

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

PUNKINGTON, THE OFFICE PURCHASING AGENT, IS ONE TOUGH GUY TO DO BIZ WITH—ASK ANY SALESMAN!

BUT AT HOME BASE HE'S A CHUMP FOR EVERY PEDDLER PITCHING ANYTHING FROM KAZOOS TO KUMQUATS—



Grange News

Central Point Grange

"The Need for Family Counseling," was a panel discussion presented at the Jan. 15 meeting of the Central Point Grange.

Panel members were James Pullman, director of the Jackson County Welfare Commission, Mrs. Henry Padgham, and Mrs. Scott Hamilton, members of the welfare commission. They presented statistics showing the rising trend in broken homes, divorces, and the harmful effects it has on children of the homes, and the additional cost of welfare by the county for dependent children. In areas where family counseling is available, costs have been reduced and many marriages stabilized.

An officers seating drill was performed, preceding the opening of the Grange, by the new officers.

Master Benton Boyce announced the appointment of committee chairman as follows: agriculture, Arnold Bohnert; legislative, Edwin Gebhardt; finance, Marshall Weidman; recreation, Mrs. Gaston; 4-H, Mrs. O. T. Wilson; relief, Mrs. Charles Morehouse; horticulture, Dee Hendrickson; reception, Mrs. Walter Mang; building, Fred Kuest; musicians, Mrs. Delmar Smith and Mrs. Effie Kurtz; and water resources, Charles Taylor.

HEC chairman, Mrs. O. T. Wilson, announced the next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Alma Mallory, 347 Laurel st., Central Point, Wednesday, Jan. 27, for a 1:30 p.m. dessert. The display table was an exhibit of African violet plants grown by Mrs. Homer Jeffries.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee Hendrickson were accepted by demit from Phoenix Grange.

Insurance Agent Roscoe Roberts reported that 1959 had been a satisfactory year in the history of Grange insurance. Chaplain Mrs. Morehouse reported illnesses in the Grange. Some were reported improved and others still quite ill.

At the request of the master, Roberts, County Grange deputy, gave the installation charges to the following officers elect: secretary, Mrs. Charles Taylor; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Arnold Bohnert; executive members, Charles Taylor, and Chester Wendt.

The next regular Grange meeting Friday, Feb. 5, will be Grange visitation night for Central Point. The members are asked to bring sandwiches, and visiting ladies will furnish cookies.

The recreation committee chairman, Mrs. Floux, announced there will be a card party Friday, Jan. 22, for all Grangers and friends. Each lady attending is asked to bring a white elephant for prize, card table, cards and either sandwiches or cookies. A square dance is being planned for Jan. 29.

Other dates to remember are Pomona meeting Saturday, Jan. 23 at 10 a.m. at the Eagle Point Grange hall, visitation night at Phoenix Tuesday, Jan. 26, and open house at Central Point Grange Feb. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George of Lake Creek Grange, and Roberts of Roxy Ann Grange were visitors for the evening. The serving committee were Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Olson, Mr. and Mrs. William Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lull.



Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

Why the Fan at an Entrance? For the Insects, of Course

Many buildings such as drug stores, restaurants, and some others, often have a revolving fan over the entrance that whirls and looks rather silly. Most people abhor drafts, or any suggestions of cold air in motion, and fail to understand why a store should have such a thing as a fan over the front door.

Many folks think it is ridiculous to have this whirling contrivance blowing air down the back of their neck when entering or leaving the establishment. About all they can figure the gadgets is doing is stirring up the outside air—when they feel the air doesn't need stirring up.

Fan Necessary

Actually the fan is a necessary part of the store's equipment. In some places it is even required by law. Actually the fan takes the place of a screen door.

Insects hate drafts, too, even more than do people, and for much more sensible reason. They are not afraid of catching cold or being uncomfortable. They dislike drafts because moving air makes it difficult for them to maneuver. It is rather disconcerting to a bug to start out for a predetermined destination, or to be following a delicious scent-trail, and have a sudden and violent air current hit him and throw him off course. Usually when this happens he changes his feeble mind, or whatever it is a fly

changes, and goes elsewhere. Following as he always does, the line of least resistance, he can see no sense in battling a head-wind which can easily turn him on his beam-ends when he can go somewhere else and not have to work so hard.

Now, You Know

The next time you enter a public place where a fan is revolving above the door you can be sure of the reason for it. If you think the draft on the back of your sensitive neck is uncomfortable, think of how the bug must feel when he is sailing blithely along and an unexpected downdraft throws him off course or upsets him entirely. Equilibrium is very important to a fly.

In air-conditioned buildings the outside fan serves another purpose: helping to keep the cool air in and warm air out. But about this neither the bug nor myself would have much knowledge, neither of us being bright enough to understand the complexities of air-conditioners.

(Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1960)

Many Chemical Poisonings Said Being Used in U.S. Agriculture

Editor's note: The "cranberry scare" of last Thanksgiving focused attention on the fact that more than 1,200 different chemicals are being used in the production and processing of America's food supply. They have brought many benefits—but have also raised many serious problems, including potential hazards to human health and wildlife. Following is the first of three dispatches on these problems and what's being done about them.

By LOUIS CASSELS

Washington—(UPI)—The weed killer that got on some of our cranberries is just one of more than 200 chemical poisons now being used in American agriculture.

The vast majority of these pesticides—marketed under 6,000 trade names—have come into use since World War II. They have been of enormous value in reducing the multi-billion-dollar losses caused by insects, rats, weeds, fungus disease and other agricultural pests.

In 1959, American farmers spent about \$500,000,000 for pesticides. An estimated one billion pounds of chemicals were sprayed or otherwise applied to farm crops.

Boon To Consumers
The U.S. Department of Agriculture says the increasing use of chemicals is a boon to consumers because it makes possible the production of more and better food at lower cost.

But the "chemical revolution" in agriculture has also created problems, which were dramatically called to public attention by recent government drives against contaminated cranberries, chickens and milk.

Whenever chemicals are used to treat crops or livestock, there is a chance that traces of them will get into the food that goes to America's tables.

Such chemical residues do, in fact, get into food all the

time. If they are small enough, they may be entirely harmless. In larger quantities, they can be a menace to health.

To minimize this danger, Congress enacted in 1954 a law which gives the U.S. Food and Drug Administration broad powers to set "tolerances" for pesticide residues in food.

If the FDA finds that a chemical can cause cancer, it is required by law to set a "zero tolerance"—which means that food containing even the most minute trace of that chemical is considered unfit for human consumption.

Zero Tolerances
It was under this clause that the FDA seized batches of cranberries which were found to contain traces of aminotriazole, a weed-killer that causes cancer in laboratory animals.

The FDA also has set zero tolerances for all chemicals in milk. The theory is that since milk is so widely consumed by infants and elderly people, no chemical contamination whatever is permissible. The agency has determined from spot checks that a relatively small proportion of the nation's milk supply—less than three per cent—does contain residues of pesticides, such as DDT, used to kill insects in dairy barns. It also found in about four per cent of the milk sampled last year traces of penicillin, which is used to treat udder diseases in cattle. A drive has been launched against milk containing either of these chemicals.

For foods other than milk, and for chemicals other than the very small number suspected of causing cancer, the FDA tolerates some residues. The specific amount permitted in food is usually determined by feeding the chemical to laboratory animals for a prolonged period to deter-

mine the least quantity that is harmful to animals. A tolerance of one-one-hundredth of that amount is then fixed for human consumption.

How can a farmer be sure that he is keeping pesticide residues within the legal limits? He merely has to obey carefully the very detailed and explicit instructions on the proper use of agricultural chemicals which are given in Agricultural Department publications and on the labels of every pesticide container.

Trouble Looms
These instructions tell what pesticides may be used on what crops, when they can safely be applied, and in what strength.

Farmers who violate these instructions—as some cranberry growers did in using aminotriazole at a later date in the growing cycle than is permitted—may get into trouble.

The FDA has a field staff of 500 inspectors scattered across the country. They try to keep an eye on farming practices, and to spot any misuse of pesticides that is likely to lead to contaminated food. If their informal warnings are unheeded, they seize the food when it goes to market.

Is the FDA staff big enough to do a fully effective job of policing? A government committee which studied this question in 1955 urgently recommended that the inspection staff be tripled or quadrupled. Congress made a tentative move in this direction last year by raising the FDA's annual budget to \$13,800,000—which was \$2,000,000 more than the administration requested.

This budget boost permitted a modest increase in FDA's field staff. But it is still far short of the force recommended by the committee as essential to the protection of the nation's health.

(Next: Chemicals added to food in processing.)

Astoria Voters Beat School Plan

Astoria—(UPI)—Voters Tuesday defeated two of the three proposed school reorganizational plans in Clatsop county, according to unofficial returns.

Only the reorganization of the Warrenton-Hammond area was approved, by a vote of 92-44.

The Astoria, Lewis and

Clark, and Olney and the Seaside, Cannon Beach and Gearhart areas defeated the proposal.

The reorganizational plan combines the Warrenton-Hammond areas into one school district. The others remain separate districts.

The earliest known fishing book in English is the "Treatise of Fysshynge Wyth an Angle," according to the National Geographic Society. It was printed in 1496 in Westminster, England, and lists 12 fly patterns, 10 of which are still in use.

Edwin L. Drake's discovery of oil at Titusville, Pa., on Aug. 27, 1859, ushered in the oil era and started a rush for oil that rivaled the California gold rush of 10 years earlier.



LONG TUNNEL

Spokane—The Cascade tunnel of the Great Northern railway through the Cascade mountains is believed the longest in the western hemisphere. It extends for a length of 7.79 miles.

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