

Predatory Animal Group Makes Recommendations at Meeting

The soils, land use and erosion control committee, predators animals and rodent control committee and bee committee were among groups presenting results of studies and recommendations for improvements Friday at the Jackson county agricultural council's all-day planning session.

Members of the soils and erosion control committee recommended early completion of a soils classification survey in Jackson County, and expanded use of soil testing facilities at Oregon State college.

The committee noted that water penetration, soil permeability and soil structure are among major soil management problems in the county and recommended that continued research on these items be emphasized.

Drainage Programs

The group also recommended that the agricultural council cooperate with soil conservation districts and take whatever action is necessary to get the districts staffed with technical assistance necessary to start drainage programs.

Considering the problem of soil erosion, the committee said, "Our problem stems from too much water at the wrong time or in the wrong places or on land that has been mismanaged."

It was stated that the main erosion problem is stream bank erosion. Other causes included decreasing vegetative cover in upper reaches of the watershed, mismanagement of gravel pits and inadequately installed bridges and culverts and overgrowth of worthless brush between elevations of 3,000 and 6,000 feet.

Recommended Solutions

Recommended solutions included improved watershed

management, channel clearing, straightening and revegetation of critical areas, encouragement of better road and highway planning and better management of gravel pits, correction of brushy areas, better management of cultivated lands, and education of individual operators to improve drainage.

The committee further recommended that the agricultural council assist in formation of a county-wide zoning program to help solve land use problems, take action if necessary to ensure adequate consideration of long-run agricultural values in highway or other public road planning, and that the agricultural council appoint a standing committee to study higher value crops to replace some of those currently produced.

The committee on predatory animals and rodent control listed the coyote, raccoon and porcupine as the most destructive of predatory animals.

Coyote Control

It was recommended that the coyote control three experienced trappers be engaged throughout the county, since the committee felt the job is too great for one trapper now employed for that purpose. Three points were also considered by the committee as control measures. One was 1950 which the committee advised against because of its highly toxic nature. Use of strychnine light and cyanide gas was favored by the committee, providing laws and Fish and Wildlife Service recommendations for their use are observed.

Since the raccoon is easily trapped, the committee recommended that as a method of control. It was also pointed out that hound dogs are equally effective in tracking the raccoon.

Liquid Sprays

Liquid sprays applied in low pressure and from low pressure applicators will give equally good control, as will dusts, high volume and high pressure ground spray equipment and will be less hazardous to bees, it was pointed out. The committee recommended that beekeepers be notified in the immediate vicinity when applications of insecticides are planned so colonies of bees may be removed from danger zones.

Committee members recommended that all beekeepers participate in maintaining an active countywide beekeepers association, assist in educational programs relating to the industry and keep informed and practice modern beekeeping management methods.

They also recommended that those associated with the industry encourage and support research and demonstrational educational programs now under way and those proposed for the future.

Operators were urged to inform themselves on the toxicity of various chemicals used as insecticides, fungicides and weedicides in commercial crop and fruit production. The committee also urged use of those chemicals least detrimental to bees.

There are seven recognized varieties of fog.

Alternating current, the kind commonly available in most households in America, gets its name from the fact it is alternately positive and negative in its initial energy output.

There are seven recognized varieties of fog.

Israeli Students Present Assembly

Ashland — Four Israeli students gave a historical, geographical and general description of their homeland, which was started to show by United Nations action five years ago, at a Southern Oregon college assembly Wednesday.

Emmanuel Get, student of drama studies and lecturer, declared that the grave problems which are the country today; the lack of water for domestic, factory and irrigation purposes, and the difficulties involved in trying to assimilate people from all over the world with their wide variations in cultural backgrounds.

On the latter problem, he said, "The Israeli people are a melting pot — it is a great mix of people."

Transportation was described as being almost hopelessly inadequate, the inadequacy being illustrated by a story which concerned such a traveler: "An Israeli took his family across the railroad track just two miles ahead of an approaching train with the evident purpose of committing suicide, but died before the train got there."

