



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Accidents On Farms Cause 18,000 Deaths Every Year; Economic Loss In Millions

By ROBERT E. GEIGER
WASHINGTON—(AP)—A farm is just about the most dangerous place a family can live and work.

Safety experts have known this for a long time, and President Truman is trying to make farms safer. He has proclaimed the week of July 24 as National Farm Safety Week.

About 18,000 farm people are killed each year in work and home accidents and in automobile mishaps on farm roads. Thousands of others are injured.

Mr. Truman has set up a Farm Safety Committee. It is attempting to eliminate 30,000,000 farm hazards that range from bulls to unsafe tractors.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported there continue no more fatalities in agricultural activities than in any other major industry.

Economic Loss Cited
And the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has just completed its first major survey of farm accident costs. Its conclusion: Non-fatal farm accidents caused

farm people to lose 17,000,000 working days in 1948. The cost for medical care, but not including the lost time, was \$36,000,000. These, remember, were only the accidents that didn't cause death.

The BAE found the most costly kind of an accident is an auto accident. The average cost for medical care for these non-fatal accidents is \$64.

But falls cause more farm injuries than any other accidents. In the sample survey of 2,000 accidents, 487 involved falling from such things as haystacks and stepladders. The average cost of each of these accidents was \$45 in medical care. Farmers lost an average of 24 days from each accident.

Machines are the next greatest hazard. They caused 248 of the 2,000 "sample" accidents and they cost \$61 an accident. Average time lost was 20 days.

Animals Also At Fault
In third place among the hazards of farm life come farm animals—mostly mean ones. Kicking horses, charging bulls, biting pigs and similar animals

New Grade Established For Oregon Onions

SALEM.—(AP)—Oregon growers and packers of yellow globe onion type onions can now market their onions under a new grade, the State Department of Agriculture announces.

The new grade, called Oregon Fancy Grade, conforms with the U. S. No. 1 grade, with additional requirements for size, appearance and condition.

It was asked by Willamette Valley growers.

with unpleasant dispositions caused injuries to 233 farmers. These accidents cost on the average \$36 for medical care. The farmers lost an average of 19 days from work.

The men folks have about three times as many accidents as farm women. Most accidents involve men from 25 to 44 years old.

The South has the lowest accident rate. The BAE says this probably is because there are fewer farm machines in the South than some other areas.

The average medical costs also were lower in the South, around \$34 per accident. The highest cost, \$66, was in the Northeast.

The three biggest peanut producing nations last year were India, China and the United States.

Air War On 'Hoppers Averts Grain Belt Plague, But Hard Battle Scheduled Next Year

DENVER, July 11.—(AP)—The air war on grasshoppers in Wyoming and Montana has "temporarily" put down the threat of a plague in the grain belt.

Jim R. Dutton, chief of the U. S. Grasshopper Control Division, emphasized the word "temporary" in an interview on the results of an airplane poison-spreading campaign against the hungry insects in those states.

The battle isn't over, he says, not by a long shot.

have crossed the northwest border of the state on a 70-mile front into the fringes of California and Oregon. Moving at the rate of two to six miles a day, they now cover about a million acres.

There isn't much that can be done now to halt this invasion, Dutton said. Poison has been spread in advance of the insects and a good kill is reported in fields where the grasshoppers land, but often they fly right over the baited areas.

New Generation Awaited
USDA experts are following the "hoppers" and when they select their egg-laying grounds these will be charted for poison bombing next spring, Dutton explained.

The migration peak in Nevada will be reached in about two weeks. Then the adult hoppers will begin dying.

But before that happens the females will lay their eggs and the stage will be set for a new 1950 generation much worse than the first, Dutton said.

Dutton said the destruction of ranges in Montana and Wyoming had caused some "distress" sales of cattle. Receipts at the market in Miles City, Mont., have been heavy. He also reported heavy selling of livestock in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.

Regional Tours For Oregon 4-H's Scheduled During Summer Months

Oregon 4-H club members in a series of eight regional tours during the summer months will visit O. S. C. branch experiment stations throughout the state as well as nearby farms and ranches where outstanding agricultural enterprises are being carried out, L. J. Allen, state 4-H club leader, has announced.

