

Neighborhood Leader Program Will Speed Rural War Services

By C. A. HENDERSON
County Agricultural Agent

A vast plan for quickly contacting all rural families in every community and neighborhood on important war-time activities and problems, is rapidly taking form throughout the United States. This program is being set up as a war-time emergency measure and will be used to attain the maximum contribution of agriculture in winning the war.

This plan first received publicity last February when Secretary of Agriculture Wickard stated that it would be necessary to train a much larger number of local volunteer leaders to help in carrying forward all phases of the agricultural war-time program. Since that time the plan has been put in effect, particularly in Iowa, where 28,000 neighborhood leaders have been selected and are now functioning and carrying matters of war-time and national importance to farm and rural families.

In Oregon the plan is now being passed down to the counties for carrying out by county agricultural leaders. The plan sets up an organization committee consisting of chairmen of the following county committees: county planning, land use, farm labor, livestock, farm crops, home and rural life, county 4-H leaders association, and county home economics council. The committee of leaders will be asked to meet on the evening of June 22nd. At this meeting outline and purposes will be given by representatives of the central staff of Oregon State college.

General communities, consisting of not less than 100 and not more than 300 farm families will be outlined, and community leaders selected—one woman and one man—for each community with a substitute for each. The central committee will formulate a plan for calling together all of these community committees for outlining the program. Meetings of community leaders will be held to provide

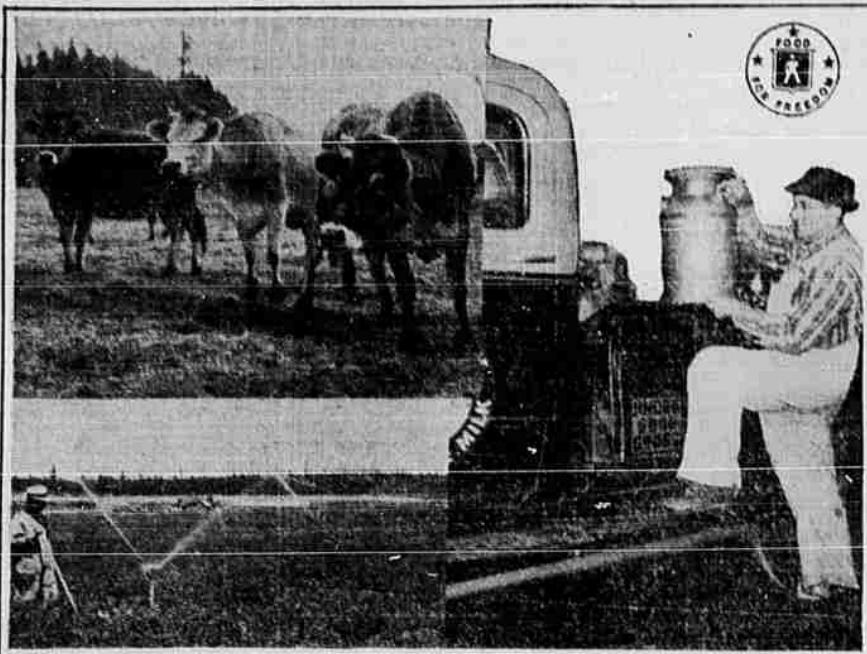
vide information and select neighborhood leaders. Each neighborhood leader will be responsible for 10 to 20 families in supplying the current information in order to carry out to the fullest extent war and economic measures.

It was pointed out by the secretary that the prime purpose of this organization is to assist in the war effort and that one of the major ways to assist this effort is to prevent inflation. Figures made available by the secretary's office shows that inflation is nearly as costly as conducting the war itself and that the inflation costs so far in World War II have exceeded the total cost of World War I and if allowed to go unchecked a burden will be created that will be impossible for the nation to carry and chaos will follow.

In carrying out this program, the seven points of the president's message to congress are stressed as measures to prevent inflation. It is pointed out that if prices are allowed to go uncontrolled the American people will pay around 80 billion dollars in 1942 for 65 billion dollars worth of goods and service, which is all that will be available. Unless the difference between 65 billion and 86 billion dollars is accounted for and the money used for other purposes, a 30 to 40 per cent inflation will result. The matter of price ceilings, selling of more war bonds, stabilizing farm prices and stabilizing wages, are all points in the president's program particularly important to agriculture and complete information will be carried to the various committees and then to every agricultural community and family within the United States.

Further information will be secured as the plan unfolds itself and published in Klamath county in order that the actual organization and carrying out of the plan can be carried out as rapidly as possible.

