

PLAN LAUNCHED TO GET WOMEN FOR FARM WORK

A plan for mobilizing women in Oregon cities and towns for work on farms or in food processing plants this season has been worked out by the Oregon Extension service in cooperation with the United States Employment service and approved by the state farm labor advisory committee and other interested agencies. W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of extension, announced today.

The plan is designed to care for Oregon's share in the national program recently announced for recruiting a women's land army by the Cooperative Extension service. The plan nationally calls for about 60,000 town women who would put in a minimum service of one month, and 300,000 women for part-time work.

The Oregon plan will be handled on a county basis by the Extension service in close cooperation with the U. S. Employment service, with enlarged county farm labor committees outlining the program in a manner best adapted to each county situation, explained Mr. Teutsch. The general objectives are to provide organized direction for a movement already carried on last year and previously, but which will require expansion this year to make possible handling increased farm production with reduced regular farm labor.

The plan calls for recruiting non-farm women for either part-time or full-time agricultural work, particularly during the harvesting and processing season.

Types of agricultural and related work suggested for women include thinning fruits, hoeing vegetables, training berries, picking fruits and vegetables, working in canneries, packing houses, and dehydration plants; assisting in the organization, recruiting, and supervising of other workers; and caring for young children whose mothers are employed in agricultural work.

Plans for county organizational work call for an advance educational program, the enlisting of the cooperation of local women's organizations, the appointment of group leaders, arranging for transportation, and localized publicity programs to keep all informed as to the needs and methods by which women can be of the most help in winning the 1943 food production battle.

Out of all this (lend-lease) surely is emerging a basic principle of our grand alliance—that each of the United Nations should give according to its ability and receive according to its needs. No exact monetary reckoning can give expression to this principle.—British Ambassador Lord Halifax.

WARNING! BEWARE OF BOWEL WORMS

Roundworms inside you or your child can cause real trouble. And you may not know what is wrong. Warning signs are: "icky" appetite, nervousness, uneasy stomach, itching parts. Get Jayne's Vermifuge right away! JAYNE'S is America's leading proprietary worm medicine, used by millions. Acts gently yet expels roundworms. Be sure you get JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE!

Never Sprinkle Garden; Give It a Good Soaking

This is the last of three articles prepared for NEA Service by experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Your Victory garden will have a much better chance for success if you understand how to water it properly.

In sections of the country where rains fall during the growing season, watering is not the vital problem it is in arid regions where gardens are dependent on artificial irrigation for their moisture. But even in humid sections, rains do not fall at regular intervals, and the average gardener will have to resort to artificial watering from time to time.

Many gardeners are inclined to a careless job of watering. If they live in a city or small town where they have a hose to use, they are likely to think that a light sprinkling is all that is required. But in that way, the plants get wet from the top down rather than from the bottom, where the roots are. Many a garden gets a light sprinkling of this kind every two or three days, which does more harm than good.

HOME-MADE IRRIGATION
The object of watering the garden should be to wet the soil thoroughly and do it evenly and deeply. The experienced gardener runs the water down each row, holding the hose low enough to keep the tops of the plants from getting wet. If you have time to open slight furrows alongside the rows of plants for the water to run through, so much the better.

A good goal to shoot for is to try to leave the ground in the same shape it would be after a rain.

In areas where irrigation is common practice, many gardeners work out home-made irrigation systems that are highly satisfactory for soil that is not too light or porous. They get their water from a pipe that runs from the well or reservoir to the highest corner of the garden. Then they run a deep furrow along one side of the plot and make openings at the right places for each row of plants. When the water runs into the main furrow, it will flow gently into the smaller furrows between the rows of plants and the ground gets a deep, even soaking.

DRY WEATHER PLANTING
If a garden plot is watered thoroughly this way, no more moisture will be needed until the next soaking is due about a week or so later. After watering, do not trample down the soil or try to work it until it has dried out enough not to be sticky. Then cultivate the ground enough to loosen it up.

The best time to water any garden is when the plants need it. The time of day makes little difference, and under war conditions you may be forced to apply the water when it suits your convenience. If you give the ground a good soaking, the results will be satisfactory, no matter what time of day it happens to be.