Two tours have already been held. One was a two-county tour in Jackson and Josephine Counties participated in by Klamath, Jackson, Josephine and Douglas County 4-H Club members.

The second was a Columbia basin tour in Sherman and Wasco Counties in which club members from eight counties took part.

Attendance on six similar tours last year was 471, Allen states. As they have done in the past, the youngsters sleep out of doors and prepare most of their own meals.

In addition to providing a view of work being done at the branch experiment stations, the tours also acquaint the youngsters with outstanding agricultural enterprises throughout the state. Plans call for visits to ranches and farms with outstanding livestock herds, where soil erosion is being controlled, and to see improved crop practices, among other things.

This year for the first time, all 4-H tour members are being insured under a master policy plan, Allen announces.

Tours remaining include: Aug. 11-12, South Coast, Coos, Curry and Douglas.

Arrangements have been made for girls to go on certain of the tours. Club members who wish to participate in any of the tours are advised to contact their local county extension agent, Allen states.

Poultry Breeders Meet July 14 Will Hear Nutritional Expert

The Douglas County Poultry Breeders' Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Knights of Pythias Hall on Rose St., Thursday, July 14, at 1 p. m.

The speaker will be Malcolm D. Lloyd of Portland. Lloyd has been connected with the Borden Company, and for several years has been engaged in experimental work in the company laboratories, specializing in nutritional problems.

Lloyd's subject will be "A Review on Poultry Nutrition Including the Animal Protein Factor." Nutrition is the backbone of the poultry business, and the animal protein factor is the newest thing

in poultry nutrition. For this reason, Lloyd's talk should prove of exceptional interest at this time.

This meeting is open to everybody interested in any phase of the poultry business. It is hoped a large audience will be present.

The breeders and members urge everyone interested to attend, and pass the word on to neighbors and friends. This meeting is sure to bring out new ideas, and will prove profitable to any poultryman.

Milk Prices Drop On Portland Market

PORTLAND, July 11.—(AP)—Milk went down 1 to 1 1/2 cents a quart in Columbia and Washington Counties Saturday.

The reduction was ordered by the State Department of Agriculture to bring prices in line with Portland's. Officials said similar reductions would follow for other parts of the state.

About one and a quarter million farms in the United States produce wheat.

Poultry Research Facts Listed In OSC Pamphlet

Use of 10 percent or more alfalfa meal in chick rations has proved harmful in poultry nutrition research conducted at the Oregon State College experiment station. That dry beet pulp is not a good feed for laying hens and that soybean meal can be used to replace fish meal as protein supplements are among other findings in the nutrition studies.

These and many other experimental results, reported in condensed form, are contained in a reprint of the poultry section of the station's annual report, "Agricultural Progress Through Research." Copies of this sectional reprint or the entire report may be had free.

Results with various rations, possibility of using open-air laying houses, findings with breeding flocks, disease control progress, and the results to date in the new turkey research program, are all included in the illustrated 12-page reprint circular.

After grain has been placed in the bin, it is also a good idea to inspect it periodically to see if insects are present.

Every recommends two fumigants for use in cases where insects are present in stored grain. They are a mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride or chloropicrin. The latter is commonly known as tear gas. Feed and seed stores or chemical supply houses stock both chemicals.

About 6 to 8 gallons of fumigant are required for each 1,000 bushels of grain to be fumigated. Fumigation is accomplished by sprinkling or spraying the chemical over the top of grain bins. Since both gases are dangerous, it is advisable to wear a gas mask, Every concludes.

The world's total peanut production in 1948 was nearly 11,000,000 tons.

Methods Of Controlling Insects In Storage Of Grain Are Described

Keep your grain dry and avoid insect pests.

That's the advice of Robert W. Every, O. S. C. extension entomologist, who adds that grain insect pests are not likely to become troublesome in grain that has a moisture content of 10 percent or less.

Upwards of 300,000,000 bushels of grain are destroyed each year by insects, officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate. Losses in storage are high. Every explains, because the largest part of the nation's wheat, oats and corn is stored on farms.

Up-to-date insect control measures are in use on only about 5 percent of the farm storage space.