VICTORY MILK CANS ARE FULL CANS



Full milk cans depend upon well fed cows. Every acre of Pacific Northwest land that is shifted from surplus grain production to pasture and hay crops and every acre of these erosion controlling crops that is made to yield its best through supplemental irrigation, pasture improvement and other conservation farming means more milk to market for the United Nations. U. S. D. A. Soil Conservation Service photo.

Culling of Poultry Helps Profits and Production

With the high cost of feed and shortage of farm labor, poultry producers cannot afford to feed and care for the culls and low producing hens. The culls not only eat up the profits but they have a tendency to hinder the best performance of the high producing birds. It has been demonstrated that the per cent flock production will not only be improved after the flock has been culled, but frequently the total number of eggs produced will actually be increased.

Culling is a job that should be practiced continuously because in the average flock there are usually a few birds out of production or not producing enough eggs to pay for their feed. The alert poultryman will identify these birds as they appear in the flock and eliminate them immediately. In addition to this daily inspection, the entire flock should be culled once in June and again in August.

With the average flock there are always some birds that will start molting and stop laying during May, June or July regardless of the kind of feed and care they receive. As a rule such birds are low producers and should be culled. Some poultrymen have the idea that these early molters will be back in production during the late summer and fall when eggs are higher in price. However, such is not the case. These birds are usually slow molters and are out of production during the late summer or early fall they frequently go through a second molt later in the season, and as a result very few high-priced eggs are produced.

If the flock is examined again in August there will be another group of birds that will have stopped laying and started molting. These birds are better producers than the real early molters but are not good enough to be held over.

Poultrymen should bear in mind that the early molters are slow molters and as a rule they are the low producers. The late molters molt faster, are out of production for a much shorter length of time and on the average are the best layers. Additional factors that should be taken into consideration when culling are body weight, handling quality, presence or absence of yellow pigment and general physical condition.

ment is on a price differential basis.

The state department of agriculture urges extra caution in cooling, sterilizing cans, keeping cans covered and the other processes that are necessary to keep milk and cream in best condition.

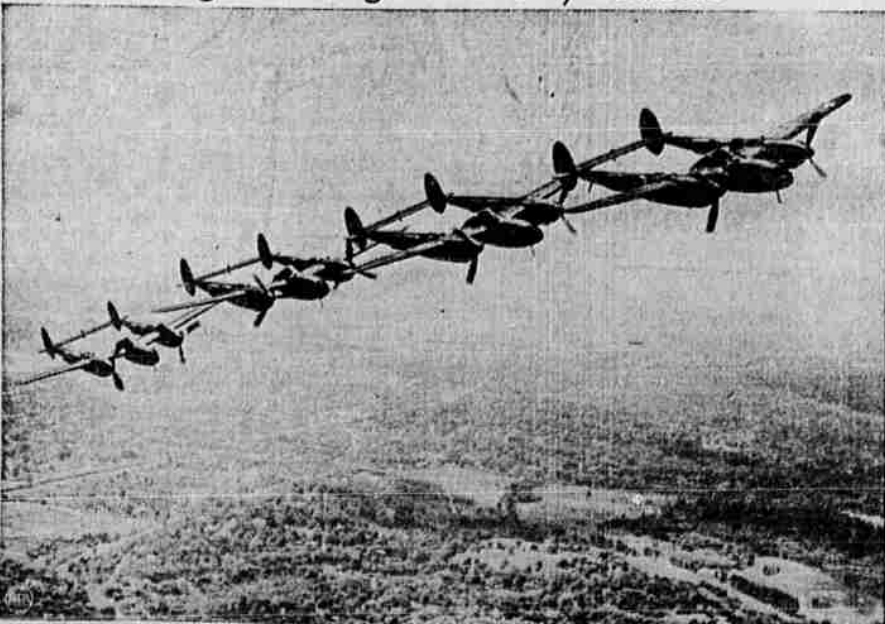
If milk is kept cold, the growth of bacteria is retarded, improving both flavor and quality. Where delayed delivery or pickup of cans now becomes necessary, dairymen should redouble their efforts to keep milk and cream cool. Here are good rules to follow:

Don't mix warm milk or cream with cold milk or cream. Cool milk immediately, placing it in a tank of cold running water and stir it often. Running water from the cooling tank to the stock tank saves water and is effective.

Keep milk cool. Cover the container with wet burlap. If milk or cream is delivered to the roadside while waiting for truck, provide a covered stand.

