

MEMORIAL TO HYSLOP PLAN OF COMMITTEE

Harry Jackman of Malin has been named county chairman of the George R. Hyslop Agricultural Research memorial and expects to be able to announce the complete list of committee members soon, he announced this week.

This is part of a statewide movement of farmers and businessmen connected with agriculture to raise a substantial fund to serve as a perpetual working memorial to the late Professor Hyslop of Oregon State college, who devoted most of his life to the betterment of Oregon crops.

As soon as the committee is completed, plans will be carried out to see that every farmer in Klamath county knows about the memorial fund and has a chance to contribute to it any amount he may choose.

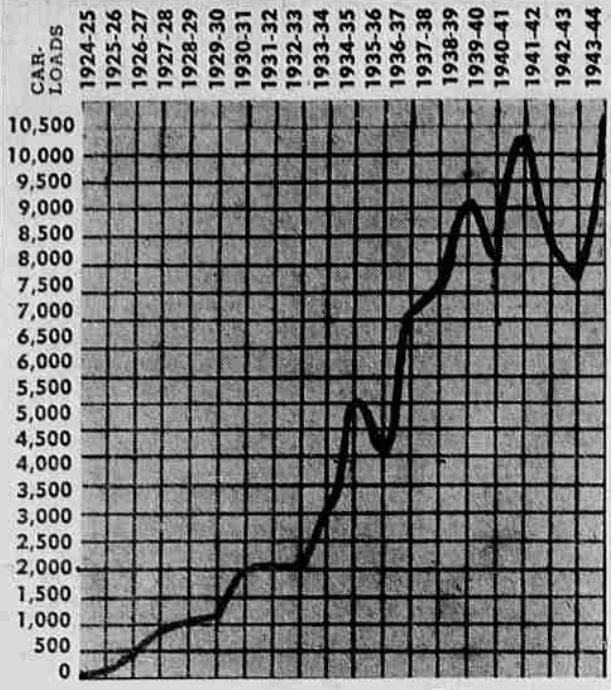
Only the income from the fund will be used to help finance experimental work in improvement of Oregon crops, thus continuing the work of Professor Hyslop. The money will do double duty, says Jackman, as graduate students will be obtained to do as much of the work as possible, hence they will be helped in getting an education in Oregon while they help solve Oregon problems in the farm crops field.

STARCH FACTORY WORK WILL START

Walter Hannon, head of the Hannon Refining company, said today that he is certain the company's plant near Mt. Laki will be re-built in time to begin operating at the time of the potato harvest this fall.

The Hannon plant burned down several months ago, interrupting production of starch from low-grade potatoes.

Hannon has been actively at work since, attempting to get the way cleared for materials and labor to re-build. He said today that at last the way appears clear for reconstruction.



The Upward Curve of Spud Shipments

This graph shows what has happened in potato shipments in the Klamath basin in the last 20 years. They began with 27 carloads in 1924-25, and reached a new high of 10,374 in 1943-44.

TWO FACTIONS FAVOR FARM PARITY BILL

By CLAIR JOHNSON
WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Congressional approval was predicted today for house-passed legislation to guarantee farmers parity prices—a step which Rep. Pace (D-Ga.) termed "the most important action for agriculture in two years."

Farm leaders of opposing factions in both chambers joined in supporting the proposal which Pace successfully submitted to the house yesterday as "a substitute for and improvement on" the controversial Bankhead-Brown textile amendment to the price control act.

The Georgian declared his plan "without increasing consumer costs one cent, will provide 50 to 75 million dollars yearly to cotton growers, and

proportionate returns to many other agriculture producers."

Cotton, wheat, rye, peanuts and eggs would be the major items on which farmers would get immediate price boosts if the measure becomes law, Pace said.

He added that the amendment "specifies simply that a processor must certify to the OPA that he has paid the farmer parity for agricultural commodities, or if he does not do so he must sell the finished product at only 90 per cent of ceiling prices."

(Parity is an arbitrary price calculated to give farmers a purchasing power equivalent to that of some former favorable period for agriculture, usually 1909-14.)

Rep. Hope (R-Kans.) declared "Pace's plan would do everything congress possibly can to guarantee farmers a parity price on all their products. If it is properly administered, I think it will be a great forward step."

