

New Schedule Suggested For State Legislature

Annual legislature should be arranged so the farmer who is "fighting it out on the line" can be present throughout the session to see his problems through, suggested Robert J. Steward, director of Oregon Agriculture department, told the meeting of the Talent Farm Bureau center recently.

The farmer is allowing himself to be put on the shelf, he said.

The state department of agriculture wants the farmer's problems brought in. Steward reminded his listeners that he helped organize the Farm Bureau in Eastern Oregon. He was once a center and then a county president at Baker. He resigned to enter the Oregon legislature.

The Jackson county Farm Bureau was organized in 1951 with a membership of 62. L. S. Ties of Talent was the first president. In 1957 membership grew to 264. The organization hopes to increase this to 300 during 1958.

Meetings Listed

The county meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of each month in the courthouse starting at 1 p.m. during the winter and 8 p.m. in the spring, summer and fall.

County officers are Maurice Davis, president; Neil Moore, vice president; David Blair, organization director; Mrs. Grover T. Mulkey, secretary-treasurer and A. L. Lemley, insurance agent.

Three centers are active in the county. The largest is reported at Talent. Meetings are held in the Valley View schoolhouse the second Tuesday of each month, starting at 8 p.m. William Bagley, Talents, is center president. Gilbert Hill is vice president, William Wroe is director and Mrs. C. V. Carmichael, secretary-treasurer.

Next largest center is Evans Valley with meetings held at the Enterprise Grange hall in Wimer. Officers are David Blair, president; James H. Martin, vice-president; Charles White, director; Mrs. Charles Milligan, secretary-treasurer and Mrs. David Blair, associated women's chairman.

The third center meets at Eagle Point high school. Officers are John Reid, president; C. C. Hoover, vice-president; and Maurice Davies, secretary-treasurer.

Central Point has a strong membership but the center is now inactive.

What Is The Law?

This column is prepared as a public service by the College of Law, Willamette University, Salem, to explain basic legal principles, not to provide legal advice. The reader is cautioned not to apply these cases to his own problems without an attorney's advice, for differing facts may change the outcome.

Railroad Held Responsible For Playing Boy's Hurts

Almost 90 years ago the United States Supreme Court decided that a railroad company would have to pay for the injuries that a young boy received while playing on the railroad's turntable. Workers for the railroad had seen children playing on this device many times before this boy injured his foot on it.

The court thought that a railroad should know that children would be tempted to play on such a highly dangerous thing, and that because it was highly dangerous the railroad should take precautions to prevent their being injured.

Because of the case in which it originated, the decision is often called the "turntable doctrine." However, it is more often referred to as the doctrine of "attractive nuisance." To explain it simply, the doctrine merely requires that anyone creating or having a dangerous condition attractive to children must take reasonable precautions to prevent injury to them.

Over 40 years ago two young boys were exploring a vacant field on a hot summer day and discovered what appeared to be a pool of water. It actually contained a great deal of sulphuric acid. A company had abandoned its plant there and left this pool, knowing that it contained much acid. The two boys went swimming and later died of the effects of the acid.

At that time the Supreme

Court said that the company was not liable for the death of the boys because they were not attracted to the property in the first place by the pool. In fact, they could not even see it from the road. This view is no longer followed by the Supreme Court. Children can already be on the premises when they first see the "attractive nuisance" that later injures them and still recover for injuries suffered.

Some Disagreement

About six or eight highly industrialized northeastern states do not recognize the "attractive nuisance" doctrine at all. The remainder of the states are not completely in agreement on it. Some still say, as in the case involving the two boys and the pond, that the thing that injures them must have attracted them onto the property in the first place.

The Supreme Court of Oregon has not heard many cases of this nature. In 1929 the Oregon court said "attractive nuisance" did not apply when a small girl was injured while playing on a pile of bridge timbers, though the owner of the property knew of it and did not object to her use of these timbers as a playground.

In 1936 a father received damages from a city in Oregon for the death of his four-year-old son. The boy had drowned in an unguarded quarry filled with water. The city knew children played there and that it was a dangerous place.

Is That So?

By EUGENE BURNS
Ranger-Naturalist

Ever consider the protective devices nature provides her young to insure reaching adulthood? Without them, the species would perish.

