

ONION CROP IN OREGON INCREASES

Production of Oregon dry onions this year is expected to approximate 1,375,000 sacks (100 pounds), compared with 1,026,000 sacks in 1943, the bureau of agricultural economics reports.

The indicated 1944 crop represents a 34 per cent increase over last year, principally the result of an expansion in the acreage in Malheur county in eastern Oregon. The record crop this year compares with the 10-year (1933-43) average production of 678,000 sacks.

Harvesting has begun in Malheur county and will be underway generally in the area by the last of the month. In western Oregon, pulling will begin during the first week of September.

For the entire nation, a record crop of 17,320,000 sacks (100 lb.) of late summer onions is indicated for 1944 on the basis of August 1 conditions. The indicated crop exceeds the previous record established in 1939 by slightly more than three million sacks and is about 51 per cent greater than the near-average crop produced last year. The 74,380 acres for harvest this year is about one-fifth greater than the 1939 acreage and the indicated yield per acre for this year is only one sack less than in 1939.

Although conditions are rather uneven in many areas, prospective yields are above average in each of the major sections and are above 1943 yields in the eastern and central states. In the western states, where the average yield was exceptionally high last year, the 1944 average is expected to be somewhat lower than in 1943 because of less favorable prospects this year in Colorado, Oregon and Washington. Acreage in the western states was increased 51 per cent over that of 1943, much more than offsetting the lower yield.

Present prospects are that the eastern states will produce about one-fourth of the total late crop this year, the central states about one-fifth, and the western states more than one-half. During the period 1933-42, each section produced, roughly, one-third of the total.

AGRICULTURAL WAGE BOARD TO MEET

Agricultural wage boards of Oregon and California will conduct a meeting Friday, August 25, at 10 a. m. at the Merrill high school to receive testimony regarding the establishment of wage ceilings on harvest wages, County Agent C. A. Henderson has announced.

Four-H News

The Langell Valley Livestock club held their meeting at the Gift home July 30. We decided to have all of our record books ready to hand in the next meeting. We practiced songs and yells. Paul and Donald Clark and Annie Lou Romtvedt went to summer camp. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Gift served refreshments. The next meeting will be at Duvalls, August 27. News Reporter, Annie Lou Romtvedt.

Henley Victory Garden Club
The Henley 4-H Victory Garden club met at the home of our leader, Mr. Hoffman, on Sunday, August 13. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, Edgar Hoffman. The roll was called and we sang several songs. We had the flag and club pledges and then we discussed how our gardens were coming along, then we planned another hayride for Sunday, August 20. Minto King, news reporter.

According to a scientist in England, every man is worth \$8000 to his country at the time of his birth.

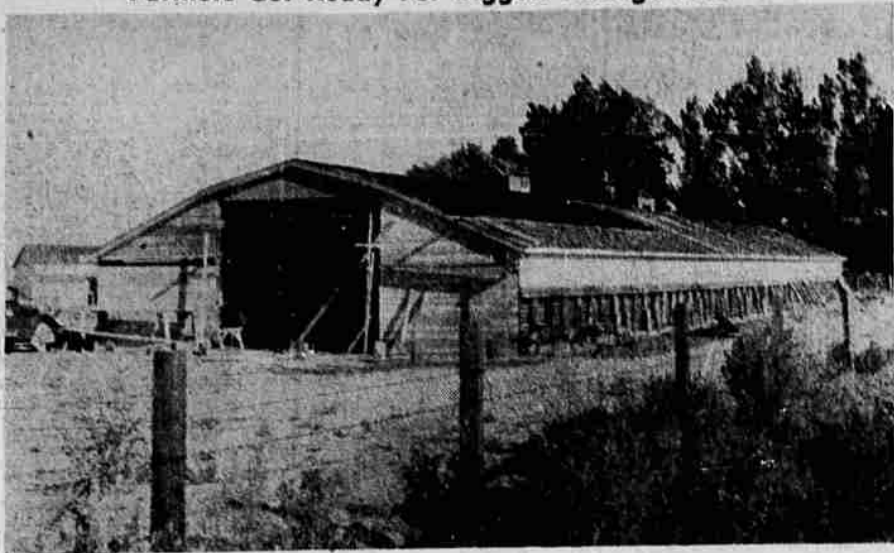
For Bigger, Better Birds! TRIANGLE DEVELOPING FEEDS

AT YOUR FEED DEALERS in Pellet or Mash form

Now's the time to give special attention to the ration of your growing pullets. Feed "Vitamin Balanced" Triangle Developing Feeds, scientifically built to supply the body reserve so essential for future maximum egg production.