Klamath Man May Be In Invasion

Possibility that the brother of a local woman may be involved in the European invasion, was voiced today by the sister, Mrs. Esther Shreeve, 806 East Main, when she thought she recognized his picture in the invasion photo that appeared on the front page of The News and Herald Wednesday depicting soldiers aiding a war correspondent with his equipment.

The man is PFC G. W. Peterson of Portland, and while identification is uncertain, there is a strong possibility that he is the man in the photo.

FOOD METHODS AGREED ON AT CONFERENCE

General agreement on recommended processing methods for different foods to insure both quality products and safety for the homemaker was reached at the state conference on home food preservation in Portland last month, according to Mrs. Winnifred K. Gillen, Klamath county home demonstration agent.

While these recommendations are for Oregon conditions, they are much the same as those adopted nationally and now included in a new United States department of agriculture bulletin, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables." Oregon homemakers are advised, however, to depend more on publications of Oregon State college, as these take into account local conditions.

The six processing recommendations agreed upon at Portland follow:

1. That the hot water bath method be used only for canning acid fruits, rhubarb and tomatoes.

2. That the steam pressure cooker be used for processing all non-acid and low-acid food products such as vegetables, meats, poultry and fish.

3. That the open-kettle method be used only for such products as jams, jellies, preserves, pickles and relishes.

4. That oven canning is unsafe and not recommended for any product. The results are too variable since the method is dependent upon the correct working of heat control devices and uniform distribution of heat within the oven.

5. That the steam-bath method is not recommended since it often results in inadequate processing.

6. That the pasteurization method is recommended for fruit juices. For best quality, fruit juices are packed at temperatures not exceeding 180 degrees F.

Where pressure cooker time tables include a choice of either a 240 degree or 250 degree book, lower temperature is recommended for a quality product, except in the case of green leafy vegetables.

RASH CLATSKANIE, Ore. — Capt. Jack Bryant has a bad case of hives, but he doesn't mind a bit.

For two and a half years in the Central Pacific the airman said he dreamed continually of fresh strawberries.

"So when I returned, I went on a three-day berry eating marathon," he explained. "It was worth it."

Methods of Controlling Weed Pests Discussed

By H. B. SCHIEFERSTEIN
County Weed Control Supervisor
(Editor's Note: The following is the second and final installment of an article on Klamath basin weed control work.)

Chemicals

Cultivation has been the most successful method of attack in the past and still remains so. However, there is a place for chemicals in any weed control program. Of the various chemicals used as herbicides for the control of weeds, there are three which work well under Klamath county conditions. They are sodium chlorate, carbon bisulphide and diesel oil.

Diesel oil, classed here as a chemical, gives excellent control on all weeds when sprayed under a pressure of from 200 to 300 pounds through a nozzle of a type which will break up the oil into a dense fog which will envelop and penetrate all parts of the plant above ground. Oils lighter in body than diesel oil are not so satisfactory. While there is some actual eradication from the use of diesel oil, it is quite slow, there being little apparent results for several years, which seems to indicate that because green growth has been kept down the roots have starved out. This is much the same as the clean cultivation method in results.

Sodium chlorate—a salt, is effective on most weeds except white top, on which results are apt to be poor. Sodium chlorate is recommended only for patches where cultivation is not practical, as it has the disadvantage of killing the soil for periods of from three to six years, depending upon the amounts used. The material is dusted on in the dry state in the fall of the year and left for the winter moisture to carry into the soil. It kills as it penetrates. Stock should not be grazed on areas which have been treated with sodium chlorate as it is poisonous to it and inflammable. A permit to purchase this material for weed work is no longer required.

Carbon bisulphide is a highly volatile liquid chemical which, when injected into the soil and on contact with moisture, dif-

fuses a gas two and a half times heavier than air, which pollutes and poisons the air in the soil and is toxic to all forms of plant life. Activated carbon bisulphide is the material used for weed control and application is made by injecting two-ounce doses in holes four to six inches deep at 18-inch intervals over the entire weed patch. Recent experiments in Klamath county indicate that the best time to use carbon bisulphide is during the winter months or when the weeds are dormant. Kills have been more consistent when made in this period than at any time of the year and although the work involved in applying the material during the winter months may be greater, because of frost, the better results obtained more than offset the extra work.

