

Helps TB Fight



Tony Martin, one of America's most popular baritones, sings on behalf of the 1951 Christmas Seal Sale in a special recorded program to be aired over radio stations throughout the country. Proceeds from the Nov. 19 to Dec. 25 Christmas Seal Sale are the sole support of the TB prevention and control programs of 3,000 tuberculosis associations affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association. (Photo courtesy CBS.)

OPHIR NOTES

By Mrs. William Taylor

Mrs. Nell Carmichael is spending a month in southern California. Mrs. Iris Snider is helping at Blue Water Lodge during her absence.

Mrs. Walt Hines entertained the Womens Club Thursday as Mrs. Brewer had not yet returned from Arkansas. It was announced that the women had completed their project of raising enough money to equip a hospital room. A thank you letter was read from C. E. Seger, chairman of the hospital board. The next meeting of the club will be on Dec. 6, at the home of Mrs. U. E. Brewer, with the topic for the day to be "The Christmas Decorations."

Mrs. Herman Koblenzar has announced the opening of a dress shop at her home. She plans to have a shop built soon.

A Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed at Ophir Grange Nov. 18, for members and friends. The dinner was followed by dancing and cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Johnston drove to Grants Pass to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. Johnston's bother and family. On their way over they stopped at Roseburg to visit Mrs. Johnston's son, Russell Duffy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Mackey and son, Forrest, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. Mackey's parents at Alsea, Ore.

Don't forget Lozella Sternberg at Emanuel hospital, 2800 Commercial St., Portland, with Christmas greeting cards, etc.

Help Fight TB



Christmas Seals

Flying Squirrels

Yes, there really are Flying Squirrels! Most people know little about them, though, because the small, fast-moving animals hide away and sleep in the day time. It is only at night that they tirelessly explore the trees and ground. They actually fly, too, but not with wings.

To help him glide, the flying squirrel has a thin fold of skin along each side of his body, between his front and hind legs. When he leaps, with legs outstretched, the skin stretches and makes the underside of his body broad and flat. Like the wing of an airplane, this surface enables him to sail through the air.

He cannot stay aloft, like a bird, but according to the National Wildlife Federation, he can glide long distances between the trees and down wooded hillsides. From a height of 60 feet, a flying squirrel has been known to sail 152 feet through the air.

By shifting his body, the flying squirrel can control his aerial movements. He can turn from side to side, or he can swoop upwards before alighting. This helps him to avoid obstacles and to



© National Wildlife Federation
Flying Squirrel

pick out the spots where he wants to land. He also tries to stay away from his worst enemies, owls and cats.

While some of them lose their lives to larger foes, flying squirrels are abundant in nearly all the wooded parts of North America, from the Arctic Circle south to the forests of Mexico. In the United States there are two kinds—a small variety in the east and south and a larger one in the north and west.

The small flying squirrel is about 9½ inches long, including a 4½-inch tail. His larger cousin is a foot long, with a 6-inch tail. Both are grey-brown on top and white underneath.

Most flying squirrels make their homes in trees. One pair may build a nest in a woodpecker hole, another in the hollow of a limb, and a third in a hole on the side of a tree trunk. They also occupy forks in trees and take over old bird nests. If there is a house or barn near the woods, they may even live in the attic or loft.

In the spot which they have chosen, the parents build a nest of leaves, grass, moss, fur, and other soft materials. There, during March and April, from two to six young are born. They are very tiny and remain blind for the first four weeks.

When they are old enough, the young join their parents in the search for food—nuts, seeds, buds, fruit and some insects. They also eat birds and eggs, but not enough to cause any great harm.

As winter comes to the coldest parts of the United States, the flying squirrels are less lively and active, but they do not hibernate.

Cattle Testing To Start In Co., Mon.

Bureau of Animal Industry is sending three men to Curry county, Monday, to commence a T. B. and Bangs disease test on all the large herds. Under guidance of Dr. Pierre Souillard, of Coquille, this work should be completed in two to three weeks, said Clifford Jenkins, Monday, in an interview with the Pilot.