Jacob Scheeter, economist, provided accompaniment for singing and dancing by Maye and Joseph Zaphris, a young married couple and also joined Mrs. Zaphris in singing a number of songs in minor key which were enthusiastically received by the audience of students, faculty and townspeople.

The committee recommended that work and fruit produce for the extension service for service on application of insecticide, methods and time of application best suited to control injurious pests without damaging bees. The committee noted that in general, insecticides should be applied in late evening or prior to 7 a.m. when there are not in flight.

ICCC Holds Special Meeting at College

Ashland — A special meeting of the executive group and board members of the International Council of Exceptional Children was held recently at Southern Oregon college.

Purpose of this meeting was to make arrangements for the planning committee meeting to be held March 28 at 9 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Robert Minear, Jacksonville-Phoenix Highway. This group will consist of people interested in the educational program for the gifted children will make final plans for the spring conference to be held at SOC.

The local chapter of the ICCE is made up of professional and lay people interested in helping the exceptional child. Local officers are president, Leon Mullin; SOC; vice-president, Karl Hayes, special education supervisor of Jackson county; secretary, Katherine Bealman, special class teacher, Talent; treasurer, Dr. Phyllis Pletsch, SOC; and directors, Robert Minear, Mary Vandenburg and Dr. Alva Graham.

Alternating current, the kind commonly available in most households in America, gets its name from the fact it is alternately positive and negative in its initial energy output.

There are seven recognized varieties of fog.

Alternating current, the kind commonly available in most households in America, gets its name from the fact it is alternately positive and negative in its initial energy output.

Testimony Favors End of O & C Timber Marketing Areas

Portland — The Oregon and California timber marketing restrictions should be ended because they are choking the lumber industry, according to testimony given at Friday's hearing of land management hearing held on the O & C restrictions.

Lumber industry and BLM officials predicted BLM Director Edward Wenden will end the six-year control of the restrictions. His decision is expected in a few months.

Thirty statements were taken as testimony at the hearing held by James E. Doyle of Portland, area coast BLM administrator.

Strong Opposition to the Marketing Restrictions

Strong opposition to the marketing restrictions came from the Unrestricted Area Lumber Association, composed of lumber, pulp and plywood mills in Oregon and Washington.

James P. Rogers, attorney for the committee, said in O & C marketing areas there are too many miles for the timber supply. If the BLM continues these "artificial lines" (of marketing) it will be responsible for shutting down mills and throwing employees out of work. He said mills just "over the line" from a neighboring marketing area cannot handle any of its timber.

Proponents of the restrictions said logs cut in the 12 marketing areas formed by BLM in 16 western Oregon counties having O & C timber must undergo primary processing, sawing, peeling or cutting into pulp, in their own marketing area before being shipped. The idea is to bolster the economy of local communities and encourage growth of sawmills.

Home Improvement Topic for Discussion

Frank L. Crosby, director of public relations for the Kaiser Gypsum company, will discuss "Operation Home Improvement... What's In It For You?" at a dinner meeting of Rogue Valley home building trade members Tuesday.

The meeting will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Medford Hotel. Crosby is vice chairman of the Oakland-East Bay OHI committee.

Crosby, a former building materials dealer, has discussed operation home improvement before chambers of commerce, civic and industry groups throughout the United States.

Chairman of the southern Oregon executive committee is W. Stewart Orr, Three C's Lumber company, Grants Pass. Executive committee members include Norton Smith, Smith-Dyke Lumber company, Jack Raapke, Bush Home Furnishings, Bert Thierolf, Big Pines Lumber company, and Jennings Pierce, all Medford; and Robert Neilson, U. S. National bank, Grants Pass; and Allen Monroe, Bellview Lumber company, Ashland.

Committee to Probe Release of Cahill

Salem — (U.P.) — The appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the release of Otto Cahill, former Lincoln county justice of the peace, from the Oregon state prison, was called for in a resolution introduced in the House Friday.

Cahill, who was serving a one-year sentence for misappropriation of public funds while secretary of the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Water district, had his sentence commuted by Gov. Robert Holmes.

