

Growers Re-Form Potato Association; Name New Officers

Growers of all sections of Klamath county met at Henson last night and voted to re-form the association, to increase the number of directors and to elect new officers. The new officers were elected: President, Scott; Vice President, Benson; Secretary, Brown; Treasurer, Brown; and Board of Directors, C. A. Merrill, directors. C. A. Merrill was named secretary.

Butterfat, milk rates set by AAA. The Klamath AAA committee has just been notified of Oregon rates for butterfat and whole milk through March, 1946, under the dairy feed payment program. The rates are as follows: April, butterfat 17 cents, whole milk, 70 cents. May and June, butterfat 10 cents, whole milk 35 cents. July, August and September, butterfat 13 cents, whole milk 45 cents. October, 1945, through March, 1946, butterfat 17 cents, whole milk 70 cents. The local AAA office will accept applications for payment during the two calendar months following the close of each quarterly production period.

Josephine Reaches Cancer Drive Quota

PORTLAND, May 3 (AP)—Josephine was Oregon's first county to reach its quota in the cancer control drive, Dr. Warren C. Hunter of the Oregon division announced today.

Weekly Market Trend

Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government leased wire in the office of the economist at Oregon State college. The material, in the form of a weekly summary, is intended to replace day by day market reports.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK

Livestock markets throughout the country were active and fully steady Monday, April 30. Offerings at Pacific coast markets were fewer than a week previously and generally met the needs. At North Portland, salable receipts of lambs at 300 were 30 head less than a week previous but cattle numbers were 200 less and hogs 250 head below a week earlier. Good to choice fed steers at North Portland sold at \$15.30 to \$17, while good wooled lambs were \$15.50, and butcher hogs \$12.75.

OFFICIAL RULINGS

The week ending April 28 brought several official changes and announcements which directly or indirectly affect Oregon's livestock industry. The office of economic stabilization announced a 10-point program which it hopes will solve the problem of the distribution of livestock. This program is directed principally toward packers and distributors. One point here is designed to encourage more cattle feeding. This is to be accomplished through an increase of 25 cents per hundred weight in the spread between subsidies on the three top grades and the lower grades of cattle, and by retaining the overriding ceilings, price ranges, and subsidies on choice cattle at present levels. These were scheduled to decline 30 cents a hundred weight on July 2.

Another one of the 10 points limits

the amount of farm slaughter for sale, but it does not in any way restrict farm slaughter for home consumption. One order was amended to eliminate livestock slaughter licensing and quota provisions as of April 28.

The hog support program was expanded

to include all weights of hogs up to 300 pounds. WFA has added veal and lamb production in federally inspected slaughter houses to the list of meats to be set aside for government purchase.

PRODUCTION REPORTS

Farm production of meat animals in the United States in 1944 declined for the first time since 1937. The 1944 production of 41.8 billion pounds dropped 10 per cent below the record output in 1943 but it was still the second largest on record. Production of cattle made a new record, that for 1943 was the third largest on record, but the production of sheep and lambs was a little below average. The 1944 total production was 20 per cent above the 10-year 1933-1942 average and 34 per cent above the six-year 1938-1943 average.

The production of cattle and calves in 1944 is estimated at 10 billion pounds

live weight—the largest on record. The 1944 output exceeded the previous record in 1943 by 200 million pounds and was 3,864,000,000 pounds larger than the 10-year 1933-1942 average.

After reaching an all-time peak in 1943, production of hogs dropped to 20,800,000,000 pounds, 18 per cent below the 1943 record. The 1944 production, however, is the third largest ever recorded.

The estimated production of nearly two million pounds of sheep and lambs was 7 per cent smaller than in 1943 and the smallest since 1937. It was, however, but 3 per cent below the 1933-1942 average.

Gross income from meat animals in 1944 is estimated at \$8,070,000,000—only \$12,000,000 below the record 1943 income. A decline in the average price received more than offset total sales which were a record size. Total sales of the \$6,000,000,000 mark for the second consecutive year, gross income is on a level about 1 1/2 million dollars higher than during the previous peak income years of 1918 and 1919. Compared with the 1933-1943 average, gross income was up 131 per cent. Compared with the six-year 1936-1941 average, it was up 22 per cent. Gross income from cattle and calves was the largest on record, from hogs the second largest, and from sheep and lambs the third largest.

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief. Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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 16 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

YOUR GARDEN

By J. R. McCAMBRIDGE
Assistant County Agent

Mrs. Peggy Marvin of Altamont drive presented some questions to this column which I will attempt to answer.

The Oregon State college extension service does not have any bulletins with diagrams showing the proper procedure to sharpen garden tools. There are a number of commercial agencies printing Victory garden booklets. The information in these booklets on vegetable production is taken from reliable sources such as agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and the U. S. department of agriculture. However, their planting dates as a rule do not correspond to this area. Many of these booklets are superior in some respects as they do show pictures and drawings on how to prepare planting boards, handling and carrying of tools and other miscellaneous diagrams which are not shown in state or federal bulletins.

A file is the best sharpening implement to use for sharpening garden tools. To sharpen a hoe turn the blade up, fasten securely, such as in a vise, to hold it solid. Stand on the handle side of the hoe and file against the cutting edge on a 45 degree angle. This will place the bevel on the back of the blade of the hoe. The cutting stroke of a file is the forward stroke. Therefore the file should not be drawn back against the metal of the blade, but should be lifted free to proceed with the second stroke.

When sharpening a shovel, place the point toward you with the cupped side of the blade up, and file toward and against the cutting edge on a 45 to 60 degree angle. This puts the bevel on the front of the cutting blade of the shovel. It is a good idea to file up and around the point of the shovel on the sides of the blade to give the sides a cutting edge.

