

CONSERVATION WILL TOP AAA '42 PROGRAM

Oregon farmers who make up county AAA committees in this state are determined that the increased production necessary to meet this nation's wartime food needs can be achieved without sacrificing the conservation gains made through the AAA and other programs, declared Robert B. Taylor of Adams, chairman of the state AAA committee, in summarizing recommendations made by committee members at the recent state conference.

By asking for only a few changes in the 1943 program, mostly for greater efficiency in operation, committee members believe that the objectives of greater production with conservation can be accomplished through the present program, Taylor said.

Modifications sought in the range conservation program would make some of the practices more applicable to western Oregon's growing livestock industry, particularly the coast covey areas, the chairman reported. Other recommended changes would place further emphasis on seeding abandoned eastern Oregon cropland to grasses.

A committee on the seed purchase program urged farmers to order immediately at least half of their estimated cotton bag re-

quirements for the greatly expanded winter league seed crop. A shortage in bagging material, coupled with a 40 per cent expansion in acreage, may create a serious situation at harvest time unless action is taken now, the committee pointed out.

In view of a shortage in phosphate fertilizers, the committee on the conservation materials soil building recommended more emphasis on application of lime, weed control and the seeding of legumes and cover crops.

The important role the farm program will play in post-war adjustments, as well as in wartime production, was stressed in the report of the education committee, which recommended that every committeeman should assume the responsibility of supporting the program during the war period, that agriculture may have its help and protection for post-war adjustments.

WOOL GROWERS TO SCAN WAR NEEDS

PENDLETON — The relationship of Oregon's wool producers to the all-out war effort will hold the center of attention at the forty-fifth annual convention of the Oregon Wool Growers association scheduled for La Grande January 8 to 10, according to Mac Hoke, president, and Walter Holt, secretary, of Pendleton.

As was the case last year, the opening day will be devoted entirely to committee meetings with the first general session starting Friday morning. The same officers are serving this year as last, the third officer

PRODUCTION GOOD IF HENS ARE FED RIGHT

Why feed chickens if you don't get eggs? After all, eggs are important to the poultryman and especially at this time of year. Statistics have shown for a good many years that egg prices are higher during the winter months than any other season of the year. Proper feeding of laying hens is one of the major factors to be considered in building up and maintaining egg production. All that feeding can be expected to do is to supply a well-balanced diet that will promote maximum production if fed in such a way as to stimulate healthful activity. The method of feeding poultry is fully as important as the feed materials.

Fowls of all ages should be fed so that their appetites are never entirely satisfied except when they go to roost. Grain mixtures, or scratch feeds should be fed in a deep litter compelling the birds to exercise vigorously for what

being Wayne Stewart, John Day, vice president.

Wool growers have a double responsibility in the victory drive, one being to keep the maximum volume of wool flowing to the nation's mills for use of the armed forces particularly, and the second is to produce a maximum amount of lamb meat for food, the officers point out.

Program details have not been announced, but arrangements have been made to have both the wool and meat phases of the industry adequately covered, together with some general topics of interest. In the latter category is a scheduled major address by Dr. O. R. Chambers, head of the psychology department at Oregon State college, on "Maintaining Morale."

A skillful poultry feeder will watch his flock carefully and make frequent observations of the birds' physical condition and body maintenance. By picking up a bird here and there in the flock at feeding time, he can note the general condition of the flock and see if they are too fat to lay well. The scratching litter should be examined daily to see if the birds are cleaning up all of the grains that are being fed.

Over-feeding is a general error made by many poultrymen. Feed is often placed on the bare ground and the birds have no incentive for exercise and they gorge themselves while feeding which generally results in digestive troubles and consequently results in a drop in egg production. To feed skillfully takes no additional time or labor and pays in larger egg yields.

Variety of Feed
Poultry as well as humans get tired of the same food or of just one thing day after day. The feeding of one grain alone will not give the results, as a mixture of two grains, and a mixture of three or four grains is still better. It pays to feed grain mixtures and mash mixtures containing a wide variety of feeds. That is, if feed prices will allow and grains are available, because variety increases palatability and palatability increases the efficient use of the feed consumed by stimulating the secretion of digestive juices. If only one grain is fed there is a chance that some of the essential food elements will be lacking, also, and the health and production of the birds will thereby be affected.