Uniform kills on all noxious weeds have been obtained under practically every condition of soil, moisture, etc., to be found in the county. Included in the trials were 15 which have extended over a two-year period, and these covered high, well-drained, railroad grades, which are made up principally of fill dirt, gravel and cinders, and on low wet heavy soils which were poorly drained.

No special preparation of the area is necessary and the work can be done by anyone with a few simple tools. Certain precautions must be observed when handling this material, as it is highly volatile. Smoking should be dispensed with and the same care used in storing gasoline should be used in storing this material. This chemical does not injure the soil for long periods.

Summary, County Weed Work
A brief summary of weed work in Klamath county the past year is as follows: 550 acres of noxious weed infested ground was cultivated for weed control; 2420 pounds of sodium chlorate were used, principally along county roads; 135 gallons of carbon bisulphide were used, nearly all for experimental purposes; 26,481 gallons of diesel oil were used along roads,

ditches and railroads within the county.

In addition to this, county crews cleaned up highways and county roads of bull thistle by grubbing. Fifteen acres of pasture, infested with bull thistle, was cut by the county, and approximately 100 acres of thistle-infested ground was cut by individuals. Much of this work will have to be repeated again this year to hold the weeds in check as it is only by persistent effort that we can keep ahead of these pests.

AAA Payments

Payments to farmers signed up under the agricultural adjustment association program can be earned by carrying out approved weed control practices on certain noxious weeds found on their farms, which are listed as follows: Canada thistle morning glory, white top, leafy spurge, blue flowering lettuce, toad flax, Russian knapweed and tansy ragwort. Prior approval must be obtained at which time specifications will be furnished, at the AAA office in the Federal building. Payment to be made is 10 cents per pound for approved chemicals, which includes both sodium chlorate and carbon bisulphide, and \$10 per acre for clean cultivation.

NAVY DISCLOSES OAHU CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Twenty-seven men were killed, 100 are missing and 390 were wounded in the explosion at Pearl Harbor, May 21, according to W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander-in-chief.

The navy last night, in making the disclosure of the number of casualties, also announced that last Sunday an ammunition dump at Oahu Island exploded, killing three men. Seven others are listed as missing. The blast on May 21 occurred while ammunition was being loaded from one of several landing craft, several of which were destroyed, several of which explosion was caused by the accidental detonation of several torpedo warheads being transferred from a truck to a platform. Casualties caused by the May 21 explosion and a subsequent fire were: dead—army 8, navy 2, marine corps 10; missing—army 53, navy 21, coast guard 26; injured—army 56, navy 143, marine corps 139, and civilians 19.

Reduced Barley Crop for 1944 Forecast by USDA

Barley production for this year was forecast this week by the U.S.D. at 299,533,000 bushels, compared with 322,187,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average production of 256,350,000.

Production of oats is indicated as 1,193,410,000 bushels, based on June 1 conditions. Last year 1,143,367,000 bushels were produced and the 10-year average production was 1,028,280,000.

This year's rye crop is indicated as 31,608,000 bushels, compared with 29,711,000 bushels indicated a month ago. 30,781,000 bushels produced last year

and a 10-year average production of 40,446,000.

Caraway seeds are not seeds; they are the dried fruit of the caraway plant.

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MAVIS COLA

MIX IT YOURSELF RIGHT IN THE GLASS EXACTLY AS THE SODA CLERK DOES

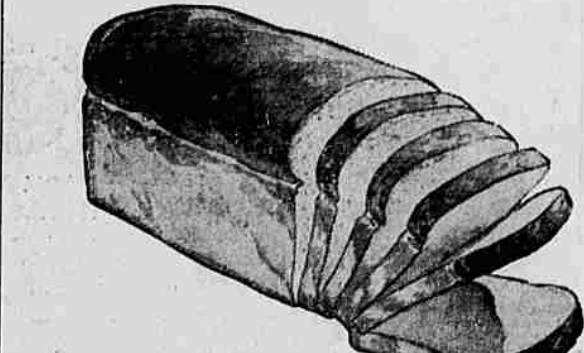
USE ONE OUNCE MAVIS COLA SYRUP TO EACH DRINK, WITH CARBONATED WATER AND ICE TO SUIT YOUR TASTE