The resolution suggests that the governor may have mis-used his executive powers in granting the commuted sentence.

Two Republican legislators had earlier criticized the governor's action. One had pointed out that Cahill's attorney had been the governor's father-in-law.

Gov. Holmes said at the time his decision was based on the medical opinion of two doctors who had found further imprisonment would endanger Cahill's health.

County Court Opposes Consolidating Three Government Agencies

The county court Friday opposed consolidation of the forest service, bureau of land management and bureau of Indian affairs as has been proposed by a subcommittee of the senate and local officials.

The letter indicated the court felt such a merger of the agencies would result in less cooperation with county government, increased cost of forest management, and loss of the currently existing "healthy degree of competition" between the BLM and the forest service.

Members of the court stated that the forest service's financial record for management of national forests "does not remotely approach the excellent financial record" of the BLM. They added, "In our opinion, no appreciable savings would result from a consolidation as proposed by the congressional subcommittee; in fact it is probable that the opposite result would be obtained."

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Members of the court said they are "highly doubtful" of the assurance of an arrangement whereby counties would retain their 75 per cent of gross receipts from O & C lands even under forest service administration. Such an arrangement has been suggested by the senate interior and insular affairs committee.

The court further stated, "It is unlikely that a similar degree of cooperation and responsiveness to local conditions could ever be realized with a mammoth unwieldy organization such as the forest service. For example, the O & C counties have worked very closely with the bureau in planning and carrying out an access road program. . . . The counties have voluntarily made one-third of their receipts available to the bureau for construction of these roads, thus reducing the counties share of O & C gross receipts from 75 to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the forest service has required the timber sale purchasers to build a great many of the access roads needed to log national forest timber. This was done without any consultation with the counties. . . . yet the counties' 15 per cent of gross national forest receipts have been reduced very substantially because of this practice."

Mobil Oil

MEDFORD FUEL CO.

Phone 2-2111

Carl & McAndrews

It's the percentage that counts...

The percentage return that your savings dollars earn makes an important difference in the speed with which your money grows. The difference is in your favor when you save here . . . where your money earns more, grows faster . . . with complete safety! Come in and get the complete story.

3 1/2% Per Annum

Jackson County Federal SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

136 East Main Medford

Since 1909

"Where You Are Paid To Save"

TOILETRIES and REMEDIES

So Convenient At Your Favorite GROCER

FILL YOUR MEDICINE CHEST NOW! AT LOWEST PRICES

FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST TIME!

ROGUE DISTRIBUTING CO.

2514 Jacksonville Highway

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE TV-RAMA "FOR YOU - THE BEST"

AMERICA'S FAVORITE COLGATE TOOTH PASTE ECONOMY SIZE 65¢ also 49¢ and 29¢ sizes

AMERICA'S FAVORITE HALO SHAMPOO GIANT SIZE 89¢ Large Size 59¢

AMERICA'S FAVORITE RAPID SHAVE SHAVING CREAM GIANT SIZE 79¢

AMERICA'S FAVORITE Vaseline HAIR TONIC ECONOMY SIZE 89¢ plus tax

GAS makes all your pots and pans Automatic

Heat in the Fax Control flame Automatically

Only new Gas Ranges combine automation, speed

Foods never cook faster or slower than they should. Top-of-stove cookery is just as automatic as oven cookery! You simply can't go wrong. Gas has the instant flexibility to make this miracle of automation work with every pan in your kitchen. See a demonstration soon.

Fully automatic controls mean little unless the fuel is fast — like Gas. Flame brings foods to desired temperatures faster. And instant adjustment keeps foods at desired temperatures. Gas Ranges are faster for top burner cooking; have faster ovens and broilers. Trade for a new model — with thermo-control top burner!

Call at our office or see your gas appliance dealer, today!

dial perfect meals with Gas

cp CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY

YOUR PARTNER IN WESTERN PROGRESS

MEDFORD, OREGON PHONE 2-5284