



Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

A Snake Cute? The Ringneck Is

The little ring-neck snake is about the cutest thing in the shape of a reptile that could be imagined. Even though you may hate snakes of all kinds, you would have to admit this little character is as repulsively attractive and delicate as a piece of antique lacquer or a ceramic stirring-rod or a piece of Chinese lacquer.

Although a full grown one may get up to an overall length of 18 inches, the great majority are less than half that length and about as large around as a common soda straw. They really look more like a worm than they do a snake. A cub-scout friend of mine, when shown one of these tiny snakes, said, "It looks like a piece of nicely colored spaghetti with eyes."

Blue Black
The overall color of the ring-neck snake is black or blue-black on the upper parts of the body. A bright, shiny black, as polished and as smooth as the finest patent leather. The underside of the little body is usually orange or yellow often with a black spot on either side or end of the lower plates. The snake derives its name from the bright, orange colored ring that encircles the neck just back of the head. Viewed from above the reptile looks like a slender, black, crooked, stirring-rod with a gold ring near the larger end.

The ring-neck snake lays from one to 10 eggs, each about a half inch long, and as large around as a salted peanut. If they had any color they would look like candy jellybeans. The snake feeds almost exclusively on worms, grubs and insects. Its eating problem is not so easy. The snake is so small it must exercise some judgment in the selection of only small worms and insects.

Habit of Snake
A peculiar, and thus far little understood, habit of the ring-neck snake, is the "tail-curling" procedure which is indulged in by the snake when

frightened or agitated. In most the underside of the tail is a bright orange color seldom noticed until the snake is agitated, then the tail is raised and the orange spot becomes the most conspicuous part of the reptile. At this time the tail snaps upward and curls itself into a tight, little curl or spiral so that the orange color shows.

This sudden and unexpected display of bright color may be intended to frighten away enemies who may have seen the little ring-neck and may be a protective measure. Yet not all ring-neck snakes will perform in this manner, even though highly excited. So the "tail-curling" may be a welcome signal to another snake or to a female.

The readiness of this little snake to coil has given photographers an idea. Usually when you see a picture of a ring-neck snake it is in the shape and position of a finger-ring. The procedure is simple. Just wrap the little reptile around a finger and adjust the camera. The snake will remain coiled for some time. The tiny head daintily held just right to represent a fabulous "setting for a living signet ring."

(Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1959)

EXHIBITION OPENS

Moscow—UPI—An exhibition of technical and scientific publications from the United States, France and West Germany has opened in Leningrad, the Soviet Tass news agency reported today.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson, Probate Department. In the Matter of the Estate of Roland W. Eagle, also known as Roland W. and R. W. Eagle, Deceased, No. 10468.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Joseph R. Hosick has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Roland W. Eagle, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, with proper vouchers, at the office of Cliff D. Ouellette, attorney for said Joseph R. Hosick, 128 E. Main, Medford, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated and first published this 12th day of March, 1959.

JOSEPH R. HOSICK, Administrator

PUBLIC AUCTION BUILDINGS

April 2, 1959 at 11:00 A.M.

The Oregon State Highway Commission will offer for sale at oral public auction the following buildings. The sale will be held on the premises of the first place listed and continue to the next in order on April 2, 1959 at 11:00 A.M.:

The former Coggins house and carport located at 3153 Table Rock Road, in Medford. (File No. 28447)

The former Caster house and barn located at Seven Oaks Interchange, North of Central Point. (File No. 20816)

The former Setness house and garage located at Seven Oaks Interchange, North of Central Point. (File No. 20815)

Buildings must be removed within 30 days from the date of sale.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash at time of sale. The above buildings to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction with the right reserved to accept or reject any or all bids. All of the bid price must accompany the successful bid. Consult your mover prior to the sale date.

INFORMATION: Property Mgr., 115 State Hwy. Bldg., Salem, Oregon.



NO MORE RADIO FLYING—Child's abandoned wagon stands at edge of street after 2½-year-old Reuben Schwartz was struck and fatally injured by automobile at left, in Hartford, Conn. Police held the driver on a charge of negligent homicide.