At this time only the large beef and dairy herds of the county will be inspected, Jenkins said, and the smaller herds of five cows or less will be inspected in April of next year.

To expedite work, these extra men are being brought in, so it may be possible to test as many as 100 cattle daily. After notification each herd owner is asked to extend every co-operation possible to the testers. It may mean that the herd be kept up for as much as a day.

Heretofore Dr. Souillard has been doing the work alone, but it was always a slow process. Inspection work will start Monday, Dec. 3, Jenkins said. Notifications will be sent to dairymen and cattle raisers ahead of time so that each will know the day when the men will come for testing.

Card of Thanks

We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who were so kind during Carla and Sandra's hospitalization. For all the many gifts, flowers, candy, cards and letters which helped so much to cheer them during their illness. To all of the kind neighbors and friends who have been so helpful we can only say again that we thank you.

Carl and Vera Whitlock.

In warm regions, the National Wildlife Federation reports, they never slow down, but remain busy the year round.

Mallard Duck

If census takes could count every duck in North America, it is likely that they would find more Mallard ducks than any other kind. There are tame ones on farms and wild ones living in most every part of the continent.

Wild Mallards spend their summers from Alaska to Greenland and south as far as California and Virginia. In the winter, they live in the south half of the U. S., and down into Mexico and Central America.

With the changes of seasons, great flocks of them take to the air. They make good time on their



© National Wildlife Federation
Mallard Duck

journeys, says the National Wildlife Federation, because they can fly up to sixty miles an hour.

While beating their strong wings, they watch for pools or lakes of fresh water where they can live and find food. In the water they get mosquito larvae, insects, snails, and shellfish. At the edges they feed on the seeds and stems of plants.

Among the weeds and bushes near the water, the Mallards build nests of leaves and grass, with linings of dark gray down. When her nesting place is ready, the female lays from six to 13 large

eggs. The eggs may be light green to gray-brown.

After she sits on them from 26 to 28 days, the eggs hatch. The baby ducklings, covered with soft yellow down, quickly learn to walk or swim.

As they grow, the young birds begin to look more and more like their parents. The females are mostly brown, with marks of black. They have dull yellow bills and feet.

The males have green heads and necks, white collars, and purple-brown breasts. They are light gray underneath and darker on their backs, with a touch of blue in their wings. Their bills are yellow and their legs and feet are orange.

Mallards grow to be about 28 inches long. They weigh between 3½ and 4 pounds. The females are slightly smaller than the males. According to the National Wildlife Federation, they are among our most valuable wild ducks.

Find what you want through the Pilot Class Ads.

Two Guns Arizona



Harmony California



Yes, Greyhound Goes Everywhere

That's right, everywhere . . . even to places like Broken Sword, Ohio, Bad Axe, Michigan and Horse Cave, Kentucky. We really don't sell too many tickets to these colorful places. But here's our point . . . only Greyhound serves all 48 states, with frequent, convenient, dependable and low-cost transportation. Try It!

SAMPLE LOW FARES

FROM BROOKINGS:	
Yuma, Ariz.	\$16.15
Kingman, Ariz.	17.75
Tucson, Ariz.	19.65
Santa Barbara, Calif.	10.65
Long Beach, Calif.	11.80
San Diego, Calif.	13.15

Plus Federal Tax

Return Trip 20% LESS on Round-Trip Tickets



ROBERT
RETTKE
Local Agent
Phone 31

GREYHOUND

CHEF ADRIAN IS BACK!

Chetco Inn

"At the Sign of the Golden Goat"
BROOKINGS, OREGON

Brookings-Harbor P.-T. A.

BENEFIT AND TALENT SHOW

TALENT DONATED

By All Civic Organizations!

To Raise Money to Equip Our New School Band!

Get back of your organization and
support this worthy cause!

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8—8 P. M.

At High School Gymnasium!