

NEWS OF FARM LIFE

GRANGES

COUNTY AGENT'S REPORTS

CROP NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEWS



Warning Issued As To Electric Fences

Job One for Trained Engineer and Must Conform to Law, Oregon Bureau Points Out.

Oregon's state bureau of labor, in a public circular, warns that construction of electric fences on farms and livestock ranches is a job for trained engineers and must be performed in accordance with prescribed regulations. This warning is prompted by the recent death of a small boy who came in contact with a home-made electrically energized fence on the ranch of a neighbor, Al Campbell, says the circular.

The device used to energize the fence was built for Mr. Campbell by a neighbor's boy who constructed it in accordance with a description and diagram published in a nationally distributed magazine "Mechanix Illustrated." It did not comply in any respect with recognized safety standards. The current was continuous and had a value twice that known to be safe. This accident will serve to indicate the truth of our oft-repeated statement that it is impossible for the layman to build a safe electric fence unit. This is a job for a trained engineer and even he must have electrical laboratory testing equipment before he can construct a device having proper safety factors.

The Oregon law prohibits the sale of unapproved electrical devices and provides severe penalties for violators. All devices that have been approved for sale and use in Oregon bear a label stating that they have been approved by the commissioner of labor and can be purchased through any dealer in electrical merchandise for a small sum.

We again wish to issue the following warning to all prospective users of electric fence equipment: Do not try to construct your own unit. You may be responsible for the death of a neighbor or a member of your own family. Drawings and instructions taken from magazines are not to be trusted. Purchase only those devices bearing the approval label of this department or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. If you are offered a unit that is not so approved, report it at once to the Bureau of Labor, Salem, Oregon.

THE SPIRIT OF

76

by JOHN CLINTON

Did this ever happen to you? You go in to get 3 gallons of gas, and a guy springs out at you from back of a pump and tries to sell you 4 tires, 8 spark plugs and a battery. Doesn't it get your goat? Me, too!

Wall, Union Oil Company's got that liked. I think they have what they call "Minute Man Service." It goes like this: the boys will measure their services according to what you want. If you've got a date, they'll whip you through in a jiffy. But if you've the time, they'll go to town, give you all the service you want.

Thirty radiators neatly filled, tires and oil checked, all the glass cleaned up, and anything else that needs doing. On top of that you can get free road maps, natural color post cards, and the convenience of really clean rest rooms, public telephones, cold drinking water and so on.

But, no "Minute Man" will ever try to sell you a whole lot of truck you neither want nor need. Of course, I suppose they would break down and sell you a tire if you really insisted! But none of this super-super salesman-ship is allowed in the Minute Man Brigade.

So just for fun, drive into a Union Oil station in the next day or so and see what a swell job these "Minute Men" do.

And incidentally when you're in there don't forget to ask for those free post cards. They're really good from natural-color photographs, and the prettiest I've ever seen. They're free, and your folks back East'll like 'em.

UNION OIL COMPANY

Salable Hop Quantity in Satisfactory Condition

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(AP)—The national hop control board estimates the Oregon, Washington and California hop production at 35,000,000 pounds or 175,000 bales. The board adopted a recommendation by the secretary of agriculture to establish this year's salable quantity under the new federal marketing agreement at 36,932,539 pounds or 184,662 bales.

The principal office will remain in Salem with branches in Washington and California.

Dairy Marketing Help Suggested

CORVALLIS, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Oregon State college dairy manufacturing and marketing specialists have proposed a 10-point program to continue improvement in butter and cheese and gain essential markets in other states.

Oregon should continue to develop and safeguard its market for butter and cheese in California, commented Dr. G. H. Wilber and Paul Carpenter in a review of the industry's development. "This calls for a continued program of quality improvement and standardization but one modified from the program of the past 10 years."

The suggested action included: Continuation of high quality production and compulsory system of milk and cream grading; service to producers through research and extension teaching; development of efficient and economical methods of cooling, storing and transporting milk and cream; continued improvement in methods and practices in creameries and cheese factories; research in factories and laboratories to correct defects developing in butter and cheese; encourage greater standardization in composition; cooperation with federal agencies in standardizing grades; improvement in efficiency of handling equipment and products to reduce undesirable bacteria; and eliminate yeast and mold; better methods of packaging and curing cheese; cooperation with state department of agriculture in raising standards of proficiency for butter and cheese makers.