Here is a gardening trick which may be helpful to those who want to plant seed for a succession crop during an excessively dry spell: open up the row and run water through it. Let the water soak in thoroughly. Then sow the seed and cover them with dry earth.



In setting out cabbage plants, this youngster has protected them with paper collars—against cutworms. Now she soaks the ground thoroughly and later will pull dry earth over the moist soil.

VEGETABLE SEED DISEASES FOUGHT

Oregon growers engaged in the comparatively new but rapidly expanding vegetable seed business will need to take precautions against the introduction of diseases into vegetable seed fields, in the opinion of Dr. Frank P. McWhorter, plant pathologist at Oregon State college. Dr. McWhorter has been conducting considerable research with vegetable diseases for the agricultural experiment station in the last few years and has reported his preliminary findings and recommendations in a new circular of information No. 307.

He discusses the importance of using disease-free seed, treating certain kinds of seed, and roguing when this is practical. Control of diseases of vegetables being grown for seed is more complicated than is the case with table vegetables, he says. Many suggestions for handling the 1943 crops are contained in this free circular.

RATION OF CANNING SUGAR EXPLAINED

The local war price and rationing board reported today that there still seems to be some confusion concerning sugar for home canning purposes. Mrs. Tucker, board clerk, stated, "stamps No. 15 and 16 in Book I are good for 5 pounds of sugar each for canning purposes. If more sugar is needed, application may be made at the local board, 434 Main street. Request for the application blank may be made in person, or by mail. War ration book I must be brought in when applying in person."

"The extra allotment allowed will not exceed 15 pounds. If both stamps and extra allotment are required, the total amount of sugar will be 25 pounds per person for the complete canning season. No extra allotments over 15 pounds per person will be granted. It must also be understood that allowable sugar may be less than 15 pounds, according to the amount of canning planned."

WAR BONDS and LIFE INSURANCE Help Prevent Inflation

Oregon Mutual Life policyholders are buying bonds individually . . . and they are buying more bonds through their purchase of life insurance, because life insurance company dollars are going to war bonds. Every dollar saved, whether in bonds or life insurance helps prevent inflation.

HomeKeeper Plan
Ask these agents about the complete 4-way protection of the HomeKeeper Plan.
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FIRE PROGRAM ORGANIZED IN FARM AREAS

A comprehensive program for farm fire protection in the hot months ahead has been organized here in the past week, it was disclosed by Robert McCambridge, assistant county agent.

Sixteen volunteer units will be in operation to help fight fire in areas not protected by the regularly established fire agencies. These volunteer crews will assemble their own equipment and under leadership of one or two men in each unit will be ready to fight any fires that develop.

They will also report to M. J. Barnes, county fire warden. Leaders meetings were called for Merrill on June 1, and Bonanza on June 2. At these meetings, John Sarginson, Rogue River forest ranger, and Fire Chief Keith Ambrose will speak. The public is invited.

The following unit leaders have been announced:
South Poe valley—Rex High, Wilbur Relling.
North Poe valley—Dan Liskey, Guy Barton.
Swan Lake—Jack Marshall.
Dairy—Martin Stoeschler, Clifford Sewall.

Bonanza—Cecil Haley, Charles McCarlie.
Langell valley—Oscar Campbell, John Horn.
Henley—Percy Dixon, Earl Mack.
Old Fort road—Clarence Hard.
Olene—M. J. Barnes.
Lower Klamath lake—Clive McPherson.
Merrill—Louis Kandra, Bill Hammond.
Malin—Frank Paygr, Harry Wilson.
Malin—Harvey Clugston.
Spring Lake—Ward Dolan, Bill Cheyne.
Glen Dehlinger—Stukel.
Hildebrand—Yet to be filled.

SEED PURCHASING DEADLINE JUNE 1

Closing date for the government's 1942 seed purchase program has been set at June 1, the state AAA office announced this week. Purchase of cover crop seed produced in 1942 will be discontinued on that date, and growers who are still holding seed they wish to sell to the government are advised to execute the proper papers with their county AAA committee before then.

As announced last fall, the seed purchase program will be continued for the 1943 crop on substantially the same basis as last year.

The reservoir at Zaghouan, Tunisia, has been supplying drinking water for more than 18 centuries.

