

Winter Driving Care Is Urged

Slick roads brought about by rain and frost of the winter season mean an increased driving hazard for motorists and a need to allow more stopping distance when braking.

Chief of police Harold P. Hight pointed out to Port Orford motorists that it takes longer to stop a moving vehicle than most drivers realize, and with slick roads an added factor, that distance is further increased. Lack of awareness of stopping distance means that many motorists follow too closely, driving with little or no margin of safety to allow for sudden stops. When roads are slick with water, ice or snow, the braking distance required for a sudden stop is greatly lengthened and can turn into a slide or skid if brakes are applied suddenly.

Chief Hight stated that 12 per cent of all accidents reported in Oregon in 1964 were rear-end collisions caused by a careless driver "tail-lighting" the car directly ahead. Reviewing minimum stopping distances for Port Orford motorists, chief Hight gave these figures: at 25 miles per hour, stopping distance is approximately 60.5 feet; at 30 miles per hour, 78 feet; at 45 miles per hour, it is 154.5 feet; at 60 miles per hour, it is 272 feet; and at 70 miles per hour 381 feet. At a speed of 60 miles per hour, the chief pointed out, almost the distance of a football field is needed to stop a vehicle.

Coos Property Traded For Nehalem Site

A three-way exchange of land in which the Oregon Fish Commission obtained 10 acres adjacent to its new hatchery site on the North Fork of the Nehalem River in Clatsop County and gave up title to the old Coos hatchery property in Coos County was announced this week by State Fisheries Director Robert W. Schoning. Involved in the property exchange with the Fish Commission were the Weyerhaeuser Company and Leonard Walhills, Clatsop County landowner.

Acquisition of the Nehalem property will enhance substantially the value of the new hatchery site, Ernest R. Jeffries, Commission fish culture director stated. He cited as the primary advantage of the acquisition protection of a seep-type spring which will provide clear water for egg incubation even though the main hatchery water source, the North Fork of the Nehalem, may be carrying a heavy silt load which it frequently does during the winter incubation period.

**GRADE SCHOOL
CARNIVAL...**
COMING
FEB. 19th

Shooting Not So Good Here

By LANS LENEVE

The official closure of the season on migratory game birds, which ended Dec. 6, marked the conclusion of a gunning period that was one of just an ordinary nature so far as this neck-of-the-woods is concerned. For, as usually occurs, the shooting was one of a sort of off-and-on affair; fair to good at times, but mostly poor.

The depth of water in the marshlands was the big factor involved, as is generally the case. For, not unlike fishing, water conditions govern duck hunting. Too much-too deep and unwadeable water lessens the chances of success, while a much lesser amount usually provides fair gunning. More often than not the weather fails to cooperate in providing the favorable conditions necessary to success. This also proves true in fishing. Too much water in our fishing streams serves to ruin the chances of connecting with either steelhead or salmon, just as does an over-dose of water in the marshlands serve to put the kibosh to bird shooting.

TIPS TO REMEMBER

Following are a couple of tips to bear in mind that involve success in both hunting and angling. First, when the water ranges from knee to almost boot-top deep, good duck hunting is usually encountered.

Second, when streams are roily, enter the water at near boot length depth. If you are able to glimpse your feet through the murky water, fishing should be good. But if the density of the clouded water prevents you from doing so, the chances are that you will encounter poor success.

We have employed this method for a good many years and it has proven to be a reliable criterion in every respect. For, regardless of opinions to the contrary, we believe that fish

are attracted to both artificial lures and bait entirely by sight, not by scent in any sense of the word.

Many game fish, and especially steelhead trout, are often hooked solidly but still manage to escape the angler by at times taking off down stream at a tremendous rate of speed which peels off line from the spool in an alarming fashion. Braking against the rush of such a fish in most cases, too much pressure is exerted by the angler,

or worse still, the onrushing fish is suddenly snubbed up tight by the line being virtually halted in its flight from the spool, by too great a pressure being placed upon the revolutions executed by the reel-spool while in the process of paying out line. Such sudden pressure applied—especially when light tackle is being used—either brings the rushing fish to an abrupt stop that serves to part the leader, the line itself, or succeeds in tearing the im-

bedded hook from the mouth of the fish.

The most simple method that can be used, and one that is fool-proof against tackle busting, is to merely give the fish sudden slack in the line. This can be accomplished by releasing all pressure suddenly by either an adjustment of the reel-spool, or by slackening the outgoing line by lowering the rod in the direction of the fish until the rod's tip nearly touches the water.

By doing this, the odds are greatly in favor of the plunging fish performing an about-face and heading back upstream in the general direction from whence he started his mad splurge downstream. We have done this fish-halting act in a successful manner over a period of many years of angling. True, at times, a fish that is lightly hooked may be lost by giving it slack. But the chances are good that it would have escaped regardless of the

landing method. However, one thing may be depended upon when using a slackened line in attempting to stop the racing fish, and that is that in doing so, such a method rarely results in the loss or breakage of the tackle.

Municipal Court

Gary Louis Marsh, Dec. 19,

D. U. L. L., \$500, \$200 suspended.
Ray Neil Lawhorn, Jan. 1, drunk and disorderly, \$150, \$50 suspended.
Francis Mary Hall, Dec. 26, VBR, \$15.
Roger Allen Yost, Dec. 19, excessive exhaust noise, \$10.
Harley G. Upton, Dec. 16, VBR, \$12, f. b.
Robert C. Martin Jr., Jan. 2, VBR, \$10, f. b.

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