Changing Rations
The grain and mash rations may be changed from time to time to meet changing conditions in the available supply and cost of the feeds, by changing the proportions of the feeds. It is recommended, however, that three grains be used in the ration, not using more than 50% or less than 20% of each. If barley and oats are included in the ration, not more than 50% of both should be used due to the amount of fiber contained in the hulls. Wheat is one of the most widely used grains for poultry feeding, but it is not indispens-

ble, providing the mash is well supplied with wheat mill feeds, such as bran shorts.

Feeding Sprouted Grains
Sprouted grains are fed poultry for two reasons (1) to increase palatability (2) to furnish green feed during the winter months. Barley and oats are the two grains generally used. These grains are allowed to sprout until the sprout is about one-fourth inch long before feeding. Not only does sprouted grain increase palatability and furnish green feed, it is more easily digested because some of the starch is converted to sugar. The feeding of sprouted grain has been found very beneficial in increasing egg production during the fall and winter months.

Animal Products for Protein
Ground fresh, raw, green bone can be used as a substitute for commercial dried meat scrap. This green bone meal should be fed at the rate of 3 pounds of green bonemeal for each one pound of meat scrap replaced. Sour skim milk or buttermilk will also take the place of meat scrap if the milk can be kept constantly before the fowls. They will consume as much as 35 to 40 pounds of milk per 100 birds daily. One pound of the commercial dried meat scrap is equivalent to approximately 15 pounds of skim milk or buttermilk.

Grits should not be neglected in the poultry ration as it is necessary to grind the food making it more readily digestible.

We must remember that feeds alone will not get egg production. Start with healthy chicks from proven stock, brought into production under sanitary conditions, with good management and feeding and you will have a farming enterprise which will give high returns for dollars and time invested. Poultry diseases are difficult to control and sanitation is the best method of preventing disease.

HISTORY OF MILK CONTROL REVIEWED

A comprehensive history of the development of public market milk administration in the milk industry in Oregon has just been published by the agricultural experiment station at OSC as a mimeographed station circular of information No. 252. The 26-page mimeographed bulletin is the result of a study made by Gordon R. Sitton, research assistant.

The bulletin constitutes not

only a comprehensive discussion of the backgrounds and development of milk regulation in this state, but also will serve as a valuable reference work with respect to the present milk control law and the legal interpretations of the act which have resulted from various court cases.

Public regulation of market milk resulting from various pure milk campaigns can be divided into two types, according to Sitton. First is the regulation of sanitary conditions, and second is regulation of economic conditions within the industry, designed to make economically possible the development of and the continuance of a supply of

milk that will meet given sanitary standards. The bulletin is illustrated with a number of charts and graphs applying to special conditions in this state over the past 25 years.

TOWNSEND CLUB MEETING
K. C. HALL
FRI., JAN. 2nd, 8 to 9
FOLLOWED BY DANCING
Music by TOWNSEND ORCHESTRA
"The Go Getters"

Weekly Market Trends

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government leased wire in the office of the extension economist at Oregon State college. The material, in the form of a weekly summary of trends in the livestock market, is not intended to replace spot-buy by day market reports.)

CATTLE MARKETS

The cattle prices in North Portland continued to rise early this week when 1500 head of cattle were offered and moved at prices mostly 25 cents higher than last week. Several loads of medium to good fed steers brought \$11.50 to \$13.00, with one load as high as \$13.10. The market was also higher in San Francisco with a top of \$12.25 reported, while at Chicago quotations were off from 15 to 25 cents with best yearlings bringing \$14.35.

Cattle prices in Portland have reached a new high for the year. The greatest demand is for well finished stuff with sausage material and dairy type cows moving rather slowly. A movement is on throughout the country to have cattle raisers increase their slaughter to take advantage of present favorable prices and to prepare their herds for post-war conditions.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

Only 1100 head of sheep and lambs were available for sale at North Portland Monday, which helped boost prices from 35 to 40 cents higher than last week. One load of good to choice 97-pound fed woolled lambs brought \$11.50. The market at San Francisco was steady with a top of \$12, although both Chicago and Omaha reported lower prices. The top price at Omaha for good and choice fed woolled lambs was \$12.

HOG MARKETS

Fairly heavy supplies of hogs continue at North Portland, although with 2250 head offered on Monday, the market gained about 25 cents. Most of the good to choice light butchers brought \$12. San Francisco prices gained about 10 cents with a top of \$12.05, while hog prices at Chicago followed the trend with other livestock and were mostly 10 to 20 cents lower with a top of \$11.40.