TRIANGLE MILLING CO.
685 N. Tillamook St.
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Farmers Get Ready For Biggest Storage Year



Klamath farmers are getting ready to store the basin's biggest potato crop, now approaching maturity. In spite of wartime building difficulties, some extension of storage facilities has occurred this year, as witness the above new cellar at the Sam Wong place on the Morrill highway.

County Home Economics Committee Slates Meeting

Nucleus of home extension work in Klamath county is the Klamath county home economics committee, whose members are outstanding leaders among homemakers in each community in the county, according to Mrs. Winnifred K. Gillen, home demonstration agent, who this week announced the initial fall meeting of the county committee for Tuesday, August 29, at the home of Mrs. Earl Mack of the Henley district.

The Tuesday meeting, designed to afford an opportunity to the home extension leaders to survey the accomplishments of the program during the past year and to plan the September-to-May activities of the group, will be a picnic luncheon, at which all the members of the county committee, both active and former members, will be present.

Representatives from Altamont, Bly, Bonanza, Modoc Point, Chiloquin, Merrill, Malin, Poe valley and all of the home extension units in the Klamath Falls vicinity, as well as a contingent from Weyerhaeuser Camp No. 4, will attend the gathering, which will be presided over by Mrs. W. S. Metler, Altamont, chairman of the committee.

Those who have been bidden to the Tuesday luncheon by virtue of their long service to the cause of better homemaking in Klamath county include Mrs. C. E. McClellan and Mrs. Fred Fletcher of Klamath Falls, Mrs. Perry Haley of Malin, Mrs. Robert Allen, formerly of Chiloquin, but now of Silverton, Mrs. A. L. Marshall, Mrs. Bert Schultz and Mrs. Lee Holliday of Klamath Falls, Mrs. Jesse Drew of Dairy, Mrs. Mack and Mrs. W. M. Williams of Henley,

slip covers, and one titled "Making Home More Liveable Through Better Organization of Storage Space."

Mrs. Gillen asks that women in the Klamath Falls area who need transportation to the picnic call her. Each of the committee members will bring either a salad or a main dish to contribute to the luncheon.

Overlength Trucks To Be Used by Coos Livestock Group

COQUILLE, Aug. 24 (AP)—Permission to use overlength trucks and trailers for livestock transportation to Oregon and California points has been granted to the Coos County Livestock Shipping association by the state highway commission. County Agent George Jenkins said today.

A regulation forbidding use of the overlength vehicles had previously held up shipment of considerable stock, Jenkins added. A flagman must accompany all of the oversize carriers.

Northrup, King & Co.

New Office Location In

Standard Feed Co., Bldg.

Corner South 6th and Washburn Ave.

Highest cash prices paid under OPA regulation for clover and small seeds, on either reclaimed or dirt basis.

PHONE - OFFICE 8300, HOME 4904



MARKET WHOLE MILK Whenever Possible

Skim milk is vitally needed for human food—fed to farm animals it makes meat and eggs, but it can be used much more efficiently as human food if it is processed for direct consumption . . . Wherever possible market whole milk . . . More milk will be available for food if calves and other farm animals are raised on milk-saving feeds.

The 8 Point Program

1. Grow more legume hay, pasture, and grain.
2. Fertilize to increase quantity and quality of feed.
3. Feed to avoid summer milk slump.
4. Feed cows liberally during their dry period.
5. Keep as many cows as feed and labor permit.
6. Market more whole milk whenever possible.
7. Produce good-quality milk and avoid waste.
8. Breed for better herd replacements.

Sears FARM STORE
829 KLAMATH AVE.

MEXICAN NATIONALS SENT TO TULELAKE

The first contingent of Mexican nationals for work in agriculture arrived in Klamath Falls en route to Tulelake, under the supervision of the war food administration.

This group is the vanguard of approximately 450 Mexicans that are scheduled for work in the potato harvest during the months of September and October, according to Frank J. Doyle, area representative of northern California of the war food administration.

Doyle announced that John

McDonald will be the resident representative and interpreter of the WFA with offices at Tulelake.

The first contingent will be housed on growers' ranches and later arrivals will be housed at a central camp of the WFA at Tulelake. All workers are under contract to the Tulelake Growers' association.

There are approximately 40,000 Mexicans now working in California this year, according to Doyle, as against 28,000 last year. Much food and fibre would have been lost to the allied cause if it was not for the contribution of the republic of Mexico in supplying the U. S. with these braceros.

If it's a "frozen" article you need, advertise for a used one in the classified.

CRATER LAKE!

Is Prettier Than The Pictures—

And

CRATER LAKE FLOUR

Is Better Than The Advertising!

Try a batch of home-made bread and watch him smile.