Vehicles and Beings in Space Hostile To Earth Said Possible

By DOC QUIGG
UPI Correspondent

New York—UPI—The very delving of man into space should make it possible to guarantee peace on earth among earthlings, but now our military must begin thinking of the likelihood of finding vehicles and beings in space hostile to the earth's existence.

In the next 200 years we may be able, through such things as biophysics and drugs, to change the nature, structure, and reaction of human beings so that they can cope with the weirdness of space travel—but will the man so stretched still be homo sapiens?

Unpleasant Organisms

In our efforts to investigate other-earthly life, some of our early probes to other planets or space may bring back very unpleasant organisms to which we haven't developed an immunity. Or, we might start an epidemic on another planet by taking some of our more nasty bacteria there.

And by the way, if we find some life out there—be it fungus, dinosaur, or cat—what do you use as bait to get it out of there?

Not Schoolboy Daydreaming
All this is not schoolboy day-dreaming. These are ideas batted around by eight space experts sitting in panel session on the grand ballroom stage of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was a session of "Future Developments in Space" attended by 1,500 persons at the national convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

They even threw in a space joke or two. Seems a scientist went to another planet looking for micro-organisms and while peering for them he was stepped on

by an elephant. Also: Don't go to Jupiter because, in addition to cold weather, its gravity is so strong that "once you've landed on it, you've had it." That is, you'd just collapse.

The panelists were Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, chairman of the Space Science Board, National Academy of Sciences; George H. Stoner, general manager, Dyna Soar Weapons System Division, Boeing Aircraft Co.; Dr. Oswald G. Villard Jr., Stanford University; Dr. Homer E. Newell, National Aeronautics and Space Agency; George S. Shaw, vice president, engineering, Radiation, Inc.; Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin (Ret.) of Arthur D. Little Inc.; Dr. T. C. Helvey, Biophysics Department, University of Kansas; and Dr. Otto H. Schmitt, University of Minnesota.

Let Imaginations Roam

They were encouraged to let their imaginations roam and to ask each other questions. One scientist said he reckoned that about 200,000 years from now man would be able to travel at the speed of light and live long enough to cross the universe.

Another scientist took a pencil, figured a bit, and told the first scientist that even with the few particles per cubic centimeter floating around in space, any good-sized vehicle slamming along at the speed of light would be butting into resistance equivalent to one kiloton atom bomb per second.

Shaw emphasized that there will probably be whole families, literally hundreds, of satellites whizzing around us—making the earth like a ball wrapped round with yarn. They will so magnify our communications capability that we should have

"multilingual telecasts from all portions of the globe." The saturated communications promised, over the years, to bring a new climate of understanding among peoples, he said.

Out of Missile Age

Gavin said that militarily we are now well out of the missile age and into the space age and may reach the point "where it is possible to guarantee peace on a planet," through satellite capability. Dr. Berkner agreed that military reconnaissance satellites "might very well calm the nerves of a jittery world."

Since the military's duty is to try to foresee, military men will have to consider the likelihood of space beings which are "inimical to the earth's existence," Gavin said. But he said we have an opportunity to bring in a satellite system "that will create lasting peace" on earth—"let's have the vision to do it."

Hi-Jackers Steal Dresses From Truck

New York—UPI—Hi-jackers took \$100,000 worth of dresses Wednesday night by seizing a truck and tying up its driver.

Fred Torbach, 50, told police two men jumped into the cab of his truck in Manhattan about 9 p.m.

They bound, gagged and threw him into the rear of the truck and then made two stops to unload the dresses.

The truck was abandoned about midnight at St. Mark's Place in Brooklyn. Torbach worked himself loose and called police.

Powerful Radar Research Unit Used To Send Signals To Venus

Cambridge, Mass. (Science Service)—Massachusetts Institute of Technology radar experts recently reported that their signals have reached Venus twice.

