

The Herald and News

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Pot Shots

By BILL JENKINS

With the Oregon deer season only a couple of weeks away, the bills are already starting to roll. Practically everyone is easing his itching trigger finger by taking the old gun out and sighting it in.

I sincerely hope that this sighting process will be carried on in an orderly and safe manner, and I'm quite sure that both the power company and the telephone company are fervent in their hopes that hunters will use proper targets rather than blasting off power pole insulators while trying to zero the old blunderbuss in.

There are few more enticing targets than those big glass or ceramic insulators, but on the other hand there are few single instances in which one shot can do so much damage. If you don't like shooting at paper targets, it is much safer and more satisfactory to use an old tin can rather than taking a chance with high tension wires.

Play it safe, both before and during the season.

The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors has gone on record as opposing any further doe kills in their county. No direct action has as yet been taken, but feelings are still running high.

I suppose that this business of harvesting our deer is going to be a focal point for argument as long as most of us live. There are so many factions involved. The scientific and pseudo-scientific boys say that the range will stand only so much grazing, therefore surplus animals must be harvested.

Opposing them and in the bitterest imaginable fashion are those who claim that "anyone who shoot a doe would shoot his mother." In between are the fringe groups ranging all the way from those who don't give a hoot down to those who recommend special seasons, limited number hunts, issuance of special licenses for a fee, and all the rest of them.

I might add that Siskiyou County is not the only area where this argument is being carried on. It is a hotly contested point in all the western states, not to mention quite a few of the mid-west and eastern areas.

Game management today has become one of the major fields in every state. It is not the sort of thing that can be rattained out, nor can you sit down and come up with paper work figures that will hold water. Apparently trial and error is the only method of determining what is best for the deer, the range, the ranchers, the farmers and the public at large.

I am still hopeful that in the not too distant future the state of Oregon, at least, will experiment with a one deer law. Granted, if we are to keep the balance of nature where it belongs we may have to have special kills. Trapping and transporting animals to other areas may be considered, too.

But until someone can prove conclusively to me that a one deer season won't work, I'd still like to see it experimented with. Give the hunter the right to kill one deer, buck or doe, each year for his license, and put enough teeth in the law to prevent poaching.

It has long been the theory that Labor Day ended the heavy vacation travel. I am beginning to wonder if that theory will stand up in the light of present day traffic conditions. It seems to me that the highways are just as congested now as they were two weeks ago.

I could be wrong, and I certainly have no complaint to make over this fact. I suppose we might as well face the fact that population growth in the west has reached a point now where we cannot look forward to any protracted periods of highway inactivity.

We were bound to grow up someday, and it looks like that day is here.

Earth History

By KEN McLEOD

When one begins to think of the history of the earth he becomes amazed at the very length of time involved since earth's adventures have lasted through at least 3,160,000,000 years of time. It would take quite a sizable book to cover all the events that have taken place since the "beginning." Geologists have simplified our problem somewhat by dividing up the history of the earth into six eras which we may liken to a series of books ranging from one to six. Each book or era is named according to its known or supposed animal and plant life. Thus the first volume, book one in the history of the earth is titled the Archeozoic Era—which means the "era without life." It covers 1,600,000,000 years of the history of the world starting over three billion years ago.

Book two in our history of the world carries the title of the Paleozoic Era—meaning the "era of most ancient life," an era of some 400 million years in length, during which, blue-green algae and probably very simple animals began life in the world.

Book three has been given the name of the Proterozoic Era—the "era of very early life"—em-

bracing the next 650 million years. Book four is given the title of the Mesozoic Era—the "era of middle life"—and covers 250 million years. Book five is given the title of the Cenozoic Era and covers 140 million years and is the "era of middle or intermediate life" but often called the "era of reptiles." Book six is known as the Quaternary Era and is the "era of recent life," nicknamed the "era of mammals" and covers 60 million years down to our present time.

About the middle of book five we discover that the history of the earth shows the relationship of land and sea were only remotely similar to what they are today. This was some 168 million years ago. The land area of the world consisted of three wide continents which embraced the globe like black belts. The largest continuous land mass had formed in the northern hemisphere. It extended across what is now North America, Greenland, Iceland, northern Europe and Siberia. In the antarctic regions there was a smaller land mass and a third continent known as Gondwana Land, stretched from present day Brazil across central Africa to India. For a time this central continent in the southern hemisphere reached out to Australia and Tasmania and it is suspected that a southeastern bridge reached down to the antarctic land mass.