Lamb Crop of Oregon Lightest in Three Years

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(AP)—The agricultural marketing service estimates the Oregon lamb crop at 1,452,000 head, the lightest since 1937 and the second smallest in 16 years. Wool production was established at 16,198,000 pounds, grease basis, compared with 16,901,000 in 1939 and the 1938-39 average of 19,234,000 pounds. The state's clip is the lightest since 1924's 15,840,000 pounds.

There has been a downward trend in both the lamb crop and wool production since the 1931 peak of 1,877,000 head and 22,900,000 pounds.

Oregon's Pear Standards Now Meet Federal Rules

SALEM, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Oregon pear standards have been changed to conform to new U. S. standards, the state department of agriculture said today.

Two sets of standards are established, one for winter pears and the other for summer and fall varieties.

The six grades for winter pears are: U. S. extra No. 1 or Oregon extra fancy, U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2 or Oregon fancy, U. S. combination grade, Oregon commercial and Oregon unclassified. The commercial grade is a combination of extra fancy and fancy. The U. S. combination grade is half U. S. No. 1 and half U. S. No. 2 pears.

For summer and fall pears, the standards include four grades: Extra fancy, fancy, unclassified and combination grades.

Two Turkeys Come From "Never Hatched" Eggs

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Mrs. O. J. Ivler V. Hart has two apparently normal and healthy turkeys that were hatched from eggs which were never laid.

The Waldport market two months ago dressed some turkeys which had been in storage for two weeks. Mrs. Hart was given the two eggs which were drawn at that time. These she placed under a hen for an experiment.

Now she has two turkeys in the making both are as healthy as those hatched by the usual procedure.

AAA Able to Reach All Farmers in 36 Hours

CORVALLIS, Aug. 12.—(AP)—The AAA can reach virtually every farmer in the United States within 36 hours. Fred B. Matthews of Baker county, field representative, pointed out today.

County and community committees in every section have provided a valuable network for national defense, he said. In Oregon alone there are 187 county committees and 348 community committees, all chosen in local elections.

"Music Hath Charms"



"Music hath charms to sooth the savage beast," seemed proved again when the dulcet strains of Beethoven and Bach lured Bossy from her pasture. She's listening to one of the Summer Music Festival concerts at Rockport, Me., and incidentally demonstrating why the summer country theatre is sometimes called the cow-barn circuit.

"America for Americans," Asserts Hitler, so Monroe Doctrine Prevails

By MILTON BRONNER
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

It was Bismarck who called the Monroe Doctrine "a species of arrogance peculiarly American." The Kaiser was well known to hold the same opinion. And Adolf Hitler despite of—or maybe because of—his "America for Americans" declaration is believed by Americans to go Bismarck and the Kaiser one better.

That is the one big reason the United States matches German military triumph in Europe with moves toward a "cartel" of the 22 nations of the western hemisphere, including Canada, to control their vast food supplies and raw materials. The reason being support comes to the proposal that the U. S. take over all American possessions. . . . the reason the senate voted unanimously the legislation warning that the U. S. would not "acquiesce" in the transfer of western hemisphere colonies from one non-American nation to another.

Europe Disliked Doctrine From its proclamation in December, 1823, the Doctrine has never been popular with European countries. They have challenged its validity as international law. In two famous cases, France and Britain violated it and in both cases the United States was ready to go to war. Both France and Britain have respected the doctrine ever since, but Germany has been consistently the most hostile to it.

During the civil war, Emperor Napoleon III of France sent an army to troubled Mexico and planted the Austrian Archduke Maximilian upon a shaky Mexican throne. But when the war was over, the Union talked turkey to Napoleon. He hastily withdrew his army and left Maximilian to his fate.

In 1895 Venezuela and Britain were in a dispute about a boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. Under President Cleveland Secretary of State Olney sent his message to England demanding arbitration.

There have been only three violations of the Monroe Doctrine to which the United States made no objection then or since:

1. The seizure of the Falkland Islands by Britain in 1833.
2. The extension by Britain to larger territory of its colony of British Honduras in 1870.
3. The transfer of the island of St. Bartholomew from Sweden to France in 1877.

Germany was distinctly hostile to America during the war with Spain. The German foreign office figured a victory for America would strengthen the doctrine. Further, America would fall heir to Spanish possessions in the New World.

Last Brush Came in 1914 Germany led the European big powers to send a note to America, seeking to prevent the war with Spain. The Germans wanted something like direct intervention, but France and England would not agree.

