

Southern Oregon Miner

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NEED FOR BUILDING CODES

New construction—both residential and non-residential—which has been an event of the last year, places a definite responsibility upon every community. That responsibility is to pass and enforce adequate building codes designed to prevent fires.

Most of the larger cities of the country have building codes—though some of them are out of date and entirely inadequate for modern conditions. In smaller communities, there are often no building codes at all. A man can erect a firetrap that will endanger his neighbor and there is no law to stop him.

It is obviously better to prevent a fire than to extinguish one after it is started. And nothing does more for fire prevention than a building code "with teeth in it." Such a code has been prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and has been adopted in many areas. It should be adopted universally.

Good building does not necessarily mean expensive building. Certain materials and designs will retard the start or spread of fire where others, perhaps more expensive, will not. It is possible that many sub-standard buildings are erected without their owners knowing that they are taking needless risks. They simply don't know how to build safely—and don't take the trouble to find out.

Any town lacking a modern building code should remedy the situation at the earliest possible time. Every existing code should be revised periodically, for like an automobile or a suit of clothes, it can get out of date. Equally important, the code must be enforced aggressively and without fear or favor—an unenforced law is worse than none at all.

THE SAVED HOMES AND FARMS

Oregon farmers are being saved more than half a million dollars a year in interest payments alone. They are saved the possession of their farms and the continued occupancy of their homes.

A record has been prepared by the Farm Credit administration's regional office at Spokane. It covers the period from May, 1933, to January of this year.

The record comprises a sheet of figures, but never did figures tell a more human story.

In the period of a little more than 2½ years, 4998 farmers in Oregon refinanced, through the Farm Credit administration, a total debt of \$23,629,374 with loans that aggregate \$20,500,143. The old debt bore an average interest rate of 6.7 per cent. The farm credit loans bear 5 per cent, interest and less. Thus, the savings on interest alone are \$558,163.

But the saving of a home involves something beyond money. It is happiness, contentment and hope. It means work, production and security. It banishes worry, foreboding and despair.

And the Federal Land bank report is accompanied by information that, as recovery progresses, payments by farmers are more promptly made, the delinquency is less and the soundness of the loans on lands in Oregon is demonstrated over and over again.

Oregon Journal

COPPER IN 1935

Recent official figures concerning the experience of the copper industry in 1935 show that the mines made substantial progress.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, large increases were noted in mine, smelter and refinery production of the red metal, being more than 50 per cent higher than in 1934. Production in 1935 was the largest since 1931.

The average price of copper was slightly higher in 1935 than in 1934, and domestic consumption was substantially greater. There was an appreciable decline in surplus stocks of the metal, always an encouraging sign.

The industry still has a long way to go before it reaches a level that can be called normal—but it seems to have shaken off the paralysis that gripped it for several years following 1929.

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Brad's Bit O' Verse

By CLEM BRADSHAW

IN THE LIMELIGHT

Each day upon the printed page
We see a pictured face,
Some potentate or king or sage,
Some hero of the race.
Somebody makes a daring sprint
To scale the heights of fame,
And that same eve the papers print
His picture and his name
And praise his deeds in high degree
And wreath his noble brow—
But who will in the limelight be
Some seven days from now?

We can't recall who held the stage
That many days ago;
We don't know who was on first page
With headlines all aglow;
These modern doings are so swift,
And men are soon forgot;
Their names go outward on the drift
And leave no vacant spot.
Today a new one greets our gaze,
No matter why, or how—
But who will have the limelight blaze
Some seven days from now?

Look at the pictured face today,
And put the paper by;
Tomorrow some new visage gay
Upon the page you'll spy.
Another hero takes his place—
Thus one by one they pass;
Each day we see some pictured face
Adorn the has-been class.
Today the plaudits glad and loud,
The praise that lands endow—
But who will to the limelight crowd
Some seven days from now?

Forest Growth And Depletion

How much wood the forest land of western Oregon and western Washington produces each year, and how much it is capable of producing under improved management, are questions that can now be answered dependably, according to Thornton T. Munger, director of the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station. The station has just completed the growth phase of a detailed survey of the region's forest resources and is issuing a report, prepared chiefly by W. H. Meyer and P. A. Briegleb, on "Forest Growth in the Douglas Fir Region".

The regional forest survey, part of a nation-wide project, locally under the direction of H. J. Andrews, made a study of the depletion of existing forest resources by cutting, fires, wind storms, and insect epidemics. As a result, accurate and complete information is now available for the Douglas fir region as to the extent of timber lands, the volumes of the existing forest stands, their ages, density, productive capacity of the lands, and the quantities of timber that are being cut and otherwise killed.

