

WARCROP GOAL ON COVER SEED SET FOR 1943

Klamath county warcrop goals for 1943 cover crop seed production were announced yesterday by the county AAA committee. Definite acreage goals have been set for Austrian winter peas, while an unlimited acreage of hairy vetch and annual ryegrass is wanted.

For Austrian winter peas, a county goal of 4000 acres has been established.

It was emphasized that these goals represent the acreages of Austrian winter peas for which a government price support program will be continued in 1943 through the AAA seed purchase program. Individual farm goals will be set for each grower, he added. Farmers who grew these crops in 1942, and those wishing to divert from wheat to warcrops will receive first consideration in the distribution of the county goal to individual farms.

Production of these crops is not limited to the goal acreages, the chairman explained. Growers may plant as many acres as they wish, but only the seed produced on the acreage goal established for each farm may be sold to the government.

The committee added that 1943 production adjustment payments for wheat allotment farms will be conditioned on each farm's warcrop goal being met, and on at least 90 per cent of the farm's allotment being planted to wheat or warcrops. These same provisions apply to potato allotment farms, he said.

Hairy vetch and annual ryegrass will be included in the 1943 seed purchase schedule on an unlimited acreage basis, and an increased production of these seed crops is needed.

SCRAP DRIVE "SNOWBALLS"

Directors of Klamath county's salvage drive have solved the problem of what to do with the \$1200 realized from the sale of scrap iron collected in the first drive. They're using the money to collect more scrap metal. It comes close to being perpetual motion—"money from the sale of scrap will be used to buy gasoline for trucks to collect more scrap, etc."

Colder Eastern Oregon Nights Hint Winter on Way

PORTLAND, Oct. 22 (AP)—Moderate temperatures held all over Oregon for another week and only occasional sub-freezing night readings in eastern Oregon hinted at coming winter, the weather bureau department of commerce crop-weather bulletin showed today.

The mercury got as low as 20 degrees in the central Oregon country at Madras. Willamette valley readings were as low as 32 at Eugene. Maximums ranged up to 82 at Roseburg with all sections enjoying mid-70 weather.

Some western areas got con-

LIVESTOCK MARKET TO BE CONTROLLED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson issued an order Wednesday conferring upon Secretary of Agriculture Wickard authority to control the disposition and marketing of livestock in the interest of maximum production of meat for war needs.

This order would serve as the legal basis for a permit or allocation system which Wickard has said may be necessary to handle a record supply of hogs to be marketed this winter.

There has been some question regarding the ability of processing facilities to handle the peak movement of hogs expected in December and January.

Under a permit system, individual producers could market hogs—or other livestock—only at a specific time for which a permit had been obtained, either from commission men operating at stockyards and packing plants, buying direct, or from marketing committees working in the areas of production.

NEW MILK CANS LIMITED

The war production board's recent order limiting production of new milk cans in the coming year to 850,000 cans, as compared with two million this past year, is seen as convincing evidence of the acuteness of the steel shortage. This is not only a warning to dairymen to take good care of their present supply of milk cans, but is also a reminder to every farmer to conserve and repair all farm machinery and equipment.

siderable rain but in the main precipitation was light.

Many wheat growers continued to put off winter seeding because of dry soil. Others reported early sown grain making a good start. A little grain remained to be threshed.

Apple and pear picking continued, with labor shortage the major difficulty. Most filberts have been gathered but the bulk of the walnut crop remains to be harvested.

Pastures need more rain. In eastern localities fall seeding has been retarded by freezing temperatures. Most cattle and sheep are off the summer range, many being pastured in stubble fields and meadows.

Potato and sugar beet digging goes on. Frost ended the growing season for tomatoes and melons in many districts. Harvest of fall lettuce continues. Bulbs are being harvested in southern counties.

PROJECT PRODUCE FIGURES ANNOUNCED

The Tule lake farm at the Newell project is making a definite contribution to the war effort. Vegetable crops have been grown for use at the local project and for other projects and a surplus has been sold commercially.

On September 30, the distribution of revenue was as follows: Beets, \$2721.13; dalkon, \$1446.03; nappa, \$3396.81; peas, green, \$109.45; radishes, \$561; spinach, \$1640.25; turnips, \$3656.92; mustard green, \$32.75; potatoes, \$2940; beans, \$407.50; lettuce, \$4250.30; squash, \$14.21; onions, green, \$1362.75; rutabagas, \$289.60; Swiss chard, \$102.15.

FARM TRUCK REGISTRATION

County farmers applying for "Certificates of War Necessity" for their trucks and pickups this Thursday, Friday and Saturday are advised by the Klamath county USDA war board to bring the following information to their nearest registration center: acres of crops raised, livestock and poultry on hand, truck mileage and amount of gasoline used in 1941 and 1942, products hauled and number of trips made in 1941 and 1942, and load weight of the truck.

CONSTRUCTION RESTRICTIONS AFFECT FARMS

Tightening of restrictions on construction, made necessary by the need to conserve materials, labor and construction equipment to further the war effort, is called to the attention of Klamath county farmers by the county USDA war board.