When filing any garden tool, file against the cutting edge and follow the general angle of the bevel. A person should wear gloves when sharpening tools to avoid cutting hands.

Many people are disappointed each year at losing tomato plants due to frost. Generally it is unwise to set out tomato plants in this area before the middle of June. The earlier tomato plants are started in the hot bed the earlier they will bear tomatoes, providing they are not damaged by frost.

There are a few people who raise blueberries in this area with success, however, this particular variety of small fruit is not recommended as an adapted variety as they are not considered hardy. If blueberries are set out at this time of year, they should be covered at nights through the

early part of June when severe frosts are most likely to occur.

Many gardeners have already planted, and others are planning to plant right away. Vegetables that should be planted early are: spinach, cabbage plants for early cabbage, lettuce, peas, carrots, rutabagas, beets, onion seed, onion sets, parsnips, radishes, and kohlrabi.

If the weather continues to be hot and dry some gardeners may find it necessary to irrigate to get the seed to germinate. Irrigating in furrows is preferable to sprinkle irrigation. If you haven't tried a "sod-soaker," for garden irrigation, I believe you will find them very successful as it gives even distribution of water along the rows and the entire length of the row will receive water at the same time. There is usually a crust formed on the soil after it has been irrigated. Lawn clippings distributed lightly over the rows will help prevent this undesirable crust from forming. They are also excellent to use in your compost pile.

If you are growing a garden feel free to ask for garden bulletins available at the county agent's office.

FOUR FARM LABOR CAMPS TO OPERATE

CORVALLIS, May 3 (AP)—Oregon State college extension service will operate four farm labor camps for harvest workers this season—two more than last year.

A camp will open at The Dalles May 25 to continue through the fruit harvest. Permanent buildings are being constructed at Milton on a site purchased by Milton-Freewater growers, and will open about June 10.

The Merrill camp will operate this fall for potato workers, and a camp will open in late July at Coburg, about a mile from the site of last season's camp.

Hearings On Grazing Fees Slated Soon

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Three hearings in Idaho and Oregon will be held in June by a senate subcommittee investigating proposed increases in grazing fees, Chairman Taylor (D-Idaho) announced yesterday.

Hearings are listed at Boise, Idaho, June 4-5; at Baker, Ore., June 7-8, and at Burns, Ore., June 11-12.

Senator Cordon (R-Ore.) is a member of the subcommittee. The new schedule supersedes tentative dates announced a few days ago. No hearings will be held at this time in Washington state.

TO EVERY EMPLOYER IN KLAMATH COUNTY

Klamath county's overall quota for the Seventh War Loan has been set at \$2,947,000. \$1,538,000 must be raised from purchases of "E" Bonds. This amount is approximately 50% greater than required in any previous War Loan Drive. Purchases for April, May and June will apply against this quota.

The Seventh War Loan will be one of the two great war loans planned for 1945. More money will have to be raised in this War Loan than ever before. The money is needed first of all to help pay for the war, now at a critical stage, and secondly to get excess money into war bonds as a means of protecting the men and the women who work for you.

It is the plan of the Seventh War Loan to pay particular attention to the sale of E Bonds to workers through the medium of the Payroll Savings Plan. The Payroll Drive started in April, and all Payroll buying plus buying through cash or increased allotments during the months of MAY and JUNE will be credited to the Seventh War Loan Drive.

Klamath County War Bond Committee
Rose Poole,
7th War Loan Drive Chairman.

Your Company Quota Guide

Use this convenient guide table to figure the quota for your own business. Discuss it with your employees . . . arrange with each one to make purchases of his or her required quota under the convenient payroll savings plan. Do it now . . . the Seventh War Loan Drive started April 1.

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
Average Wage Per Month	Average Subscription Needed (Cash Value)	Average Weekly Allotment	Maturity Value of Bonds Bought 7th War Loan
\$250 and up	\$187.50	\$15.63	\$250
225—250	150.00	12.50	200
210—225	131.25	10.94	175
200—210	112.50	9.38	150
180—200	93.75	7.82	125
140—180	75.00	6.25	100
100—140	37.50	3.13	50
Under \$100	18.75	1.57	25

*This would include present allotments plus extra special 7th War Loan allotments and extra cash purchases—for 12-week period in April, May and June.

FORMULA

- Ascertain average wage scale of company and number of employees.
- Multiply number of employees by figure in Column 2. This will give the company's total gross 7th War Loan quota in dollars—(to arrive at quota in terms of maturity value in Bonds—use figure in Column 4.)
- To ascertain net amount to be raised, deduct expected allotments for April, May and June from total gross quota. (This chart anticipates that deductions or sales started the first pay day in April and will extend over all pay periods in April, May and June.)

Figure Your Company's Quota . . . Make Plans Now As To How Your Organization Will Make Its "E" Bond Quota. You Have Two Months To Do It . . . But Don't Wait -- Start Now!

This advertisement furnished in cooperation with the Klamath County War Bond Committee.

Klamath Ice & Storage Co.



"Larro Egg Mash to our aid,"
Say these pullets on parade!

All your flock wants, Mr. Poultryman, is a real chance to go to work with a real feed! Larro Egg Mash is not only a laying mash—it is also a pullet developer. Larro "Farm-tested" Egg Mash should be fed from the 13th week onward. During this important part of your pullets' growing period it contributes much to the proper development of the birds—so that when fully matured they will completely live up to their inherited capacity to lay. Put your pullets on the Larro feeding plan this year!



"Farm-tested" is a registered trade-mark of General Mills, Inc.

Murphey's Seed Store

834 Klamath Ave. Phone 3443
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