

Fred Bear's Dream Paid Off Big

By JERRY CHIAPETTA
GRALING, Mich. (UPI)—As an unemployed autoworker during the depression, Fred Bear had a dream that some day he would build archery equipment and hunt big game throughout the world.

"If you stick with your dreams, no matter what, they can carry you over some rough spots of life," Bear says today, with good reason. His own dream has come true.

At 36, Bear is a millionaire. His factory in Grayling turns out archery equipment on the assembly line. He has hunted with bow and arrow almost all over the world. A native of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, he has found adventure from Africa to the Yukon.

His most recent feat was shooting a rare stone sheep, believed to be the first ever killed by a modern bow-hunter. In the fall of 1956, he killed a grizzly bear, only the second silvertip bear ever taken by an archer so far as anyone knows.

This he did to prove that the arrows he manufactures can bring down even the toughest animal.

Bear's archery equipment factory was one of the first big ones in the world. Others in the industry say that if Bear had not designed the machines and methods necessary for mass-producing quality material, bows and arrows would still be turned out in basement workshops.

When Bear—who never graduated from high school—first tried mass-producing bows, he almost went broke. But his idea of putting Fiberglas on both sides of a hardwood maple core was immediately successful and still is the best basic design around.

Although Bear's factory does not manufacture toy bows of the playroom variety, he has a deep interest in youngsters, the bow-hunters and tournament archers of tomorrow, as he puts it.

During a convention of the Great Lakes Outdoor Writers at Kalkaska, Michigan, last fall, Bear, one of the hosts, was found on a small archer range that had been set up behind some buildings.

There he was, on his knees in the dirt showing some kids the proper way to hold a bow, string and arrow and hit the bull's eye.

"Every kid has some archer in him," Bear said, recalling one time when he had killed a big bull elk. "As I looked at the dead bull," said the sportsman-manufacturer, "I remembered making willow-switch bows when I was a kid."

And then: "I suddenly wondered how the heck I got here."

Turnpike Needs More Safety Aid

CHICAGO (UPI)—Expressways and turnpikes are not solving all the nation's traffic problems and should be modified to make them safer, according to Commissioner Bernard R. Caldwell of the California Highway Patrol.

Caldwell wrote in Traffic Safety, the National Safety Council magazine, that unexpected increases in motor vehicle travel and automobile registrations have overloaded modern highways.

They have presented many problems that designers of so-called "safety roads" couldn't have anticipated, Caldwell said.

He said existing expressways need better access lanes, elimination of vision obstructions and continued improvement of signs. He also suggested turnouts for disabled vehicles, cross-over points which police could use to reverse traffic direction and to pursue motorists in opposing traffic lanes and improved surveillance points for police.

BAREFOOT GIRL
HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—Mamie Van Doren calls herself the original Barefoot Girl of Hollywood. "I never wear shoes unless I have to," she said. "Around the house—in the garden—I just don't wear 'em."

Hog Production Showing Gains In Nation, Oregon

Hog production is on the upswing, both in Oregon and across the nation, reports Stephen C. Marks, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College.

Long Study Made Of 400 Farmers' Heart Condition

By HORTENSE MYERS

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—A study that can have life-or-death impact on the nation's farmers has reached its first five-year plateau.

Scientists at Purdue University, led by Dr. L. S. Hardin, have been studying the every-day lives of 400 working farmers, about half of whom have heart diseases.

The 400 farmers are followed about by researchers as they do their chores and the amount of energy needed for different tasks is measured under varying conditions.

"The Indiana Farm Cardiac Study," in progress since 1953, now is seeking additional funds to carry on its work beyond the original closing date of July 1, 1959. The American Heart Association, one of six sponsors of the study, already has compiled a guide based upon the preliminary findings.

These findings, reviewed at the 1958 Third World Congress of Cardiology at Brussels, admonish all farmers over 50 to quit chasing hogs on a hot day. If the critters won't come in or go out of their own accord, drive them with a jeep or tractor, or "send a couple of boys to do the job," say the researchers.

Other farm activities which put a heavy strain on the heart were found to be:

Lifting or carrying heavy loads, sacks or bales; climbing up machinery; restraining livestock for castrating, ringing, or similar operations; pulling or pushing heavy barn doors or feed carts; carrying anything in deep snow or over heavy soil.

Weather, rate of work, rest periods, the individual's physical condition, his emotional balance, all must be considered in determining a safe work load.

"Most, if not all, of the major physical stresses in farm work can be reduced and many can be eliminated," the study found. "Other tasks can be modified with little expense."

The scientists report a slow, steady rate of work, interrupted with brief rest periods, gets the same job done with less effort. Also, the same job on a hot, humid day with no wind puts a greater burden on the heart than a cool day.

For a farmer working in the sun, an aluminum-lined sun helmet of light color with air space between the lining and the head is ideal. The use of sunshades on tractors also was recommended. Farmers are advised to skip the heavy noon meal in favor of a light mid-day meal in summer weather.

Air-conditioned cabs on combines and tractors are in the future of mass-produced farm machinery and should be helpful to

Flowers Blooming In Arctic Ice

CUT THROAT ISLAND, Labrador (UPI)—Flowers are blooming smack in the middle of the Arctic ice cap, thanks to a letter, a telegram, two enterprising florists and two pilots.

U.S. Air Force members stationed here built flower boxes as a hobby, but then discovered they had no plants to plant.

The mails carried an SOS to an Air Force wife in Michigan, who talked to her local florist about the problem of getting flowers to the ice cap. The florist checked the membership list of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association and came up with a dealer in St. John's, Newfoundland.

From there, the flowers went by plane to Goose Bay, with enough soil for planting, and from Goose Bay a helicopter transferred the cargo to Cut Throat Island.

reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The 1958 spring pig crop in the state was eight per cent larger than a year earlier. And the fall crop was nearly a third larger than the previous fall, making it the largest fall pig crop in Oregon in the last 15 years, Marks said.

Nationally, farmers produced eight per cent more pigs last year than in 1957 and only one per cent less than in 1955—a year of heavy production and falling pork prices.

Right now, it looks like 1959 will continue the upward trend, Marks added. A recent USDA survey of the cardiac. Power steering on tractors reduces energy consumption from 10 to 65 per cent on various types of work. The scientists also report that worry about the price of a new tractor can do as much harm, in some cases, as not having one.

The Indiana study produced figures indicating farmers with heart disease may live longer than non-farmers similarly afflicted. The average age at which death from arteriosclerotic heart disease occurred was 74.3 years for the farm group, compared with 67 for the non-farmers.

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TUNES HIMSELF OUT

GENEVA, N.Y. (UPI)—Phil Tucker, an announcer for station WGVA, repeatedly broadcast a police order warning listeners not to leave cars on the snow covered streets overnight. Tucker received a summons the following day for leaving his car on the street overnight.

hog producers over the nation indicated they intend to farrow 12 per cent more sows during the six months from December 1, 1958 to June 1, 1959, than during the same period a year ago.

If the nation's farmers carry out these intentions, and the number of pigs per litter equals the 10-year average, the 1959 U.S. spring pig crop would be 13 per cent larger than last spring and the largest since 1951, Marks pointed out.

Oregon farmers intend to expand even more, planning to farrow nearly one-third more sows during the six-month period than during the same period a year earlier, Marks said.

The large Oregon increase will have little effect on the national supply of pork, however, Marks added, since the state produces only about one-third of the pork used by Oregon housewives. The rest is shipped in from other states, and local hog-market prices tend to follow cornbelt market levels.

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