The largest pig crop on record is now officially reported, indicating that the total of the fall season, 1941, will be about 35 1/2 million head. This is 10 per cent larger than the fall crop of 1940, and 33 per cent above the ten-year average. It is six per cent larger than the previous record fall crop of 1939. The combined spring and fall crop of 1941 is estimated at 85 million head.

The number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1942 is also up about 28 per cent, indicating a huge spring pig crop. Under normal conditions these big increases would cause apprehension but in the face of the present drive for more pork products for war needs the increase is viewed with satisfaction.

WOOL MARKETS


Occasional fair sized lots of wool moved on the Boston market at maximum prices permitted under the new regulations facing a "ceiling" on wool prices. Original bag territory wools running mostly to fine wool of average to good french combing length brought \$1.10 to \$1.12 scoured basis. Graded fine territory wool sold at \$1.10 to

\$1.13. Graded half blood french combing wools sold mostly at \$1.06 to \$1.08. There was also a fair demand for graded combing three-eighths to quarter blood bright fleece wools at 51 to 52 cents in the grease.

January CLEARANCE SALE

SPENCER'S

619 MAIN



19c Anklets, 8 to 10 1/2 11c	5c Lace Doilies 2c
1.29 Bridge Sets, 5-Pc. 99c	1.29 Girls' Wash Dresses . . . 99c
6.98 Coat & Legging Sets, part wool 4.98	1.29 Embro'd Pillow Cases pr. 99c
1.39 Boys' Jersey Suits, 1 to 6 . 99c	5.98 Print Damask Dinner Set 4.98
59c Ladies' and Children's Aprons . 29c	3.98 Knit Legging Sets, 4-Pc. . 3.49
99c Hand-made Lace Scarfs . 79c	7.98 Cross-Stitch Dinner Set . 5.98
1.39 Children's Felt Hats . . 99c	2.98 Chenille Robes, size 6 . 1.00
19c Raffia Place Mats . . . 12c	5.98 Boys' Overcoats, size 9 . 3.98
1.59 Slack Suits, 4 to 6 . . . 99c	2.79 Peasant Cloths, 54-in. . 1.99
37.50 Dinner Sets Linen, 13-Pc. 27.50	4.98 Lace Dinner Cloths . . 3.98
1.29 Felt Slippers (Zippers) . 99c	All Dinner Sets . . 1/4 Under Price
99c Raffia Hand Bags 79c	1.49 Boys' Dress Shirts Size 6-12 1.00
29c Receiving Blankets . . . 24c	79c Boys Shantung Shirts Size 8 50c
\$10 Tapestry Wall Hangings 6.98	29c Ecu Dinner Napkins . . . 19c
5.98 Girls' 50% Wool Coats . 4.98	39c Dinner Doilies 29c
39c 3-Pc. Lace Chair Sets . . 19c	Table Soiled Mdse. . . . 1/2 Price

SPENCER'S

LINEN and CHILDREN'S STORE

619 Main 619 Main

SALE
15 TOPCOATS
\$13
DREW'S MANSTORE
733 Main

The

Best Returns

From

Advertising

The Herald and News in 10 years growth have doubled the value of your advertising dollar! Year by year our paid circulation has increased, and so year by year your advertising cost per subscriber has gone down.

In 1941 the average rate per thousand paid subscribers was just exactly half what it was in 1931! In 1942, with an increase of four cents per column inch and figuring the average gain of 387 subscriptions, it will be only two-tenths of a cent more per thousand circulation.

The following table shows our growth in circulation, and the resulting decrease in the cost of your advertising.

Year	Net Paid Circulation	Average Rate Per Thousand
1932	5704	11.2c
1933	4991	12.4c
1934	5526	10.1c
1935	5852	9.8c
1936	6118	9.3c
1937	7233	7.7c
1938	8013	6.6c
1939	8173	6.5c
1940	8722	6.0c
1941	9187	5.6c
1942	9574 (Av. April through Sept.) (With av. gain)	5.8c (With 4c in rise)

These circulation figures are taken from the Audit Bureau of Circulation and do not include papers over three months in arrears, employes or other complimentary copies.

Year by year The Herald and News have given the advertiser more for his money. In 1942 invest your advertising dollar in your daily paper, where it buys the best returns!

THE EVENING THE KLAMATH

HERALD — NEWS

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