Having been thwarted in his hope to get the Philippine islands, Germany soon decided to let the problem go to arbitration.

In 1904 the financial affairs of the island republic of San Domingo were in a snarl. Rumor came to Washington that Dominican politicians wanted Germany to take control. But President Theodore Roosevelt saw that Germany was not allowed to go into Domingo. American marines did the job.

The last brush with Germany came with the outbreak of the world war. It was feared Germany might buy from Denmark the Virgin Islands. Secretary of State Lansing informed the Danish minister in Washington that if German control of the islands seemed imminent, America would seize them. Finally, in 1918 America bought them.

News of 4-H CLUBS

Those boys who placed highest in the Coos and Curry livestock judging tour, sponsored by Lockwood Motors, are: Harold Marr of Glide and Felix Zoeter of Lookingglass tied for first place with 985 points of a possible 1300. Second place goes to David Jacoby of Lookingglass with 970 points. Victor Swearingen of Drain took third place with 950 points. There was a tie for fourth place between Glen Hodges of Lookingglass and Arthur Bartlett, with 940 points.

Fifteen boys took part in this tour and judged classes in Hereford aged cows, Hereford heifers, Hereford steers, Chester White gilts, Chester White Barrows, 2-year-old Jersey cows, aged Jersey cows, two classes of Guernsey producing cows, Romney ewes, Romney ewe lambs, and Romney fat lambs.

Those who have replied to the county club agent regarding exhibiting and taking part in contests at the state fair are: Shirley Haines of Oakland; Hildegarde Roseland, Roseburg; Leta Mae Brant, Yoncalla; Shirley Shrum, Roseburg; Patricia Ann Holmquist, Clearrose; Eunice Davis, Sutherlin, and Maxine, Marjorie, and Josephine Wright, Days Creek. These girls will send exhibits in Home-making, Cookery, Canning and Clothing. Some will take part in the annual dress style revue. Betty Lou Carlson of Oakland and Dick Cooper, also of Oakland, will represent Douglas county in the health contest. Georgene Johnson of Drain is entered in the bread-baking contest, and with her partner, Betty Pattison of Roseburg, will give a demonstration in cookery.

Those taking livestock are: Lorraine Ritchie of Garden Valley and Wallace Cox of Riverdale. A stock judging team has not yet been selected.

With the rapid increase in electric service in rural areas in Oregon, the national 4-H rural electrification contest affords a real opportunity to club members in this state, says Everett H. Davis, extension specialist in agricultural engineering.

During the four years that this contest has been held, four Oregon boys have won free trips to the national 4-H club congress in Chicago.

The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . . We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. . . .

because the United States took them over, and also disappointed in his hope to purchase Pacific ocean islands which Spain had once owned, the German Kaiser was constantly reminding himself of getting naval and coaling bases in Cuba and purchasing islands in the West Indies, a threat to the Panama canal.

The famous Platt amendment to the army bill in March, 1901, was an answer. The principal clause was that Cuba was not to permit any foreign power to secure partial or complete control of the island.

The next move came in 1902 when the United States arranged to purchase the Danish West Indies. The plan was defeated by the Danish parliament—probably under German pressure.

In 1903 Germany, Britain and Italy, having financial claims against Venezuela, blockaded Venezuelan ports without protest from America. The Germans sunk two Venezuelan submarines, bombed a port and destroyed a village. American opinion flared.

Germany soon decided to let the problem go to arbitration.

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handling practices. After supper in the evening Mr. Bayliss came to the camp and spent the evening talking livestock with the group. He discussed the livestock show business and went into further detail regarding the handling of livestock.

On the second day the boys went to Weed, California, and then to Klamath county, where they looked over the irrigated sections and saw large acreages of growing potatoes and other agricultural crops. They were very much interested in the irrigated pastures at Fort Klamath and the management of those pastures. They camped Friday night on the rim of Crater lake. During the evening they enjoyed the program put on in the recreational hall, and then Saturday morning took a walk down to the level of the lake and also went up to the lookout station on the Watchman, after which they drove to Diamond lake to spend Saturday and Sunday night.

They had a fine time at Diamond lake boating and swimming and left Saturday morning for Lemola Falls, which they enjoyed seeing. They returned home by way of the new North Umpqua road. This tour was also sponsored by the Lockwood Motors, Inc.

Improvement in Storage Of Meat Will Be Sought

CORVALLIS, Ore., Aug. 12.—(AP)—A research program to determine better methods of storing meat in cold storage lockers is a vital need of the growing industry, representatives of the Oregon Locker association told the state experiment committee here.

