

AAA PAYMENTS GIVE PUSH TO VITAL CROPS

"Rationing acres" for production of the most essential crops is the description given to production adjustment features of the 1943 farm program by John Shepherd, Scio farmer and member of the state AAA committee. Farmers will find it both profitable and patriotic to adjust their plans to produce most needed products.

Wheat, the principal "war crop" of World war 1, is in plentiful supply this time, Shepherd points out. Instead, the need is for concentrated foods, oil crops, and fibers to replace war-lost imports. As a means of putting every available acre to work for the war effort, payments made to wheat growers for reducing acreage within allotments will be closely connected with production of essential crops.

Individual farm goals will be established for nine special war crops, including dry beans, potatoes, dry edible peas, peas for canning, tomatoes for processing, seed flax, vetch for seed, and fiber flax. Each farm's resources, as shown by the farm plan which farmers will be asked to fill out during the every-farmer canvass in January, will be taken into account in setting war crop goals. Wheat payments for 1943 will be conditioned on the farm's war crop goals being met.

Second condition to earning a full wheat payment provides that at least 90 per cent of the farm's wheat acreage allotment be planted in 1943 to either wheat, special war crops or designated substitute crops. These substitute crops include barley in areas where it will produce more feed value than wheat, and Austrian winter peas up to the farm's allotted acreage of that crop. More substitute crops may be added later, Shepherd said.

These substitute crops, in other words, are more needed than wheat, and hence may be substituted for wheat, but they are not the vitally needed war crops for which farm goals are set.

Objective of conditioning payments on war crop goals, Shepherd said, is to insure that land taken out of wheat will not stay idle and will be devoted to production of needed essential crops.

Dick Gilman Here to Review Hiring Hall Set-Up

Dick Gilman, manager of the Columbia River district IWA hiring hall, arrived here Wednesday to review the hiring hall set-up in Klamath Falls. He is working with Tim Sullivan and Russell Cooper, local representatives.

Gilman reports members are "very enthusiastic and interested" in their own union hiring hall and that a number of operators are also interested. The present arrangement, he said, is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Before coming here Gilman spent four days in Bend helping IWA union officials set up a hall in that city. Already orders for men are starting to come into both hiring halls he said. The local hall is located at 919 Klamath avenue.

Family Account Books Ready

Farm family account books for 1943 are now ready for distribution. This book is designed to help families manage their financial affairs wisely by providing forms for monthly records and for an annual summary of expenditures for family living. Such information is invaluable for improving the spending habits of the family and for reporting income tax, according to Winnifred Gillen, home demonstration agent.

The account book is designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C., and may be obtained from Mrs. Gillen's office, 208 Federal building.

NOW SHE SHOPS "CASH AND CARRY"

Without Painful Backache Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 2 pints a day. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pain, leg pain, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headache and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with burning and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills. Used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 million of kidney sufferers wash out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Study 1943 Production Outlook



This picture shows a number of the farmers and farm specialists who attended the meeting at Henley this week to study 1943 production goals. Seated: Burrell Short, Roy Beasley and Jesse Drew, members of the county AAA committee; E. R. Jackman, farm crops specialist of the State college. Standing: Fred Rueck, retiring chairman of the county AAA committee; Robert L. Weir, Lakeview, member state AAA committee, and W. Mulkey, state AAA committee.

Weekly Market Trends

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government issued 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

More cattle were offered for sale locally at North Portland Monday than were available all last week. The 1900 head offered found the market generally steady with medium to good fed steers bringing up to \$14.75. Medium to good beef cows brought \$9 to \$11.50. Prices advanced sharply at S'n Francisco on Monday compared with last week's close, although the top price of \$14.75 was no higher than at Portland. Top quality steers were in strong demand at Chicago, with a high of \$16.60. Total salable receipts at North Portland for all last week were only 1291 head.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

Eleven hundred head of sheep and lambs were offered locally at North Portland Monday, compared with only 864 for all last week. Prices were up as much as 75 cents for best quality, with one load of fed lambs with No. 1 pelts moving at \$15. Good to choice truckings brought \$14.00 to \$14.60. The Portland market

was slightly higher than at San Francisco, where the top quotation was \$14.75, while at both Chicago and Omaha prices were fairly steady, with tops of \$15.75 and \$15.25 respectively.

The strengthened prices in the sheep and lamb division at North Portland were in contrast to last week's trend when lamb prices declined slightly and the market on ewes was down as much as 50 cents.

HOG MARKETS

Hog marketings have been fairly heavy at North Portland recently, although on Monday only 1500 head were offered locally, compared with a total of 2059 for all last week. Good to choice 180 to 230-pound slaughter hogs sold mostly at \$15, while heavier weights brought up to \$14.50. Slight gains at San Francisco carried the top price to \$16, with feeder pigs bringing as high as \$18. Active trading occurred at Chicago, where a few brought as high as \$15.