General farm construction up to \$1000 is still permitted without prior authorization, the chairman said. However, maximum residential construction has been reduced from \$500 to \$200 by revision of the war production board order L-41. Construction not started by September 7, is subject to the new limitations, he said.

Construction of off-farm manufacturing, processing or assembling facilities for farm products is permitted without authorization up to \$5000.

Farmers planning construction in any of the three classifications must apply to the USDA war board for authorization to begin construction if total expenditures, including labor, exceed the limitations. Applications are also necessary for any construction using materials requiring priorities. Recommendations of county and state war boards are sent to the war production board for final action in each case.

Dwellings destroyed by fire or other disaster since the first of the year may be reconstructed without authorization, the chairman said. Approval is required to rebuild farm buildings, such as barns, that are so destroyed or damaged, but emergency authorization can be granted by the state USDA war board whenever it is justified.

Before making application, the chairman said, every builder should ask himself if his project is necessary to the successful execution of the war. If it isn't possible to rent or convert instead of building now, if his design is of the simplest possible, and if the use of critical materials has been reduced to an absolute minimum.

LESS BALING WIRE IN '43

A substantial decrease in the amount of baling wire for 1943 is predicted. To combat any shortage, farmers are advised to conserve old bale ties, save them for re-use next year.

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 day by day market reports.)

CATTLE MARKETS

The cattle market at North Portland continued strong on Monday, although no sales of fed stock were reported. Medium to good grass steers weighing around 1228 pounds brought \$12.50 or slightly above last week's prices for comparable grades. Medium grass steers at San Francisco were quoted up to \$12, with fed steers absent in Portland. Prices were firm at Chicago, where fed steers and yearlings of around 1000 pounds brought up to \$17, about the same as a week ago.

Latest government reports on the cattle feeding situation show considerable uncertainty existing until feeders have definite information on price levels. All other factors are apparently favorable for a large volume of feeding. Feed supplies are abundant at favorable prices compared with present livestock quotations. Last winter's feeding operations were generally profitable and supplies of feeder cattle are now relatively large. Reports from western states so far are that cattle feeding will be on a smaller scale this year than last, the chief reasons being uncertainty as to prices and scarcity of labor. It seems probable that there will be fewer long-fed cattle carried over into the winter marketing season than was the case last year.

Range conditions in Oregon have been declining steadily with the continued dry fall weather. Usually the condition of ranges improves a little in September but this year there was a sharp decline. Ranges have a good covering of dry feed but rain is needed to start new grass. Combined production of feed grains in Oregon is 25 per cent larger than in 1941, and

the tame hay crop for the state as a whole is nearly as large as last year. In eastern Oregon hay quality is high but in the western part of the state considerable early rain damage occurred.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

A smaller volume of sheep marketings continue at North Portland, with only 1200 available for local sale last Monday. Fat lambs were up about 25 cents, moving mostly at \$11.50 to \$11.75, with a few up to \$12. Good to choice lambs at San Francisco brought \$13.25 to \$13.75, while at Chicago prices increased to a peak of \$14.90. At Omaha, on the other hand, the market was slightly weaker.

HOG MARKETS

The expected heavy fall marketing of hogs is apparently beginning, with offerings last week and this showing some increase. Last Monday 2500 head were received, all of which were offered locally. The market dropped 25 cents, with an extreme top of \$14.50 paid for one lot. Higher prices prevailed at San Francisco, on the other hand, with a top of \$15.65, while at Chicago prices advanced 15 to 25 cents compared with last week, to a top of \$14.90.

WOOL MARKETS

Most of the activity in the Boston wool market was in Texas and fleece wools, although some sales of territory wools from the far west were made at a price range of \$1.12 to \$1.16, scoured basis, for medium fine graded average French combing length wools. Wyoming original bag wool bulk French combing sold at \$1.16.

Grading and delivering of wools sold previously are going on now in considerable volume, causing some dealers to wait until this operation is completed before they enter the market actively again.

Mohair prices range from 37 to 40 cents in the grease for adult and 47 to 50 cents for kid mohair.

U. S. civilian auto tires represent about one million tons of rubber.

FARMERS TOLD OF MACHINERY CONSERVATION

Urging local farmers to conserve and repair every usable piece of farm machinery, Fred Rueck, chairman of the county USDA war board, warns that new machinery will be extremely hard to get in 1943.

Rueck, who also heads the newly-formed county rationing committee for farm machinery, pointed out that the necessity for the rationing program now may be taken as a good indication of the situation next year.

He advises Klamath county farmers not to count on obtaining new machinery, but to make every effort to keep present equipment in shape for the duration. Materials have been reserved for military purposes, and many farm machinery factories have been converted 100 per cent to war production. Only a very small amount will be manufactured in 1943, and this limited number of new machines will be allocated very carefully on basis of most critical needs.

