises serious problems.

In the past, the U. S. has been almost entirely dependent for its spinach crop on seed imported from the low countries. Denmark has supplied practically all of America's cauliflower seed. The Canary Islands have contributed heavily with onion seed.

Over half a million pounds of radish seed have been imported in one year from the Netherlands. Domestic supplies of beet, cabbage, chard, carrot and many herbs seeds have been greatly supplemented by imports from the North Sea countries.

Without these imports, American gardeners, large and small face the problem of conserving their own supplies in such a way that they will grow strong, healthy plants the next year. The problem is practically pressing for southern farmers and seedsmen, for heat and humidity spoil the seeds of many vegetables in a very short time.

To determine safe storage conditions for various vegetable seeds, Dr. E. R. Toole, U. S. Department of Agriculture scientist has been conducting a series of experiments at the bureau of

plant industry's horticultural station here at Beltsville. He thinks that he has found the answer.

The key to the problem is two-fold: keeping seed dry and keeping it cool.

As a first step, Dr. Toole spreads the seed out in a thin layer in a dry, airy place before storing. An attic or a normally heated room will serve well, and, unless the air is moist, an electric fan will speed up the drying process.

When the seed is thoroughly dried, it should be placed in an air-tight container, such as a sealed fruit jar, and kept in a cool place. For the backyard farmer, an ordinary refrigerator serves more than adequately.

LONG-LIVED UNDER CORRECT CONDITIONS

Dr. Toole tested many temperatures and humidities before arriving at these conclusions. After storing seeds at various experimental temperatures and humidities, he placed them on moist blotting paper — where they would germinate if they were still alive.

A strict count of healthy plants after a few weeks quickly determined the relative values of the various storage conditions. Experimenting with onion seed, for example, Dr. Toole found that at 80 deg. F. and 80 per cent humidity the seed was completely worthless after twelve weeks. When, however, the temperature was lowered to 50 deg. F. and humidity lowered to 50 per cent, the onion seed germinated in perfect condition after a full year's storage.

Elimination of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for farmers under the AAA program is in prospect for 1942, report N. C. Donaldson, state executive officer of the AAA, and W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of extension, who were members of the Oregon delegation attending the conference in Washington, D. C., on the 1942 program.

The proposed change, which was recommended by the conference and is expected to be proclaimed soon, would permit greater flexibility, found needed during the defense period when increases are essential in certain types of crops from time to time. The elimination of the total soil-depleting allotment would make unnecessary changing the designation of such crops.

To compensate for this change, it was further proposed that greater emphasis be placed on the growing of soil-conserving crops and that the benefits on these be increased somewhat. Allotments for the main surplus crops, such as wheat, will remain, of course, under the new plan. Numerous other recommendations were made by the conference, mostly pertaining to special conditions under the defense program.

LAMB FEEDING SPONSORED BY WHEAT LEAGUE

A lamb-feeding contest with wheat as the only grain used has been announced for eastern Oregon 4-H club members by the Eastern Oregon Wheat League in cooperation with the Oregon State college extension service. The feeding period will begin about September 1 and will continue 90 days, ending at the time of the annual convention of the league at Heppner.

While feeding wheat to livestock is not likely to be as profitable as formerly under the increased price of wheat, the contest will be carried through as a means of acquainting more people in each county with the possibilities and methods of feeding wheat in preparation for a possible lower price period following the present defense emergency, says Charles W. Smith, state county agent leader and secretary of the wheat league.

Each contestant will be sold 12 white-faced lambs this summer, which will have been graded in advance so that each boy or girl will receive, as nearly as can be determined, the same quality of lamb as the others. After the feeding period, each contestant must exhibit ten lambs at the state convention. Expert graders will be on hand to rate each lamb as to market value after which each contestant will receive a bonus of 50 cents per head for each lamb grading top market quality.

The feeding project is being handled by a general committee consisting of the county agents and a wheat-livestock grower in each of the chief wheat counties; H. A. Lindgren, extension livestock specialist; D. E. Richards, superintendent of the eastern Oregon branch experiment station; L. J. Allen, assistant state club leader, and Smith.

The only requirement as to feed used is that wheat be the only grain fed. The contestant may use any roughage he desires, or even add other concentrates, although accurate cost records must be kept and reported. Approximately 32 club members are expected to participate in Gilliam, Sherman, Wallowa, Morrow, Wasco, Baker and Umatilla counties.