Hog production increased sharply in Oregon in 1942, the total spring and fall pig crops being 15 per cent above the 1941 figure. This established a new record of production for the state, with a combined crop of

305,000 head, the first time in history that the number has exceeded half a million. The number of ewes intended to farrow in the spring is up 5 per cent. Government agencies are suggesting that pigs for slaughter in 1943 be fed to weigh an average of 10 pounds more per head.

WOOL MARKETS

The final week of 1942 found the Boston wool market showing considerable demand for wools of medium grades, especially quarter-blood lots, which sold at prices firm to a little higher. The awarding of contracts for government orders resulted in some sales of both domestic and foreign wools. Demand continued for South American medium wools suitable for blankets. Among domestic wools, good staple graded half-blood wool was sold at a clean price of \$1.18, with small lots of quarter-blood wools at 92 to 96 cents.

MILEAGE ADJUSTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Farmers whose fuel and mileage allotments require adjustment were urged Wednesday by the office of defense transportation to contact at once their county farm transportation committees or ODT field representatives.

Nearly 3000 miles of canals are in use in England.

FSA CONFAB ON PRODUCTION IN '43 HELD HERE

Ways and means of meeting problems of increased food production for the duration of the war was the theme of a farm security conference when representatives of the FSA from ten central and southern Oregon counties met in Klamath Falls in the chamber of commerce rooms December 31 and January 1.

Earl Gardner, Klamath county FSA supervisor, reports that this meeting was held to give farm security personnel a more concise picture of their responsibilities as members of the war board in cooperation with other department of agriculture agencies in mobilization of efforts to produce needed food for our armed forces all over the world, our allies and their civilian populations, and the people of our nation.

Four Objectives

A report of agricultural mobilization as outlined by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard in a recent conference at Denver, Colorado was given by Verne Livesay, state director of the farm security administration.

The four major objectives to be carried out in the mobilization program are: (1) complete use of land, (2) retention and maintenance of dairy animals, (3) attention to rural labor problems, (4) efficient utilization of machinery.

Special consideration was given to new developments in relation to coming labor problems, and to care and use of machinery in the present war period. Likewise, agricultural goals for Oregon for 1943, and ways of meeting labor shortages were considered.

Home Is Factory

Efficient home management, as a substantial basis for good health, adequate gardens, complete live-at-home programs, and proper clothing was stressed by Sara Wertz, area home management supervisor.

"The home is the factory which provides the necessary elements to keep individuals in proper condition so that their best efforts may be expended in

the full time production of food," Mrs. Wertz said.

Personnel representing FSA at this meeting were: Verne F. Livesay, state director for FSA; Harry Bower, acting water facilities specialist; Phillip Farrell and Sara Wertz, area specialists; Lewis Nichols, district supervisor, and FSA field personnel from the following counties: Josephine, Jackson, Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Grant, Wheeler, Harney, Lake and Klamath.

BREEDERS URGED TO REGISTER COLTS

A letter has just been received at the county agent's office from Lt. Col. F. W. Koester, officer in charge, Headquarters Western Remount area, San Mateo, Calif., suggesting that horse breeders not overlook the advantages of registering their colts.

Lt. Col. Koester said: "During the past month hundreds of applications for registration have poured into this office indicating that regardless of the war the breeders in the Western Remount area are still determined to give their colts the advantages of registration and that others who have eligible colts should do so."

Lt. Col. Koester also stated that they are making up the stallion slate for the next breeding season and breeders desiring stallions usually delay too long in making their requests. Any breeders desiring a stallion should contact them at once.

Examination of Anti-Freeze in Cars Recommended Here

Some farmers and car owners have reported to the county agent's office some difficulty with some of the anti-freeze preparations on the market this year. Some of this material is hard to hold in the radiator and if it seeps into the motor causes considerable damage, it was reported.

Examination of all anti-freeze in cars and trucks at this time might save considerable difficulty and damage to the motor. Where trouble has occurred it might be well to report this to the dealer from whom the material was purchased, officials pointed out.

Phone The Herald and News, 3124, to place a classified ad.

BEEF MAY BE INCREASED IN CERTAIN AREAS

By The Associated Press. Beef may soon be more plentiful in some sections of the country, but reports indicated today that there will be no general alleviation of the civilian undersupply.

A spokesman for the American meat institute in Chicago declared that the army is taking very large quantities of beef and that "army needs come first."

A cause of the civilian undersupply, some meat packers asserted, is that the government has placed a ceiling on prices without a balancing ceiling on livestock.