Milk cans should be covered with wet burlap or other suitable covers while en route to town on trucks—especially during warm weather.

Tight Line Against Enemy Bombers



Flying so close their wings appear to touch, P-38 pursuit planes keep watch along Atlantic coast, prepared to blast enemy bombers on sight. (Official Army Air Forces photo from NEA.)

Four-H News

ALTIMONT CANNING CLUB

The meeting was called to order by the leader, Mrs. P. D. Schroeder. We had our first meeting on May 27, and we had fun. We elected officers, and the president is Margaret Grubb, vice president is Virginia Bruner, secretary-treasurer is Betty Jean Fowler, and news reporter is Lucille Tilton. After the meeting, we had a waffle feed, and then played Chinese mix-up and gossip, and then the meeting was adjourned. We haven't decided on the name for our club, but we are all thinking of a name for it.

Lucille Tilton, news reporter.

SLAP THE JAPS CLUB

The Garden club meeting was called to order by our president, Kenneth Low, with all the officers and all but two members present. Everyone has his garden planted and most of them are up. The boys and most of the girls are going to collect and classify bugs. The motion was made and carried to give a Print and Cord dance at the Midland grange hall on June 13, to raise money to send our club boys and girls to summer camp. Each boy and girl is going to write a poem every meeting about our project, and put them in our scrap books. Our next meeting will be at Muriel White's home, June 16, and we are going to visit the gardens of the various club members.

Mildred Folsom, news reporter.

CHATTER AND CAN CLUB

The meeting was brought to order by our president, Cora Young. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The roll was called and all were present, but one, who has dropped out. The meeting was then open for old business, the date was set for a dance at the Midland grange hall on June 13, the funds of this dance to be used to send one or two of our members to summer camp. It was decided that we should serve sandwiches, potato salad and pop. Discussion on new business was then open. It was suggested we all bring a poem each meeting about canning or gardening, also keep a scrap book of them, and send the best one each time in with the news report. The suggestion was made in the form of a motion, and voted on by the usual voting sign. It was agreed to accept this motion. We then had the flag pledge, 4-H pledge, and our song and yell. The meeting was adjourned.

Muriel White, news reporter.

S. F. LIVESTOCK

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 (P)—(Federal State Market News) — CATTLE: Salable 50; slow; very meager supply, practically no killing steers; medium to good fed kinds quoted \$12.50-13.50, grass steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; range cows scarce, few canners and cutters, \$5.50-7.00; medium bulls, \$9.50-10.00. Calves, salable none; nominal. HOGS: Salable 600; fully steady; good 185-235 lb. barrows and gilts, \$14.85, choice 272 lbs. at \$14.35; most good sows \$12.25. SHEEP: Salable 800; fully steady; deck choice 70 lb. woolled lambs \$13.75; two decks medium shorn 73 lb. lambs, \$12.25, No. 2 pelts; medium to good shorn ewes quoted \$3.50-4.50.

The gasoline known as "100-octane" and used almost exclusively in U. S. warplanes gives this country's forces... in flying power. It makes possible more powerful engines; gives our air force faster planes, and faster rate of climb.

Railroad car wheels last only 15,000 to 20,000 miles on the new high-speed passenger trains.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS BUDGET SLOWS MARKET

NEW YORK, June 11 (P)—A big international news budget today left the stock market groping unsuccessfully for definite trends.

The list got off to a hesitant start. Dealings turned sluggish and, in the final hour, gains and losses of fractions to around 2 points were well distributed. Transfers were approximately 300,000 shares. Bonds were uneven.

Among stocks ahead most of the time were Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, General Motors, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak, United Aircraft and International Harvester.

Liggett and Myers "B," Douglas Aircraft and Union Pacific were off about 2 points each at one time or another. Backward were Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Kennecott, Philip Morris and Johnson & Johnson.