Toward the end of book five we discover that the crust of the earth began to stir bringing extensive lands up out of the ocean on the site of present-day Europe. France and England grew together. But in other parts of the world the seas triumphed. The land bridge between India and Australia sank. Henceforth Australia would remain an isolated island continent with its own distinctive flora and fauna. In the west, great upheavals likewise took place. A land bridge between the northern and southern continents was flooded by what is now the Caribbean sea.

Each of these upheavals meant death for innumerable creatures, possibly for whole species of animals. Thus ends our book which leaves off 130 million years ago as we turn to book six dealing with the era of recent life. Before the history of the earth was divided by geologists into six great epochs they recognized a four part history which was called primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary ages. Like most groupings that men have devised, this one proved inadequate because the rocks of the primary age were found to be older than those of the secondary, tertiary and quaternary ages together. The result was combining the tertiary and quaternary together into one book as two parts of the Cenozoic Era, and dividing the rest of the history into five books rather than two. Each book is divided into chapters covering various lengths of time called epochs. In this last book covering the era of recent life the first part opens with the chapter called the Paleocene Epoch, five million years of history beginning 60 million years ago. This was the dawn of mammals which became abundant in the earth and a few were large. The second chapter of part one of book six is called the Eocene Epoch and covers 15 million years of history. In this second epoch of what, geologically speaking, are modern times, a change took place all over the land surface which opened up new possibilities for animal life. The earth became covered with grasses. Hitherto vegetation during warm periods had consisted of vast virgin forests and during cold spells the virgin forests gave way to dry, stunted, woody undergrowth. Thick forests were obstacles; underbrush provided no nourishment but with the advent of grass into the world even the larger animals could move about freely and eat their fill. For now there was pasture, and with pasture the first ancestors of the horse appeared in the land that 35 million years later was to become known as Wyoming.

Typical was one announcing that the Egyptian National Air Line was forced to cancel its plane service between Egypt and Cyprus. The planes used are British—and the supply of spare parts had been stopped.

The next move was to call upon Foreign Suez Canal pilots, who are mostly British and French, to resign. British and French and other foreign pilots handed in mass resignations.

The job of piloting ships through the 101-mile canal calls for the greatest skill. It was forecast the canal traffic would be all but paralyzed by Monday.

The next move, endorsed by the United States, was to call for the organization of a Suez Canal authority by canal-using countries. This authority would take control of the pilots and take responsibility for canal traffic, leaving the canal itself under Nasser's control.

But Egyptian cooperation would be essential and Nasser called the plan hostile.

Egypt was not the only trouble spot in the Mediterranean area. There were ugly incidents along the frontiers of Israel and its Arab neighbors. In one, Jordan said Israel's wiped out a border police station, killing 19 men.

Violence spread again in British Cyprus after Greek Cypriot extremists refused to lay down their arms under an amnesty offer. There was serious fighting in French Algeria.

There was little news on the good side.

There seemed hope that Japan and Russia might reach an agreement to establish diplomatic relations pending the conclusion of a peace treaty. Under this agreement Russia would support Japan's admission to the United Nations at the General Assembly to be held in New York in November. Russia vetoed Japan's application at the last assembly.

Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, chief of the United States military assistance group, announced that American tanks, guns and ammunition were pouring into West Ger-

many as fast as the Germans could handle them. The weapons, supplied under a \$1 billion aid plan, will arm West Germany's 500,000 man fighting force, which will be a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system.

French and West German envoys announced that after long negotiations, they had practically settled the last points in dispute over future control of the Saar coal region.

Mumps
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Another old wives' tale is presented in today's first inquiry.

A—When my husband was 12 years old he had mumps. This fell on his right side and he was told that whatever sex our first child was, the rest would be all the same. We now have three children, all boys. Do you think all our children will be boys?—Mrs. W.