LIVESTOCK MARKET SERVICE QUESTIONED

Attention of the state department of agriculture officials has been called to the fact that salesmen have been soliciting ranchers of eastern Oregon in an attempt to sell them a poultry and livestock marking service. The Oregon laws provide that the department of agriculture of the state must record all livestock brands and furnish county clerks of the various counties with copies of them.

Officials further point out that the law requires that any person desiring to use a brand must register it with the department of agriculture animal division and that no person shall claim to own any animal or poultry brand or mark that has not been so recorded.

Brands recorded as the law provides are acceptable by the courts as evidence of ownership of the branded stock or poultry, and this is of extreme importance to stockmen.

The department is further charged with preventing the use of conflicting brands and marks, and any person is violating the law who attempts to use a brand of another owner and recorded with the state department of agriculture.

For these reasons, the service now being offered to stockmen will not benefit those purchasing it and the use of such tattoo mark or brand not recorded would not conform to the Oregon laws.

Brands may be recorded with the department of agriculture for a dollar fee, which is far less than the amount the certain solicitors are attempting to collect from farmers and ranchers of the state. Officers of the department of agriculture are working throughout the state to prevent livestock and poultry thefts, this being part of the state's service in connection with the use of recorded brands.

In winter, camels are able to go 15 days without water; in summer, only 12 days.

BOARD YOUR PET
Dog or Cat
during the holidays and have 3 whole days of freedom.
Best of care and food at
Klamath Kennel Club
AND HUMANE SOCIETY
Keno Road, Next to Klamath View Auto Court
Phone 1288 for Pickup Service.

May Means More



Next time you hear the name of Stacy May, above, think of speeded defense production, for that's what OPM's Bureau of Research and Statistics chief is telling a Senate committee this country must have.

POWER LACK COMBATTED IN WEST STATES

The department of the interior is acting to combat a threatening power shortage in the west, where many primary defense activities are located. Abe Fortas, acting director of the division of power reported today to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

By next January 1, power plants operating under the department's jurisdiction will have a capacity of 1,679,862 kilowatts, an amount in excess of the total capacity in central electric stations in the 11 far-western states in 1917, when another emergency placed a severe defense load on the power resources. In 1917-18 a shortage of power in key industrial centers in the west balked many effective contributions to the nation's defense.

Plants of the bureau of reclamation, the Indian service, and those providing the power for the Bonneville administration at present have a combined capacity of 1,160,000 kilowatts. More than half a million kilowatts of capacity will be added within six months through the installation of generators to serve the Pacific southwest and the Pacific northwest. It is interesting to compare these figures with the combined capacity of electrical utilities of the mountain and Pacific states in critical 1917, which was 1,491,000 kilowatts. By August of 1942, or earlier if manufacturers' priorities permit, the total capacity of plants serving the department's lines will approximate 2,000,000 kilowatts.

The potential output of this capacity would be more than sufficient to supply the normal needs of the great industrial states of Illinois and Michigan.

Plants under the jurisdiction of the department operate in 15 western states. These plants have made possible, through installations which have been hurried to completion, expansion of airplane factories and metalurgical developments in the west which are vital to defense.

4-H CLUBBERS TO UP MEAT OUTPUT

Oregon's 4-H club members will join 250,000 other 4-H-ers throughout the nation in responding to the call for greater production of meat this year to supply home and national defense requirements, say H. C. Seymour, state club leader. Many club members are enrolling in the 1941 livestock projects, where they will produce all kinds of meat animals.

All those enrolled in such clubs are eligible to share in the benefits of the national 4-H meat animal competition. Last year the nation's four sectional winners, which included Robert Zielski, Salem, reported gross returns on their enterprises totaling \$24,618 and cash prizes on exhibits totaling \$3247. The competition will start in the counties under the direction of county agents or county club

FARM PRICES UP AS GOOD CROPS LOOM

The old rule of big crops bringing low prices is apparently not holding good this year. Although crop prospects in the country as a whole are as favorable as during the last three years, which were good seasons, further gains have been made in the general farm price level, according to a report on the agricultural situation just issued by the agricultural extension service at OSC. Gains in industrial workers' incomes have strengthened domestic demand, while a moderate increase has occurred in exports owing to the lease-lend program.