The delegation said the work of the federal government and of the food industries department of Oregon State college has produced adequate information of vegetable and fruit freezing but that much remains to be learned about meat storage.

Meat storage problems on which study was asked were: Development of off flavors in pork fat; regulation of temperature and humidity; elimination of bacteria and molds; the relation of feeding to meat flavor; and control of dehydration in ground meat.

There are 70,000 individual lockers serving an estimated 280,000 persons in Oregon, the delegation pointed out.

Newest Pioneer Women Toil in Alaskan Fields

PALMER, Alaska, Aug. 12.—(AP)—The world's newest pioneer women—wives of the Matanuska valley farmers—worked in the fields today like pioneers of another generation.

The women took to the fields—and to driving trucks and working in the valley canneries—when the first pea harvest in the government sponsored Matanuska colony ripened while many of the men were busy on outside jobs. The women pitched in to gather peas from 25 acres, so that the working man might retain the jobs with which they hope to earn enough cash to meet fall payments on their farms.

The government provided cash to start the Matanuska colony, but the settlers are required to repay costs of their resettlement on long-term contracts.

Oregon Turkey, Poultry Conventions Are Dated

The fourth annual Oregon Turkey Industry convention and the sixteenth annual Oregon Poultrymen's convention will be held this fall on successive days, September 12 and September 13, it is announced by H. E. Gosby, head of the poultry department at Oregon State college. Both meetings will be held on the campus. It was decided to have the events on successive days again so that it would be more convenient for growers who are interested in both chicken and turkey production to attend.

Less Corn, More Wheat Forecast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(AP)—The agriculture department forecasts this year's corn crop at 2,248,246,000 bushels and total wheat production at 760,623,000 bushels, compared with 2,415,398,000 bushels of corn and 728,644,000 bushels of wheat indicated a month ago.

Corn production was 2,619,187,000 bushels last year and the total wheat crop was 751,971,000 bushels. Average production of corn was 2,299,342,000 bushels in the ten years 1928-38 and wheat was 751,685,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production this year was forecast at 555,839,000 bushels compared with 525,990,000 bushels a month ago, 563,431,000 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 571,967,000 bushels.

All spring wheat this year was forecast at 204,784,000 bushels, compared with 204,654,000 a month ago, 191,540,000 last year and 183,619,000, the ten-year average.

Summer wheat was estimated at 341,790,000 bushels, compared with 345,510,000 a month ago, 343,660,000 last year, and 29,619,000 the ten-year average.

A potato crop of 371,311,000 bushels was forecast, compared with 371,263,000 a month ago, 364,016,000 last year and 366,949,000, the ten-year average.

Antelope Dairy Could Sell 13 Per Cent Milk

If antelope gave as much milk as cows, they would be a veritable gold mine for dairymen, judging from an analysis of Oregon antelope recently made by Dr. J. R. Haag, agricultural chemist at Oregon State college, for the United States biological survey. This analysis showed that antelope milk has very nearly the same constituents as evaporated milk, and has even more fat.

The analyses showed total solids of 21.7 per cent in antelope milk, compared with 12.8 per cent in cow's milk, and 26.5 per cent for evaporated milk. The fat content of antelope milk was 13 per cent, compared with 3 to 5 per cent for cow's milk, and 8.2 per cent for evaporated milk. Antelope milk was also found to be about twice as high in protein as cow's milk, and practically the same as evaporated milk.

John Harvey Yarbrough, Milo Resident, Passes

John Harvey Yarbrough, 62, a resident of Milo, died at Mercy hospital Sunday following a week's illness. Born at Kirby, Ore., April 11, 1878, he had spent his entire life as a resident of Oregon and had lived the greater part of his life in southern Douglas county.

Graveside services were held at 2 p. m. today at the Myrtle Creek cemetery. Rev. Jay Chaney officiating. Arrangements were in charge of the Roseburg Undertaking company.

Thos. H. Ness' Remains Will Be Taken to Medford

Services were conducted at the Elks temple in Roseburg at 11 a. m. today for the late Thomas H. Ness, Copco division manager for the Roseburg area, who died at his home in Laurelwood Friday night, following a long illness. The body will be taken to Medford Tuesday morning for graveside services and interment at the Siskiyou Memorial cemetery. Arrangements are in charge of the Roseburg Undertaking company.

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