

Forest Tracts Given 4-H Clubs to Serve Many Uses, Educational and Recreational

4-H club groups throughout the state have acquired a considerable number of timber tracts which will serve throughout the years a duplicate purpose of providing educational opportunities and recreational facilities, reports Dan D. Robinson, extension forester at Oregon State college. More than 500 4-H club boys and girls have attended forestry classes and field demon-

strations at club summer schools and several county gatherings this summer, he said. The Oregon state board of forestry and several county courts have leased, sold or designated tracts of timber lands to county 4-H club leaders associations for use by clubs and other youth groups, Robinson explains. These areas are administered by the

leaders associations which are responsible for their use and development as outlined in advance agreements. In selecting such areas, primary consideration is given to a good water supply, suitability for tree planting sites and forest management demonstration projects. As they are used also for recreational purposes, adequate

swimming facilities are usually arranged for. Buildings are added and improved as time and funds permit with much such improvement work contributed by parents and 4-H club leaders.

In the postwar period some of these areas will be developed for 4-H summer camps, Robinson adds. Several such camps have been operated within the state in the past few years and have proved extremely popular. The tracts are also used for overnight camping sites and weekend hikes by various other youth organizations in the neighborhood.

Farm Residents' Accident Deaths 14,000 in 1944

CHICAGO — Farm resident deaths from accidents totaled 14,800 in 1944 — 5 percent less than in 1943. This fact is revealed in an analysis of 1944 farm accident figures by the National Safety Council.

A decline of about 3 percent in the farm population and the nationwide observance of the first national farm safety week undoubtedly were factors in the decrease, the council said.

Farm work accidents accounted for 4,300 of the fatalities and resulted in more than 225,000 non-fatal injuries.

But farm home accidents took an even greater toll, the council points out. About 6,000 farm residents were killed by accidents in their homes and 900,000 others were injured.

Fire, perennial rural enemy, destroyed farm property worth about \$90,000,000, one-fifth of the national fire loss.

Farmers Have Direct Interest in War End

Farming "basic" and "Steagall" commodities have a direct financial interest in the end of the war, R. B. Taylor, chairman of the state AAA committee, points out. Upon the formal declaration that war is ended will depend how long the government is committed to support prices of these farm commodities at the specified levels.

Wheat is the only Oregon crop named as "basic" in the agricultural adjustment act. For basic commodities, congress has directed that prices shall be supported at 90 per cent of parity.

"Steagall" commodities are those for which the secretary of agriculture by proclamation has requested increased wartime production. These include hogs, eggs, chickens over three and a half pounds liveweight, turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas, dry beans, flaxseed and potatoes. For these, the price support level is "not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price."

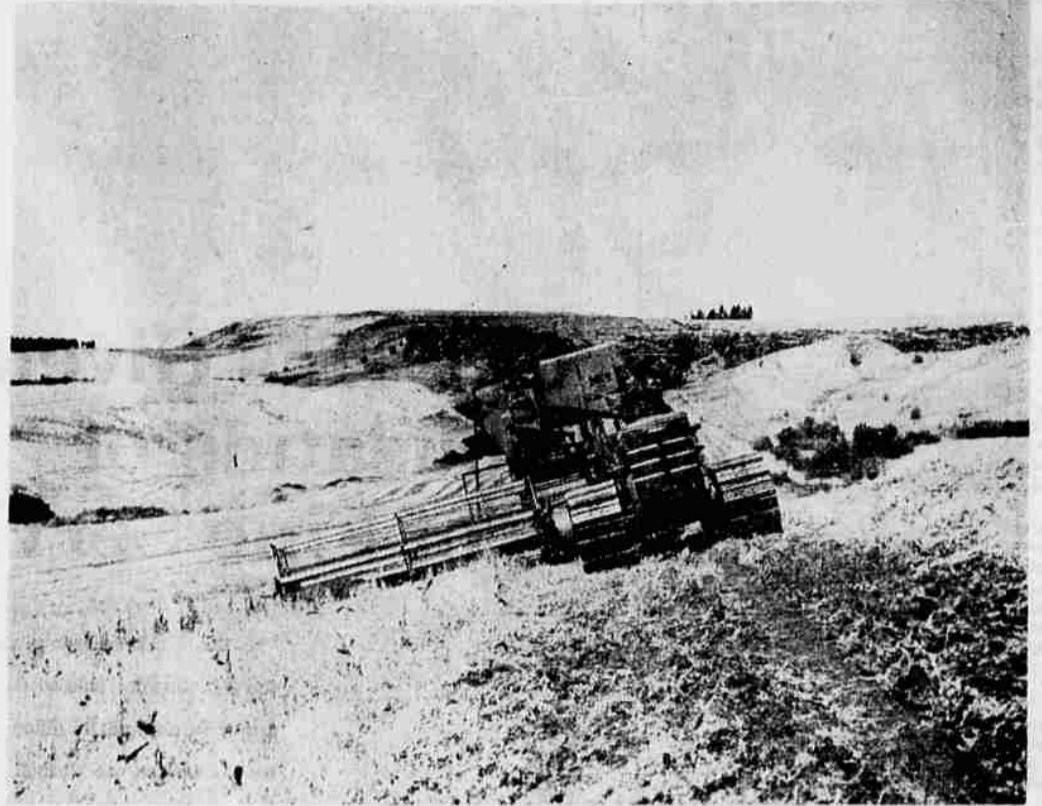
Legislation directing price supports for these two groups of commodities fixes the support period for the duration of the war and until the "expiration of the two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the president by proclamation or the congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have been terminated."

Just when and how this formal declaration will be made is still a matter of conjecture. At the end of World War I, the joint resolution of congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria was not signed by President Harding until July 2, 1921. If the end of hostilities is proclaimed anytime before next Jan. 1, the government's price commitments for "Steagall" and basic commodities will extend through 1946 and 1947, chairman Taylor explains.

More Cattle, Calves On Oregon Farms

Cattle and calves on Oregon farms were estimated at 1,182,000 head January 1, 1944, an all time record for this state. This is 29 percent above the average number on Jan. 1, during the years, 1935 to 1939 inclusive. Most of the increase was in beef cattle.

In Union county in 1944, total of all cattle, all ages, was 37,500, with 8,000 milk cows two years and over, and 3,000 in beef cows two years and over. In 1940 all cattle all ages in the county were listed at 28,500. This year's number has been estimated at 34,000. Of this number 8,100 are producing milk cows and 7,800 beef cows, with the rest steers and heifers, according to Rollin W. Schaad, county agent in Union county.



Harvesting Austrian winter field peas on the Jonas Martin farm at Imbler with International tractor and Minneapolis-Moline 12-foot combine.

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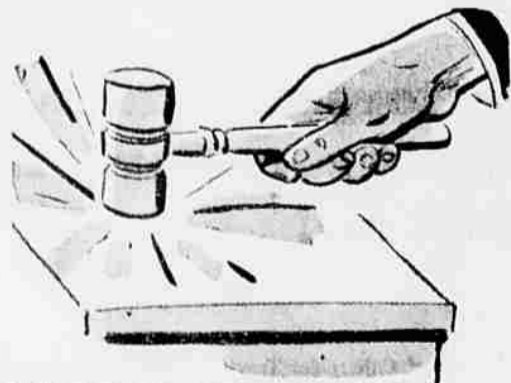
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