Astronomers and electronic engineers throughout the world have eagerly awaited radar observations of a planet ever since the moon was detected by radar in 1946. The M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory team, which has won the international race to bounce a signal off another planet, did so more than a year ago while Venus was about 28,000,000 miles from the earth, more

than 100 times the distance to the moon.

The American experimenters used a powerful radar research installation on Millstone Hill, in Westford, Mass., and credit their success not only to its power but also to the use of a new kind of amplifier and to sophisticated new mathematical and electronic computing techniques.

Took Five Minutes

It took the radio waves emitted from the transmitter about five minutes to make the 56,000,000-mile trip to Venus and back. Making certain that the signals received

on earth were indisputably those which had been sent from earth took months. They were recorded on magnetic tape and examined in a high-speed electronic digital computer. Its calculations now shown that there is less than one chance in 10,000,000 that the experimenters were deceived by nature's quirks and noises.

Venus first was contacted on Feb. 10, 1958. Two days later, the feat was repeated. Venus then was receding from the earth. The signals sent on Feb. 12 did not return until nearly 7.5 seconds later than those that were sent on Feb. 10. The difference in the time required for a radio wave, traveling at the speed of light, to make the round trip indicated that in the two-day interval, Venus and the earth had moved 696,640 miles farther apart.

Greater Precision

A report of the work, published in the journal, Science, points out that radar now can be used to measure interplanetary distances with greater precision than was previously possible. The M.I.T. scientists' findings indicate that the astronomical unit (the mean radius of the earth's orbit around the sun) commonly used to compute distances within the solar system may be slightly shorter than was thought.

The radar used was devel-

KINGSTON AND THAMES

Kingston - Upon - Thames, England—UPI—The city fathers claimed a long-sought victory over the British Post office today. Post office authorities finally agreed to a city council request to describe this community as Kingston-upon-Thames and not Kingston-on-Thames.

oped for the U. S. Air Force primarily for the study of problems in ballistic missile defense. The new amplifier used with it was a solid-state maser, a device which introduces very little noise. The increase in sensitivity which the maser gave the apparatus was equivalent to a four-fold increase in the power of the transmitter. The M.I.T. men were pioneers in using this device, which has since been used elsewhere to extend the range of radio telescopes.

Signals Weak

Despite the high power of the transmitter, and the added sensitivity achieved with the maser, the signals that returned from Venus were so weak that new techniques were required to detect them with certainty. Recordings of what was received were searched by the electronic computer for the particular train of pulses that had been transmitted.

The Lincoln Laboratory team which did the work was led by Drs. Robert Price and Paul E. Green Jr., and included Thomas J. Goblick Jr., Robert H. Kingston Jr., Leon G. Kraft Jr., Gordon H. Pettengill, Roland Silver and William Boyd Smith.

Mentally Ill Found To Frequently Feel Free From Pain

By DELOS SMITH
UPI Science Editor

New York—UPI—You had to wonder about the realness of pain because the woman with a fractured thigh bone was walking all around the place in normal fashion, trying to convince a physician that nothing whatever was wrong with her. A broken

thigh bone is supposed to cause such excruciating pain walking is impossible. Yet in the same place there were other women and men with broken thigh bones, who felt nothing. Fortunately, skilled eyes noticed they were limping and something was done.

Peptic ulcers or acute appendicitis also are very painful in 95 per cent or more of all people. Yet in this place people had perforated ulcers and tremendously inflamed appendices and felt nothing.

The place was the mental hospital operated by the Veterans' Administration at Bedford, Mass., and the people were all patients.

Some Feel No Pain

Now, it is well known in medical science that persons afflicted with the severe mental illnesses, the psychoses, often don't feel pain which would double-up a mentally normal person.

If you could say all psychotic persons felt no pain, you'd know you had to be mentally normal to feel pain. But it isn't that simple. What Walter E. Marchand, chief of the hospital's medical-surgical service, and his associates wondered about first was how often this strange freedom from pain occurred among mental patients.

They chose fractured thigh bone, perforated peptic ulcer, and acute appendicitis because those conditions presented overwhelming physical reasons for pain. In a 10-year period, there were 79 patients in the huge hospital who came down with one or another of them.