"There is a terrific loss in most beef and to remain in business we can't afford to kill any more animals than we have to," one Pittsburgh packer said. "It means we keep army orders filled but don't always have the 70 per cent of last year's meat available that can go to civilian trade."

Slaughtering of local herds was advanced as a chief means of relieving the shortage in many communities.

In Los Angeles a packer spokesman said the situation was "greatly improved" today. He said that although delivery facilities were not adequate, "consumers will be able to get their share."

Throughout New England many persons were having trouble in getting steaks with their French fries. Stores in Boston said they had only sufficient fresh beef to supply early arriving customers.

In Mississippi, on the other hand, Assistant State AAA Administrator Fred Hurst said there were more beef cattle in the state than ever before and that local packing houses were

getting all they were allowed to handle under OPA regulations.

The Chicago area has an undersupply, particularly in some cuts of beef, the American meat institute spokesman said. He said the middle west has a better supply than either coast, but added, "you can't be choosy in buying these days."

Military Needs May Affect Seed Situation in '43

SILVERTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Oscar Loe, local seed grower and chairman of the grass seed committee of the Oregon Seed Growers league, has started gathering information on the outlook for that branch of the Oregon seed industry for the coming year.

Chairman Loe, with Vice Chairman E. A. Geary, Klamath Falls, and Secretary Floyd Mullen, Albany, are canvassing all members of their committee and leading trade outlets concerning probable developments this season.

Military needs may play an important part, says Loe, as large purchases have been made and will be needed for seeding army air bases and cantonment areas. Eastern seed firms are also being queried about their future needs of leading fescue grass seed and other kinds grown in Oregon.

Average tornado travels a distance of 30 miles.

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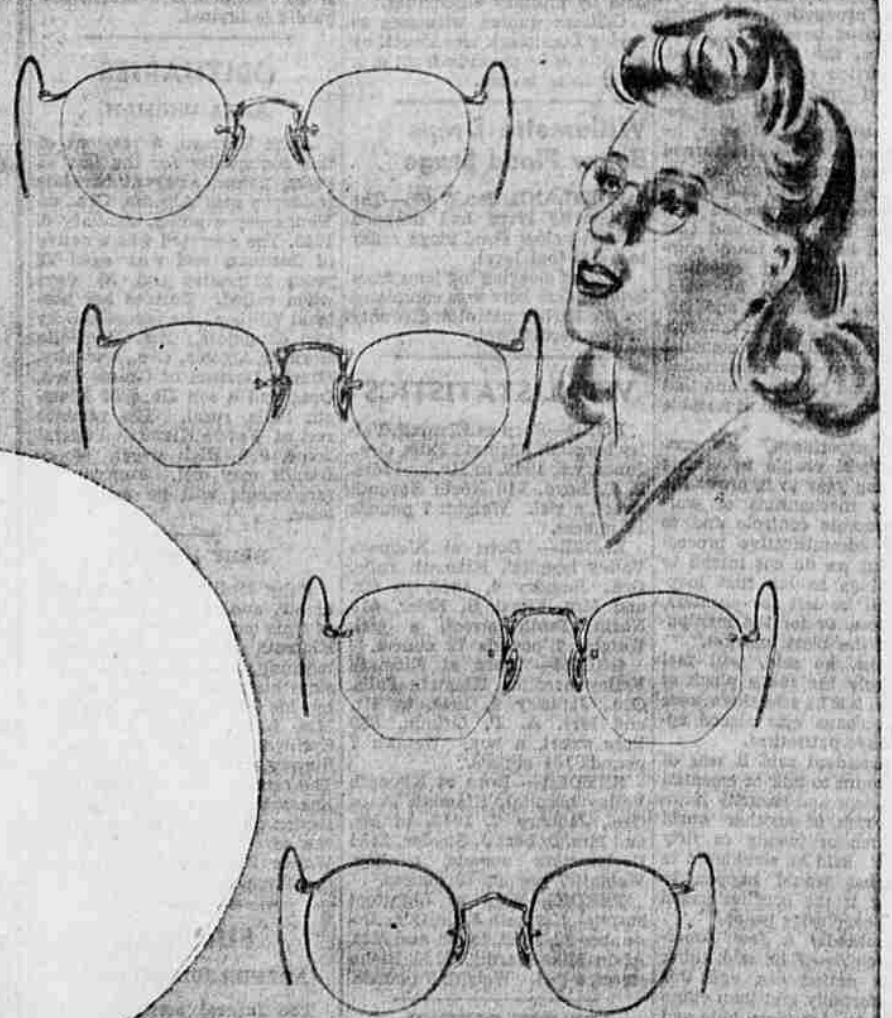
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