The gain in foreign demand for farm products is only moderate and mostly for hog products, some dairy and poultry products, and some specialty crops. The general export outlook remains poor as no marked increase in exports of wheat, fresh fruits, or cotton is expected.

The income of industrial workers is already about 20 per cent higher than the 1940 average, the report says, and the Oregon farm price index shows a similar percentage gain in the general farm price level. The greatest gains have been in prices for meats and wool, truck crops, and poultry and dairy products which respond promptly in price to changes in consumer purchasing power.

Farm costs have increased only moderately during the past year, compared with prices for farm products in general. As a result, the purchasing power of farm products is higher than a year ago. The exchange value of some items is above or near parity, particularly the "domestic-type" products. The exchange value of most of the "export-type" farm products is still below parity owing to surpluses in relation to market demand, and relatively high prices for some items of farm expense.

On the whole, the exchange value of farm products is now around 90 per cent of the 1910-1914 parity. Relatively low prices for grain, fruit, cotton, and some other farm products account for some of the disparity which remains. The remaining disparity is also accounted for partly by relatively high price indexes for farm machinery and building materials, with higher taxes and farm wage rates also affecting farm costs.

POTATO DIVERSION HELD BENEFICIAL

The diversion of potatoes for feed purposes in Oregon and neighboring California counties returned growers approximately \$250,000, according to figures compiled at the state AAA office in Corvallis.

Approximately 600 cars of potatoes were diverted for feed purposes, which, according to estimates of leading growers, raised the market price of some 2500 carloads shipped by at least 20 cents a hundred pounds. This would account for an increase in gross returns to growers of \$175,000. The price paid for diversion at the rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds for the 600 cars diverted will be about \$60,000, while the farmers received an estimated \$15,000 in feeding values, which makes the estimate total of \$250,000.

Crook, Deschutes, and Klamath county areas and portions of Modoc and Siskiyou counties in California were included in the diversion program handled by the Oregon AAA.

CCC QUOTA
PORTLAND, July 3 (AP)—The state public welfare commission disclose that Oregon's CCC enrollment quota for July was 855. Enrollment will start July 3.

Employees of one airplane manufacturing company, on a single daily trip to work and back burn enough gasoline to fly a clipper from New York to Lisbon.

Tallest Wallace



One man Vice President Henry A. Wallace looks up to is his towering son, Robert, shown here with his father heading for a tennis court before young Wallace enters Army.

VEGETABLES PUT ON SURPLUS LIST

During July all fresh vegetables available on local markets can be purchased with blue stamps by families taking part in the federal food stamp plan, according to announcement made today by the area supervisor of the surplus marketing administration.

More than 60,000 public assistance families in Oregon participate in the plan, and by placing all fresh vegetables on the blue stamp list, it is expected that considerable increase in the consumption of seasonal local surpluses of perishable truck crops will result.

In addition to all fresh vegetables, which include all varieties of potatoes, other commodities available to blue stamp users during July are:

Shell eggs, fresh oranges, fresh peaches, pork lard, pork meats (except cooked, or packed in glass or metal containers), corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, prunes, wheat flour and whole wheat (graham) flour, and raisins.

Families taking part in the food stamp plan use blue stamps to secure any of the above commodities from their certified neighborhood markets. Orange food stamps, which participants purchase through their welfare agency, are exchangeable at local certified markets for any and all foods for human consumption.

With each dollar's worth of orange stamps purchased, the participant receives free a certain amount of blue stamps which are restricted to purchasing the above commodities only.

Neither type of stamp can be used to procure beer, wine, liquor, tobacco or household items.

"PAST HISTORY"

SEATTLE, July 3 (UP)—Film Actress Myrna Loy and her husband, Producer Arthur Hornblow, left Seattle Wednesday for a motor trip through western Canada. The film couple would not discuss Miss Loy's recent separation from her husband, calling it "past history."

Free Garage at Hotel Danmoore

11th to 12th on Morrison
Portland, Oregon

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\$2.00 Double

Family Rates . . .
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Room with 1 double bed
and bath.

87 1/2c Per Person

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Official AAA Hotel
Ray W. Clark, Manager

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Beauty Shops Will Be Closed
July 4
FRIDAY and SATURDAY

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Single Double
THE BENSON
Broadway at Oak St.