Here are the A, B, C's that will reduce insect damage: First, clean storage bins thoroughly. Be sure that all grain from last year's crop has been removed since it is a possible source of insect contamination. Then, spray. Every recommends the use of a 5 per cent DDT emulsion spray. For best results, he recommends that it be applied at the rate of 1 gallon of spray to each 1,000 square feet of bin area.

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July 11, 1949.

Congressman N. M. Mason, Republican of Illinois, revealed in the House of Representatives that the desperate efforts of businessmen and organizations to escape payment of federal revenue have reached the stage where race tracks are being operated tax-free, industries are being lured to Puerto Rico as the tax-dodgers' paradise and big state associations of taxpaying businessmen are reorganizing on a tax escaping basis so they can meet competition on equal terms.

Congressman Mason's disclosures came in a thirty-minute address to the House in support of his bill (HR-5064) which would impose income taxes on certain exempt corporations, including cooperatives, and plug other loopholes that, in all, are costing the government a cool billion dollars a year in revenue. The bill was introduced a week ago and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Mason is a member.

Declaring that doing business without paying taxes is becoming a multi-billion-dollar racket, Mr. Mason told the members that the famous Churchill Downs Race Track has just been taken over by a tax-exempt organization and that nearly a half million dollars a year that it has heretofore paid as income taxes will now go to the University of Louisville and other tax-exempt institutions.

"This is, to my knowledge," Mr. Mason said, "the first time a college has gone into the horse-racing business. It is, however, by no means an unusual experience for a tax-exempt educational institution to compete in business ventures with taxpaying companies."

Mr. Mason cited other examples, such as the University of Michigan which operates the airport at Willow Run; New

York University which owns the Ramsa Piston Ring Company in St. Louis and the C. F. Mueller Macaroni Company in New Jersey. The Treasury Department, faked at this last transaction, is suing the Mueller company for back taxes, which stopped promptly the day N. Y. U. took over.

The Congressman cited the case of Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, which only last week bought for \$200,000 the land and building of a supermarket in a so-called sale and lease-back deal which will profit both the college and the market and leave Uncle Sam and the taxpayers holding the bag. No income tax need be paid on the rent that the college will collect.

Another deliberate tax avoidance scheme that is flourishing with the blessing of the Interior Department, Mr. Mason charged, is the twelve-year tax exemption recently granted to industries that move to Puerto Rico.

Under this act, Mr. Mason declared, the Interior Department says to any company that wishes to move to Puerto Rico "Depart with our blessing. We shall collect no income tax from you until 1953." He added that Texton, the big New England textile empire, has already moved a plant to Puerto Rico, that a Maine manufacturer of palm beach cloth is about to move and that the Interior Department refuses to tell how many other concerns it has induced to become tax dodgers.

The overwhelming advantage enjoyed by tax-exempt cooperatives over their tax-paying competitors has caused independent state organizations to swing over into the cooperative movement themselves as the only method by which they can continue in business. For considera-

tion of the House, Mr. Mason pointed to the latest example of this last ditch defensive action which has just begun in Iowa. Here the Independent Oil Jobbers announced a plan to reorganize their state association on a cooperative basis "for the express purpose of avoiding payment of federal income taxes," Mr. Mason said.

He said these independent oil jobbers for years demanded that Congress change the income tax laws so cooperatives would not have such an unfair advantage, but since nothing was done, their last resort was to form their own cooperative and enjoy the tax exemption offered this type of organization. The same situation faces many other similar organizations, Mr. Mason pointed out.

Finally Mr. Mason charged the government itself with operating tax-escaping barge lines, distilleries, making electric power, selling fertilizer, running tourist camps and towns—all in direct competition with private, taxpaying enterprise. He said his bill would make them pay taxes too.

Mr. Mason declared that he would call upon Congress to repeal the seven-hundred-million dollars of wartime excise taxes still on the books because his bill, if enacted, would bring in over one billion dollars annually without increasing the tax burden on anyone now paying taxes.

In addition, he emphasized, if Congress would enact the Hoover Commission recommendations, an additional three billion dollars would be saved. The two amounts, he said, total the four billion dollars President Truman has demanded. "Let's tax the untaxed to ease the tax load on the over-taxed," Mason declared.



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