MAVIS COLA SYRUP IS SOLD IN 12 OUNCE BOTTLES AT ALL FOOD STORES

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Treat Your Family to Nourishing Bread and Other Tasty Things You Can Bake with



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- Other Dependable Crown Products
- * CROWN "KITCHEN QUEEN" FLOUR
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 - * SNOWDROP SELF-RISING FLOUR
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 - * CROWN WHEAT GERM
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 - * CROWN CRACKED WHEAT FLOUR
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EVERYBODY LIKES ELDERBERRY JELLY

Save Sugar and Berries with This Easy Recipe

3/4 Cups Juice
4 1/2 Cups Sugar
1/4 Cup Lemon Juice
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Pick berries from stem. Wash and crush thoroughly. If they do not liberate much juice add a little water and mash again. Squeeze out juice. Measure exactly 3/4 cups of the squeezed juice (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary) into a large kettle. Add the M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), continue stirring and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 2 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, skim. Pour into sterilized glasses, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

ICE CREAM

AS LOW AS 11¢ a pint

Save to be pure—YOU melt it in 2 minutes, mix LONDONDERRY sugar and evaporated milk, or any cream that will whip. Whip, freeze, that's all. No cooking, no re-whipping. Smooth, no ice crystals. (Use milk or skim milk for delicious frozen desserts.) 15¢ pkg. LONDONDERRY makes 4 pints, any flavor. Ask your grocer for LONDONDERRY. If he does not carry it, send us \$1.50 for 7 packages and 20 famous recipes, postpaid. LONDONDERRY 833 Howard Street, San Francisco 3, Calif.

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One of the Best! It's made in the U.S. by the famous Food Makers!

SO MILD... SO SWEET... SO COUNTRY-FRESH IN FLAVOR

Emil's

Kellogg's Corn Flakes, giant size.....12c
Kellogg's Pep, pkg.9c
Cheerios, pkg.12c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.11c
Grape-Nuts, pkg.13c
Swift Milk, tall tin 3 for 28c
Scot Towels, roll.....10c
Gebhardt's Chili Con Carne, 15 1/2-oz. tin24c
Century Sardines in Tomato Sauce, No. 1 tall tin14c

Sunkist Lemons lb. 12c
Arizona Grapefruit lb. 7c
Cabbage Rogue River lb. 6c
New Potatoes 5 lbs. 23c
Shafter Whites

Snowdrift Shortening, 3-lb. glass.....68c
S & W Spinach, No. 2 tin17c
Orange Juice, Sunshine, 46-oz. tin.....48c
No. 2 tin20c
Wesson Oil, pint bottle.....27c
Sweetheart Soap, cake 2 for 13c
Sunbrite Cleanser, can 3 for 14c
Old Dutch Cleanser, can 2 for 15c

Cheese, Tillamook Lb. 37c
Full Cream, 10 Points.

Tomatoes, Solid Pack No. 2 1/2 Tin 19c
Standby Brand.

Beans, Wilamet Case of 24 2.98
Cut String Beans, No. 2 Tin.

Corn, Royal Club Case of 24 3.48
Fancy Cream Style, No. 2 Tin.

Beets, Diamond A Case of 24 2.40
Diced, No. 2 Tin.

Ravioli, Riviera 18-Oz. Jar 15c

Northern Flour, 50-lb. bag\$1.89
Flour—Swansdown, 50-lb. bag.....\$2.38
Sugar, Pure Cane, 10-lb. bag.....63c
Prem, Luncheon Meat, 12-oz. tin.....33c
Pard Dog Food, can10c
Miracle Whip, pint jar.....27c
Rinso, reg. pkg.23c

Boiling Beef Lb. 21c
Bacon 1/4 or Whole Lb. 28c
Ground Beef Lb. 28c
Pork Roast Lb. 31c
Pork Steak Lb. 31c
Sausage Lb. 28c
Jones Colored Fryers—Grade A Beef and Veal