The musk ox calf which is dropped in the treeless, barren, cold world of the far north, when Arctic nights are still much longer than day and blizzards may rage, is equipped at birth with a long heavy overcoat of curly, dark brown hair — as far as I know, the longest of any mammal at birth.

The otter young, although unable to swim until taught, is born with oily fur suitable for its aquatic life. At birth, the armadillo has a leathery but soft and flexible skin which will not harden until he is full grown, thereby insuring him a "perfect fit" throughout life.

The porcupine is born not only with half-inch protective spines but also with fairly well-developed molars. Within 7 days he can climb trees and gnaw. As a matter of fact, he has an appetite for solids within 24 hours.

And so for each animal young there are protective devices sufficient to the needs. But perhaps the most interesting of all is the opossum's young because it is born only 10-14 days after mating!

Sharp Hook Claws

In size, it is no larger than a bee — 16 will fit comfortably into a teaspoon. Hind legs are buds — but then, they are not necessary for survival. Most developed are the essential organs for living, such as the circular mouth, the tongue, front legs — and these have sharp hooked claws to help them climb. Yet immature as it is,

locked within it is the correct impulse to clamber against the grain of the mother's hair to find her "incubation" pouch which is at least 3 inches away — and for such a tiny helpless young, this is a fantastically long and hazardous journey.

But it strikes out accurately, using and overhand stroke — much like an Australian crawl — and finds itself in the warm pouch where there are 13 tiny nipples.

Once there the head swings from side to side in the maze of hair until the tiny muzzle encounters the tiny pin-head nipple. Then immediately, the strong circular mouth grasps it and the newborn possum hangs on for dear life, remaining attached for 4 to 6 months to finish its gestation while mother blithely goes about her chores of house-keeping and searching for food.

And what is true for any one young, could be multiplied for any other.

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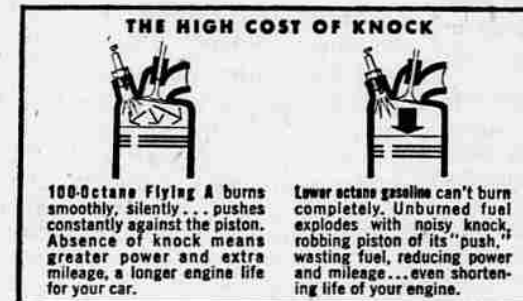
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PROVED THE CLEANEST-BURNING gasoline you can buy. Most modern gasolines do not burn clean. They foul up carburetors, valves, spark plugs and rings... cause costly repairs... rob you of new-car power too soon. Hoping to solve this problem, some refiners resort to "gimmick" additives. But new Flying A Super Extra uses super-refining methods instead of power-robbing additives used for sales promotion purposes. As a result of recent multi-million-dollar investments by Tidewater in refinery facilities, impurities are taken out in the refining processes so they never reach your car. Without qualification—new Flying A is the cleanest-burning gasoline you can buy. It gives you more power now and for all your future miles as well.

Q. What is octane?

Octane rating is the accepted measurement of a gasoline's knock-free power. The higher the octane, the greater the power, performance and resistance to knock.

Q. What is knock?

Knock is the harsh, jarring noise you hear from the vibration of metal in your engine—caused by low-octane gasoline that burns explosively, not smoothly. These violent explosions are a danger signal to you. If your engine continues to knock, you can literally blow a hole in a piston.

Q. Which cars need 100-octane gasoline?

The later-model, higher-compression engines operate at peak performance with 100-octane gasoline. Lesser fuels simply aren't good enough to give full power and prevent all knock or ping. If you have a 1954 or older car, you will also be amazed to see what 100-octane will do for it!

Q. What's the difference in power?

As mentioned, the higher the octane, the greater the power... but at an accelerated rate. Laboratory and road tests using various types of engines have firmly established that 100-octane gives 11% to 43% greater power performance than ordinary gasolines.

Q. Who sets the standard for measuring octane?

The American Society of Testing Materials. These standards are recognized and used by the entire petroleum and automotive industries.

Q. What about mileage?

When gasoline burns smoothly there is a continuous push against the piston. But when unburnt fuel explodes with a knock, the piston stroke is robbed of impetus—causing a major waste of gasoline. Because it burns smoothly and completely, 100-octane assures by far the greatest mileage under all performance conditions.

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