BUY IT AT YOUR GROCER'S

Made in Klamath Falls by

PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE

To our Millions of Customer Friends and the Thousands of Grocers Who Serve Them

DEL MONTE REPORTS ON CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROSPECTS

Ever since the war started, Del Monte has tried to interpret the canned fruit and vegetable picture in a way that would help our many friends and customers adjust themselves to wartime shortages.

As the largest canner of fruits and vegetables in America, we feel it our responsibility again to make clear how prospects look to us—why today's situation exists—and what everyone can do to make the best of it.

Big Crops Don't Always Mean Big Packs for Civilians

The farmers of this country are doing a great job.

Peas are a good example. The acreage of green peas sown for processing in 1944 is estimated at 48% more than the five year pre-war average.

Many people feel news like this means our canned food troubles are over. This isn't true.

One reason is the weather. We had a late spring with rains and floods. Planting was late and replanting was crowded into a few short weeks.

Complicating our problem was the shortage of experienced workers.

Peas must be canned at one certain stage in their development to produce a quality pack. This year, the pea crop matured much faster than usual—and we started our Del Monte pea operations with a staff of regular field and cannery workers 30% below normal.

One thing that saved the day for us on peas was the patriotic help of hundreds of citizens of DeKalb and Rochelle, Illinois; Sleepy Eye and Wells, Minnesota; Arlington, Wisconsin; Ogden, Smithfield and Spanish Fork, Utah; Franklin, Idaho; and Toppenish, Washington. Among them were housewives, office workers, public officials—many of whom had never set foot in a cannery before.

With everybody pulling together, we were able to can 50% more than our average pre-war pack. But military needs have grown.

Last year, every member of the industry turned over to the government 20% of its pack of canned peas. This year, the government will require double that amount. So despite all the fine news about crops and packs, there probably will be fewer canned peas for civilians.

The harvest of green beans and corn is not completed. Weather is always a tremendous hazard with any vegetable crop. It looks today as if there would be plenty of string beans. There is some danger that continued dry weather will affect the corn crop. But even if it doesn't the best we can hope for is a civilian supply of corn somewhat less than last year's.

Tomatoes are only beginning to ripen. Present prospects are for a pack as large as last year's. But the amount going into civilian distribution will be considerably less.

In short, the vegetable outlook is not promising.

What About the Outlook on Canned Fruit?

Canned fruit is one of the most popular foods with the armed forces. The government is reserving the equivalent of better than two-thirds of the pack—a material increase over last year's requirements.

This entire amount must be set aside for the armed forces before civilians can get a

single can or jar. And rightly—for what good American would deny a serviceman first call on the food he needs?

The canned fruit situation has one bright spot. A bumper crop of apricots produced a good supply for civilians—despite manpower shortages and larger government requirements.

But the pear crop is short—meaning considerably fewer canned pears for us at home. We will have less canned pineapple on our tables, too.

There are two big "ifs" in this year's sizable peach crop—weather and manpower. A hot spell could ripen peaches so fast that we couldn't find enough workers to handle them. With Uncle Sam needing more than last year it looks (even with good weather) like definitely fewer peaches for the home front.

Fruit cocktail? Canners hope to "put up" even more than last year. But quotas for our fighters have grown still faster. Again, this means less at your grocer's.

So, it should be clear that there simply can't be a fruit pack big enough to leave a normal supply of fruit for civilians, after increased military needs are met.

Count on Your Fair Share of Del Monte

Whatever amounts of Del Monte are finally available, however, you can depend on this—

We are doing everything we can to see that you can get your share of them.

Ever since the war started, we have apportioned Del Monte Foods to Del Monte distributors in every section of the country, on a fair and square basis.

Furthermore, we are spreading out our Del Monte deliveries throughout the year. This means that you can hope to find several varieties of Del Monte Fruits and Vegetables on your grocer's shelves at most times.

So look for and ask for Del Monte Foods. You have a right to your share, and your chances of getting some Del Monte Product to answer your purpose are good.

Use Del Monte's wide variety, too. Switching and swapping within the Del Monte line is one of the best answers to wartime shortages, because it is the best way to be sure of quality and flavor.

Other Ways to Help

If you live near a food processing plant, you can help produce a bigger pack yourself by working there part or full time. Check with the U. S. Employment Service or your nearest plant. You can see by this report how much your help is still needed.

And do continue to be patient with your grocer. Understand his problems. Remember that the better-known brands are the first to be taken from his shelves.

Try to help ease his load by such thoughtfulness as shopping early in the day and early in the week.

Neither America's food producers nor America's grocers can win the battle of the food front alone. Your intelligent cooperation with the industry, your grocer and your government is very important.

It's a big responsibility. But we have yet to see the problem that is too big for American women. Especially when it means their families will be better fed.

Del Monte



FOOD IS EVERYBODY'S JOB!
If all of us do our part—the more there'll be for all!



Foods