A—If one testicle was damaged by mumps to the point at which it could not produce any spermatozoa, the other would ordinarily (and in this instance does) produce normal spermatozoa. There is no evidence for the belief mentioned. There is approximately a 50-50 chance (as there was before) that each of the succeeding children will be a boy. If one tosses a coin it is possible for it to come up heads for a considerable number of times in a row.

Q—I have had trouble with night blindness for many years but have been unable to do anything about it. Have you any suggestions?—F.M.

A—The inability to see well in a dim light is often called night blindness. This can develop in persons whose diet is insufficient in vitamin A. In theory, therefore, vitamin A might help though it often does not work out practically. It might be worthwhile to try taking extra quantities of vitamin A either in foods such as carrots or leafy vegetables or in the form of commercial preparations containing vitamin A. I should suggest this be done under medical direction. Occasionally, someone takes too many carrots, for example, and gets a yellow coloration of the skin.

Q—in one of your recent articles, you said it was necessary to take laboratory tests to determine if one had diabetes. Would you state what these tests are?—M.K.

A—The most necessary ones are chemical tests of the urine and blood for sugar.

Q—Would you say something about a stubborn and painful condition called tic douloureux?—J.D.

A—This is a form of neuritis, sometimes called also, tri-facial neuralgia. It involves a nerve supplying part of the face, and is usually one-sided. It is indeed extremely painful and stubborn. Some can obtain relief by administration of vitamins or other conservative measures. Injection of the nerve with alcohol is sometimes tried and relieves the pain but may result in undesirable paralysis of some of the muscles supplied by the same nerve. In recent years, a new operation (and its variants) has been devised which appears to be much better than anything available in the past.

Q—Will the scientists ever develop something which can be taken by mouth which is just as good as insulin injections for diabetes?—Mrs. J. P.

A—It seems quite likely that this will sometime be developed, but when I cannot say.

Wishes
Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—I wish to tell to the editor so everybody knows it. Every day many friends of mine ask questions about the next election to come. Which is best for American people, the Democrat or the Republican party?

I like to keep quiet so everyone can help themselves. That is the best thing to do.

Very sincerely, as ever,
Gust P. Vourchis

Quotes
By UNITED PRESS

LONDON—Socialist member of Parliament F. J. Bellenger during the debate on the Suez Canal: "American foreign policy blows hot and cold like a woman's hair dryer. We do not know whether the hair will be dried at all or left in its same humid condition."

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson on the "part-time presidency" after expressing sympathy for the circumstances that created it.

"But we cannot understand—and we will not accept—turning the government over to men who work full time for the wrong people or a limited group of people."

PORT SAID—Dr. Tewfik el Dib, Egyptian head of the Port Said Canal Authority, pointing out the new Western "users" association would have to house its pilots aboard ships anchored in international waters.

"Or perhaps Eden intends building islands in the sea on which to house them."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hado



Rangers Reach Injured Hiker In High Sierras

ASH MOUNTAIN (UP)—Forest rangers have reached a seriously injured California hiker who was stranded in a High Sierra gorge for nearly three days while his wife wandered in the rugged wilderness looking for help.

William Mooney, 34, California Health Department official from Berkeley, was found Thursday afternoon in the Roaring River Gorge of Kings Canyon National Park.

Two parties of rangers carried Mooney down the rocky slopes in a basket stretcher to the small community of Cedar Grove. He was rushed by ambulance to Fresno.

Officials at St. Agnes Hospital said he was in "fair" condition, despite head, rib and shoulder injuries, numerous cuts and bruises plus shock and exposure from his long ordeal.

Mooney's plight became known Wednesday night when his wife, Nancy, set a signal fire which attracted the rangers.

She said her husband had fallen while they were on a pack trip in the wilderness area. Unable to move her injured husband, she set out alone to seek help but became lost and wandered for more than 48 hours at an elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet.

The finding of Mrs. Mooney set off a desperate search to locate her husband before he died of his injuries.

Rangers who finally found Mooney said he apparently had dragged himself some two miles from the spot where he fell.

Mrs. Mooney was suffering

STRIKE SET
BUENOS AIRES (UP)—Some 1,000,000 white collar workers were to stage a 24-hour strike throughout the country today in protest against what they described as management's "intransigent attitude" during current contract negotiations.

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