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 for replacing spot day by day market reports.)

CATTLE MARKETS

More livestock in all divisions were available last Monday than in recent weeks, including 1100 head of cattle. Even with the better supply, trading was active in the cattle market with prices mostly steady, but with some fed heifers 25 cents higher than at last week's close. The best fed steers available brought \$15.75 to \$16.85, only slightly under the season's high. Prices were off about 25 cents at San Francisco, where the only quotations available were on grass-fat cows that sold from \$12 to \$12.25. The market was no more than steady at Chicago, with some classes 25 cents lower. Strictly choice fed steers of the heavy weights were scarce and reached a top of \$17.50.

Cattle supplies last week were among the lowest in recent years, with less than 1000 head sold the first four days, compared with 2470 in the same period in 1942. A major development in the country's meat marketing last week was the establishment of a war meat board by the War Food administration. The board of nine members, with headquarters in Chicago will estimate requirements of the various governmental services and thus keep the movement of supplies from week to week on a more orderly basis.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

Although 3000 head of sheep and lambs arrived at North Portland early in the week, only 1100 were offered locally, though this was a considerably larger supply than at the start of last week. Good to choice spring lambs brought \$15 to \$15.50, and good shorn lambs with No. 2 pelts brought \$14. These prices were essentially the same as those last week, although one particularly choice lot reached a top of \$15.75. A decline of 25 cents developed at Chicago on Monday applying to all grades except a few lots of best wooled lambs, which reached a top of . . . 18.35.

Lamb supplies have been running consistently under those of a year ago at North Portland, as was last week's total of 1650 head. It was 325 head below the figure a year ago for the corresponding week. Old crop fed lambs in western feeding areas are now mostly sold off excepting for a few scattered bands in the intermountain region. Approximately 4400 double-deck cars of lambs have moved from the three most important feeding districts, which was about 1400 cars under shipments from the same areas last year. The campaign for shearing pelts put on a year ago produced exactly twice as many as were marketed in 1941. The estimated requirement for 1944 is approximately 7 1/2 million usable skins, some of which are normally imported.

HOG MARKETS

Hog supplies have been continuing nearer last year's figures than other classes of livestock, although on Monday of this week only 1600 head were offered. Quotations on carlots were about the same as last week, although drive-ins were up about 50 cents.

OREGON HAS SKIP-A-YEAR INCOME TAX

SALEM, May 27 (AP)—The new state tax program "means virtually 'skip a year' taxes in Oregon," Governor Earl Snell declared in his Wednesday night weekly radio broadcast.

Any foreseen cut in taxes must depend upon the accuracy of current estimates, Snell pointed out. "The estimated per capita tax cost in Oregon for the next fiscal year should not exceed \$42," the governor maintained. Washington's per capita average is \$60, California's \$80, he said.

The question of the necessity of paying gift taxes should the taxpayers involved have elected to take advantage of the community property law "will be clarified and finally determined in the very near future," Snell promised.

Oregon's new community

property tax law adopted to meet provisions favoring husband and wife income taxpayers in higher brackets offered in neighboring states does make it possible for those "with rather large incomes to effect very substantial savings," the governor declared.

Some of the conditions which have made Oregon's tax savings possible "may change overnight," Snell warned, urging recognition of the fact that there are potential tax problems to which the state must look.

SURPRISE

CHICAGO, (AP)—William Mercur believes the thief who stole his typewriter is going to get a mild surprise when he starts to operate it.

In reporting the theft of the machine to police, Mercur, New York theatrical producer, showed Sgt. William Murphy a sample of the machine's work.

The printing was in Hebrew characters. Eighteen states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico require full citizenship as a requirement to taking examinations to practice medicine.

PRESSURE COOKERS TO BE AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Pressure cookers for preserving Victory garden products will be available in increasing numbers as the harvest season gets under way.

The war production board announced last night it was allocating enough materials for 275,000 cookers, a substantial increase over any previous year.

The agriculture department said that the cookers will be rationed because of the "great demand" for them.

Approximately 31,000 cookers will be available to retailers by June 1, the WPB said.

I believe the government will have greater power after the war and that this power will be used in some way to integrate and not to destroy individualism.—Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle.

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