In normal persons, remember, the rate for pain is 95 per cent or more. But in those mental patients 41.3 per cent with fractured hip bones felt no pain. The painless rate for perforated ulcer and acute appendicitis was 21.4 per cent and 36.8 per cent, respectively.

Doctors Wonder

The doctors then were in a position to wonder, how come? The mystery was deepened because the phenomena were not confined to one type of psychosis, but were scattered over the psychotic range. What it must show, obviously, is that in severe mental illness, the meaning of pain is often lost.

The cause of pain is there all right—a perforated ulcer, an inflamed appendix or a fractured bone—but some sick minds (not all) do not recognize the physical cause as a reason for feeling pain. Marchand and his associates went along with this, and added the suggestion that freedom from pain increases as peo-

Carriage Pushing Enters Silly Season

Chelmsford, England—UPI—Seventy four boys from Chelmsford High school are out to set a new silly season record—pushing a baby carriage for 500 consecutive hours.

The carriage, bearing the school's crest, is pushed in relays round and round the campus, day and night, without surcease. The goal is to beat the 100 hour world record now claimed by Nottingham university.

An observer from Nottingham university was dispatched to Chelmsford to make certain that fair play prevailed.

AMAZING OFFER all 3 for only 69¢

and 6 Sego Milk coupons

You Get



\$1.98 VALUE

COVER • silicone treated to reflect heat • scorch-resistant • fits all metal and wood boards • no laundering needed, wipes clean • cover stays cool, no matter how long you iron • elasticized to fit smoothly all around • long lasting—outlasts ordinary covers
PAD • sturdily stitched, will not mat • hooded ends fit board securely • absorbs heat and moisture
SPRINKLER • colorful, non-breakable plastic bottle • no shaking, just squeeze—it sprinkles

Always buy SEGO
DOUBLE-RICH MILK
and save the coupons
for valuable gifts.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled
For each set of ironing board cover and pad (with bonus "squeeze sprinkler") send six coupons and \$1.00 (includes 31¢ for postage and handling). Send to: SEGO PREMIUM DEPARTMENT, 153 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California



GET YOUR IRONING BOARD SET AT:

Hibbard's Hardware
310 E. Main Street



OPEN
8 a.m.—7 p.m.
EVERY
DAY

TOM THUMB
NO 4-1511 Midget Prices

THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY



WASHINGTON DELICIOUS
APPLES Fancy Reds

APPLES 35-lb. box \$1.79

SWEET JUICY CALIFORNIA
ORANGES

ORANGES 3 dozen 89¢

NEW ALL GREEN
ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS 2 lbs. 25¢

CALIFORNIA KING SIZE
AVOCADOS

AVOCADOS 3 for 29¢

LARGE SIZE CRISP
LETTUCE Solid Green

LETTUCE 3 for 29¢

U.S. No. 2 KLAMATH
POTATOES

POTATOES 50 lb. bag 99¢



AA SMALL WHITE
EGGS

PEACHES 2½ can 29¢

FLOUR 10 lbs. 89¢

NICE LEAN MILD
HAM Whole or part

HAM Lb. 49¢

SWIFT PREMIUM
TURKEYS 12 to 14 lbs.

TURKEYS Lb. 45¢

OCEAN FRESH FILLETS
RED SNAPPER

RED SNAPPER Lb. 29¢

SWIFT'S ORIOLE SLICED
BACON Sweet Smoked

BACON Lb. 43¢

SWIFT'S BROOKFIELD LINK
SAUSAGE

SAUSAGE Lb. 45¢

U.S. GRADED GOOD
RIB STEAK

RIB STEAK Lb. 79¢

FRESH PURE
GROUND BEEF

GROUND BEEF Lb. 49¢

NESTLE'S
QUIK Family size

QUIK 79¢

NESTLE'S
NESCAFE 6-oz.

NESCAFE 79¢

SWIFT'S DOG FOOD
PARD

PARD 3 cans 43¢