Closing quotations:

American Can	68 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	23 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	117 1/2
Anacosta	23 1/2
Cat Tractor	34 1/2
Comm'nw'lth & Sou	7 3/4
General Electric	25 1/2
General Motors	37 1/2
Gt Nor Ry pfd	20 1/2
Illinois Central	6 1/2
Int Harvester	40 1/2
Kennecott	27 1/2
Montgomery Ward	29 1/2
Nash-Kelvy	5 1/2
N Y Central	7 1/2
Northern Pacific	5 1/2
Pac Gas & El	13 1/2
Packard Motor	2 1/2
Penna R R	19 1/2
Republic Steel	13 1/2
Richfield Oil	64 1/2
Safeway Stores	34 1/2
Sears Roebuck	53 1/2
Southern Pacific	10 1/2
Standard Brands	31 1/2
Union Pacific	31 1/2
Union Oil Calif	10 1/2
U S Steel	46 1/2
Warner Pictures	5 1/2

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11 (AP-USA)—CATTLE: Salable and total 150; calves: salable 50, total 65; market rather slow, mostly steady; some cows weak to shade lower; few grass steers, \$11.00-85; common grades down to \$10.00; common heifers, \$9.00-10.00; odd beef heifers to \$11.00; canner and cutter cows, \$6.25-7.50; fat dairy type cows, \$7.75-8.50; medium to good beef cows, \$9.00-10.50; common to of natural rubber.

The United States annually uses about 1,100,000,000 pounds of natural rubber.

Time Is Short



And the shorter the long distance telephone calls the better, rules the Office of Price Administration in Cleveland, wherefor timing glasses originally designed for helping cook three-minute eggs are attached to the telephones. Jeanne Kennard's sand has run through.

good bulls, \$8.50-11.00; good vealers, \$13.50-14.00, few choice \$14.50, common to medium vealers, \$10.00-12.50.

HOGS: Salable 350, total 400; market fairly active, mostly steady, good to choice drivins, 175-215 lbs., \$13.75-14.00; extreme top \$14.10; 230-270 lbs., mostly \$13.00-25; light lights, \$13.00-25; sows weak to 25c lower, good 350-500 lbs., \$10.25 to \$11.00, lighter weights to \$11.50 or above; good to choice feeder pigs, \$13.00-30.

SHEEP: Salable 650; total 1,000; spring lambs fully, 25 cents lower; good to choice grades, mostly \$13.25, few \$13.50-50; medium grades, \$12.00-50; few feeder lambs \$11.00; medium yearlings, \$8.50-9.00; common to medium ewes, \$2.25-4.00, good ewes quotable to \$4.75.

BOSTON WOOL

BOSTON, June 11 (AP-USA)—There was some trading in Texas 12 months wool on the Boston market today at about \$1.18, scoured basis, for good average lots. Texas eight-months wools were quoted at about \$1.06-1.08, scoured basis. There was almost no business in fall Texas. Territory fine, good average French combing wools were selling occasionally at \$1.16-1.18, scoured basis. Trading in medium territory wools was very quiet.

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POTATOES

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11 (AP-USA)—Potatoes, arrivals 111; on track 290; total US shipments 1000; supplies moderate, demand slow; for best stock market slightly weaker, for off condition southern stock market weak; California Long Whites, US No. 1, \$3.00-124; Louisiana Bliss Triumphs, US No. 1, \$2.40-50; Arizona Bliss Triumphs, US No. 1, \$3.40; Alabama Bliss Triumphs, US No. 1, \$2.75-3.00; North Carolina Cobblers, US No. 1, \$2.55-60.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, June 11 (P)—Rising as much as 2 cents a bushel again today, wheat prices reached highs for the past two weeks as the market found renewed strength in the senate agriculture committee's recommendation favoring legislation that would require crop loans at full parity this year.

The 1942 wheat loan rate has already been announced at 85 per cent of parity, the minimum now provided by law, but grain men said no loans have been made as yet, although harvest is underway. The rate now prevailing is equivalent to \$1.32 a bushel in Chicago, or almost 12 cents over the high reached by July wheat today. At 100 per cent of parity, grain men estimated the rate would be equal to more than \$1.50 in Chicago.

Other grains rose with wheat but, before the close, gains in all pits were sharply reduced or wiped out due to late profit taking attracted by the recent general advance.

Wheat closed 1-1/2c higher than yesterday, July \$1.194, September \$1.214-1/2; corn 1-1/2c lower, July 86 1/2c, September 86c; oats unchanged to 1c off; rye 1/2c lower to 1c higher; soybeans, 1-1/2c higher. Soybeans were up about 2 cents at one time while rye showed gains of almost that much.

Wage Increase Agreement Reached

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11 (P)—A wage increase agreement—which now goes to CIO locals with a membership of 6000 and to 13 Oregon and Washington plywood mills for ratification—was reached here yesterday. Operators and union representatives both said it increased minimum pay from 75 cents to 82 1/2 cents an hour and followed recent war labor board awards in the sawmill and logging industries of the two states.

Bothers Birds
Homing pigeons become confused by radio waves when near transmitting towers of powerful stations, experiments indicate.

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