Previous research had revealed the rates at which Douglas fir second-growth stands of normal density grow at various ages on sites of varying qualities; and the rates for hardwoods were determined by new studies, application of these growth rates being made to inventory data. Results show just how nearly, in this region, the forest is holding its own against present inroads, and indicate to what degree, if present trends continue, it will sustain the demands of the future.

VETERANS, AUXILIARY PLAN TO HOLD PICNIC

The Veterans of Foreign War and the Auxiliary will hold a picnic at Floyd Crosslin's home on Neil creek Sunday, July 26. Those attending are asked to bring basket lunch and service.

DAKOTANS WILL BE HERE SUNDAY

Former residents of North and South Dakota now residing in southern Oregon are to meet in Lithia Park here this coming Sunday for a reunion picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gates and family called on Ashland friends Sunday while enroute to their home in Medford from a visit at Buickhorn Lodge.

—YOU SAW IT IN THE MINER

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"LIFE" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 19.

The Golden Text was, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17: 3).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son" (1 John 5: 11).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy: "This is life eternal," says Jesus,—"is, not shall be; and then he defines everlasting life as a present knowledge of his Father and of himself,—the knowledge of Love, Truth, and Life. 'This is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent.'" (p. 410).

On Oregon Farms

The sharpest advance in the general Oregon farm price index for a long time was registered from mid-May to mid-June, with further increase indicated at mid-July. This is one of the outstanding facts shown in the most recent report on the agricultural situation by the OSC extension service. The increase in the index was from 68 per cent of the 1926 1930 average up to 73, or a 7 per cent gain in one month.

Two principal reasons account for the rapid advance in prices for a good many farm products and foods, according to the report. These are serious drought damage to crops east of the Rockies and stronger industrial activity and demand conditions in this country and in most foreign countries.

In respect to demand, the report says that business activity was at a higher level in June than at any time for several years, bringing the average of industrial activity for the first half of 1936 to 12 per cent above the first half of 1935.

The principal drought belt extends from the northern Great Plains in a southeasterly direction to the south Atlantic coast. The final outcome depends now very much on how corn and other late maturing crops come out. With rains not too long delayed yields of such crops might still be fairly good, but gross production of farm products this year is already certain to fall materially below early season prospects.

The circular, which is available

Roper Greeted at Exposition



SECRETARY ROPER AT FAIR.—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper is shown above, left, as he arrived in Dallas June 6 for the opening of the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition. He is being greeted by Gov. James V. Allred, with whom he participated in the opening ceremonies.

from county agricultural agents, goes into considerable detail in respect to the various commodities, giving data on production, prices and other information of value to farmers in planning their production and marketing program. A new feature in the report just issued is a table showing the usual seasonal trend of farm prices in Oregon for several of the most important products marketed from this state.

KALE DEPOSES SPINACH AS KING OF ALL GREENS

Spinach is a deposed monarch of the "leafy" vegetable world, and kale has taken its place because the calcium content of the latter is more available for bodily use, says Margaret L. Fincke, associate professor of foods and nutrition at O. S. C.

Miss Fincke, who startled the fathers and mothers of the nation by stripping the crown from King Spinach at the recent convention of the American Home Economics association at Seattle, explains that while there is little difference in the calcium content of spinach and kale, research conducted by herself and Miss Alta Garrison, assistant professor of foods and nutrition at O. S. C., shows that calcium—an important teeth and bone building element—is only 70 to 75 per cent available in spinach, while in kale it is 90 to 95 per cent available for the use of the human body.

The experimentation conducted by Miss Fincke and Miss Garrison was carried on with women as the subjects, and their findings confirmed earlier results obtained in experimenting with rats.

During the past few years research workers have become interested in the fact that many foods, known to be rich in various elements essential to growth and

maintenance, are, upon experimentation, often found to be less valuable than was supposed, because not all of the elements contained were available for the utilization of the body, Miss Fincke says.

The type of kale most often used for food is the curly type, she adds, but the common field variety generally grown for poultry and livestock feed is very palatable if used when young and tender and properly cooked. The latter, in fact, was used in the experiment.

TURKEY RAISERS TO HOLD MEET

Hermiston.—Turkey raisers and buyers from Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Portland are expected for the annual meeting of the Oregon Turkey Growers association here August 21 and 22, John Jendresjewski, president, said Wednesday.

A tour of the Hermiston turkey belt will take place the second day during which extensive research in turkey feeding and treatment, under way at the Hermiston experiment station, will be explained by H. K. Dean, superintendent.

—YOU SAW IT IN THE MINER

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