While efforts are being made to make an adequate supply of repair parts available in 1943, chances are that there will be shortages. War board members believe that the farmer who checks his machinery this fall and orders repairs early will stand a much better chance of getting the parts he needs than the farmer who waits until next spring. Those who need another machine for next year should try to locate one this winter.

A permanent farm machinery rationing program to replace the present temporary plan will be announced November 1, the Klamath county farm machinery rationing committee has been informed. Rationing of new equipment to farmers will be on a basis of strict wartime need.

Care of Sheep Flock Vital

With sheep playing an increasingly important role in war support, Oregon sheep growers are in a position to make an extra contribution by giving their flocks the best of care and feed, says H. A. Lindgren, extension livestock specialist at OSC. Sheep are now supplying needed wool, meat, pelts for military clothing, and even intestines for surgical sutures.

Sheepmen are purchasing feed supplies now for winter use. Grain fed to ewes at the rate of a half-pound to a pound daily is a profitable investment. The ewe is an important "factory" and needs good raw material. Grain fed daily over a four-month period is better than the same amount fed in two months, says Lindgren.

TRANSPORTATION

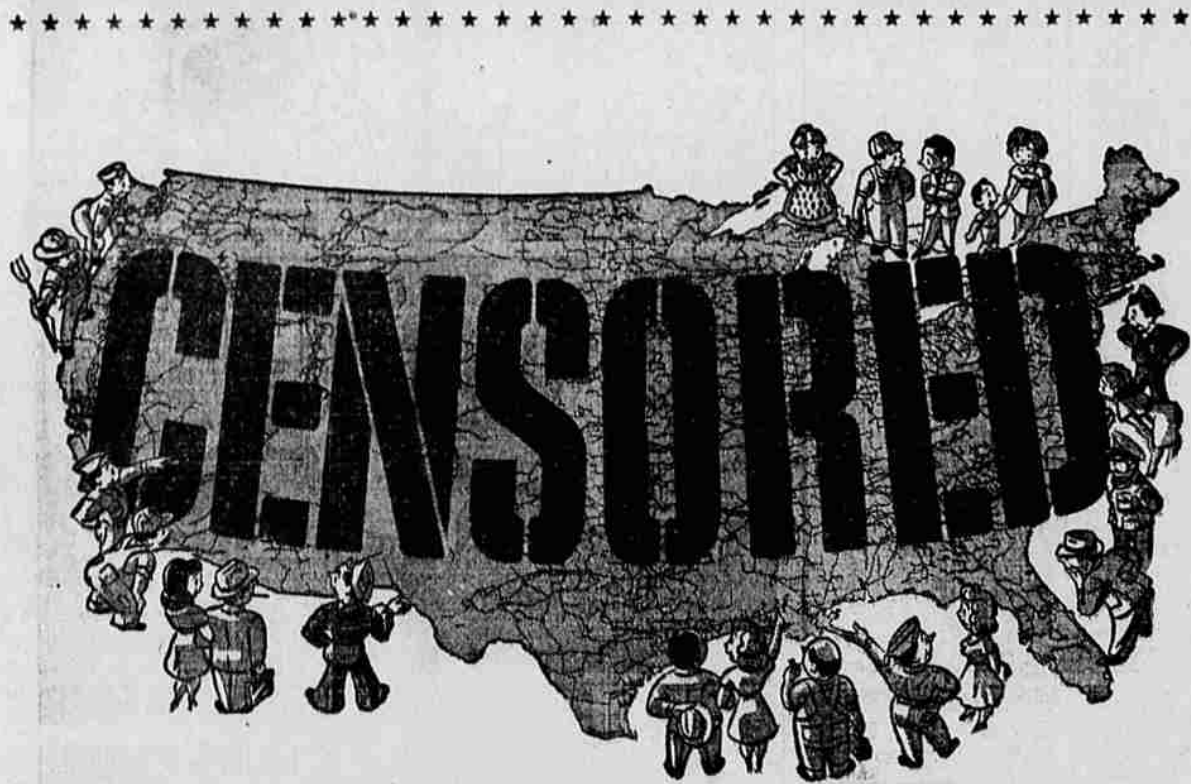
Rails are crowded because of disrupted inter-coastal shipping, big farm output, heavy war shipments. Expansion is impossible.

Limitations on motor transport are even more serious. An exhausted rubber supply and halted truck production puts a brake on transportation to markets and farms. No miracle will solve the rubber problem. Farmers must conserve trucks and tires to the utmost, knowing that every mile driven needlessly is a mile lost for keeps.

Scheming to get a new tire or truck adds nothing to the supply. Time and energy is better spent on conservation. As the rubber stock dwindles, farmers may have to stop shipping some crops. This will hit "luxury" foods first.

Although various government agencies are at work on the problem, heaviest responsibility rests with individual farmers. They should spare no effort to conserve through pooling, eliminating unnecessary hauls, loading up on return trips.

In 1941, 77 per cent of all auto trips were for "necessary" purposes, but "unnecessary" driving accounted for more than 85 billion road miles of travel and consumed more than four billion gallons of gasoline.



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