

### Pilot, Skipper Rent Equipment

San Francisco—The pilot of a twin-engine transport plane in Colorado and the skipper of a barge off the Virginia coast have one thing in common.

The craft they command both belong to a behind-the-scenes enterprise in the business world, the United States Leasing Corp., an eight-year-old firm that rents out everything from bulldozers to cash registers.

Unlike the leasing of property, and even fleets of automobiles, the leasing of a wide range of machines, store fixtures and equipment is fairly new.

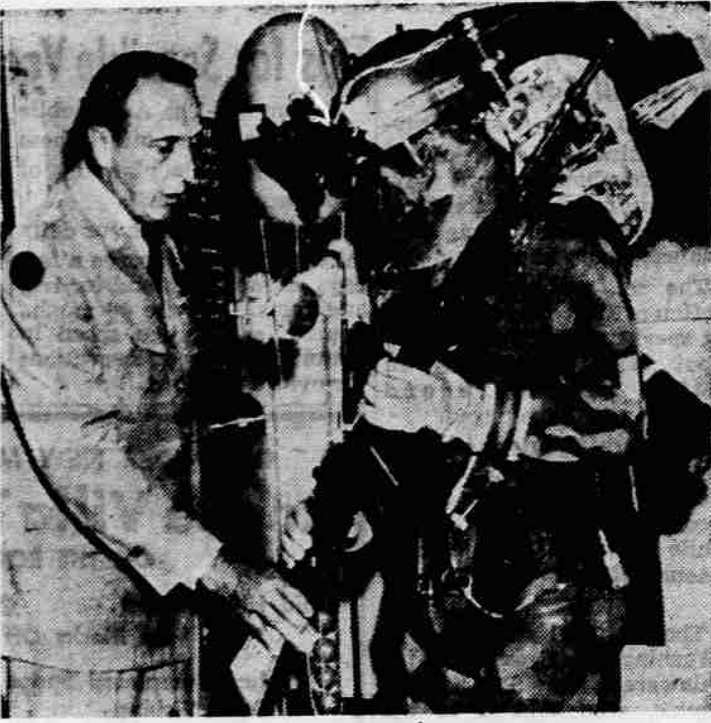
Leasing became feasible because of "tight" money policies and because companies sought to avoid being saddled with equipment that became obsolete before it could be depreciated.

Lt. Gen. Charles B. Stone, USAF, Ret., chief executive officer of U.S. Leasing, points out that "some firms in the electronics and missiles fields lease all equipment, right down to the stapler on the secretary's desk."

In leasing business equipment, the firm needing it specifies whose material it wants and then makes a lease agreement for a reasonable period. U.S. Leasing then pays the seller at the standard price when the equipment is delivered to the lessee. When a lease is up it may be extended at a lower rate.

Gen. Stone adds that while leasing costs more than outright purchase, the cost must be weighed against the increased earnings that result from keeping working capital liquid.

Some trees consume 200 gallons of water a day.



**SOLDIER OF THE FUTURE**—Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (left), U.S. Army Chief of Staff, examines the uniform and gear of the "soldier of the future" being modeled by Sgt. Donald H. Kinige, ow Wacanda, Ill. The impromptu "inspection" occurred during the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army, at Washington, D. C. The gear consists of infra-red devices, jump belt, radio helmet and M-14 rifle. Behind the two men is a model of a space vehicle which Boeing Airplane Company claims would be capable of carrying man to other planets.

### Earth Injections Control Tiny Mites

Washington—(Science Service)—Tiny mites that infest apples trees can be controlled by a "shot in the dirt."

Injections of a systemic miticide effectively reduced populations of the insects, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported here.

In two orchards, Thimet, an organic phosphorus compound was injected into the soil around mature apple trees at a dilution of 12 ounces per 100 gallons of water. No harmful effects were noted, USDA entomologist Merrill L. Cleveland said, although some

trees received 36 gallons and others 120 gallons.

Cleveland, who developed the injector device, said spray control of the mites was "somewhat more effective" than the soil injection method.

About 80 per cent of all bicycle fatalities in the U. S. result from collisions with automobiles. About 70 per cent of the victims are young people of ages 6 through 19.

The Amharas, the largest tribe in Ethiopia, were converted to Christianity in the fourth century.



### State's Fruit Industry, Once in the River, Now Leads to United States

Corvallis—It was a dark moment for Oregon's infant fruit-growing industry more than 100 years ago—at least in the eyes of Dr. J. R. Cardwell who watched his plans, a d plants, literally "go down the creek."

The good doctor belonged to a special breed of "forty-niners" who branched north to Oregon instead of following the trail across the Sierras to the California gold fields.

But the Oregon-bound pioneers—farmers, clergymen, doctors, small businessmen—were equally intent on finding the pot of gold in the "salubrious climate of the Oregon country."

Unlike the gold miners, many Oregon pioneers brought their source of expected wealth with them: oxen-drawn wagons of nursery stock.

**Nursery Stock**  
Dr. Cardwell took to the trail in 1852 from D. Catur, Ill., with a wagonload of nursery stock planted in the rich, black soil of the prairie. Six months later, as his oxen-drawn wagon groaned on toward Oregon, it skidded, and rolled on a sharp bank of the Snake River, dumping the precious cargo in the swift current.

Dr. Cardwell retrieved only one rose cutting. But the idea of fruit-growing in Oregon was deeply ingrained in this Portland dentist and a hard core of others

like him who weathered boom and bust days in establishing the state's multi-million dollar horticulture industry.

Today, horticulture rates second among agricultural enterprises in Oregon in gross sales by farmers, exceeded only by the livestock industry. Tree fruit, nut and berry crops now have a value of about \$100 million annually when processed or packed, according to Oregon State college agricultural economists.

**Winter Pear Production**  
Oregon winter pear production, tops in the nation, is expected to reach 97,500 tons this year, 22 per cent above last year and 16 per cent over average. Oregon rates third in the U. S. in production of Bartlett pears with prospects this year for 60,000 tons, exceeded only by California and Washington.

Oregon promises to lead all states in sweet cherry production this year with an estimated crop of more than 25,000 tons. The state's famed cherry varieties dip deep into history.

The 1887 records of an Oregon fruit show, for example, note that "Seth Lewelling exhibited two varieties of cherries, both fine. The State Horticultural Society named one of them Lewelling, and the other Lewelling named the 'Bing' after his favorite Chinaman."

Oregon peaches go back to 1844 when the Rev. Edward Evans Parrish brought a sack of peach pits from Ohio for

planting in Oregon. Production in Oregon this year is expected to go better than average, reaching 500,000 bushels, report OSC marketing specialists.

Other fruit crops yielding above average this year in Oregon include strawberries with more than 80 million pounds expected from about 15,000 acres. Oregon grows

practically all the nation's filbert nuts and looks for a yield of more than 9,000 tons this year or about 18 per cent above average.

Oregon apple production this year is likely to run a little below average but slightly larger than last year's 2¼ million bushels, according to crop estimates.

The state also produces some 30 million pounds of

cranberries annually with blackberries and red raspberries the leading crops. Oregon claims a big chunk of the nation's prune production, most of the U. S. gooseberry crop, is rapidly increasing blueberry production, and is one of the five states with commercial cranberry production.

The Appalachian Mountain club, which maintains hiking trails and other facilities in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, is believed to be the oldest mountaineering organization in the Western Hemisphere.

Some 12 million Americans are believed to be sleeping in air-conditioned bedrooms this summer.

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