



IS THAT SO! Animals, Plants Adapt to Desert Life

By EUGENE BURNS

TO LIVE in desert and bad-lands, animals and plants have made fantastic adaptations. Surprisingly, their adjustments have much in common, as witness:

To avoid the drying heat of the sun, many desert animals spend most of the life below in the cool, damp earth. Many of these have become professional burrowers with limbs wonderfully well adapted for their underground existence.

Likewise, a good share of the stunted desert plants' existence, such as the sagebrush, is underground. It is not unusual for a plant only two feet high above ground to have an enormous network of roots going down per- haps 20 feet or more into the refreshingly cool, damp ground.

Animals such as the lion, coyote, hyena, desert fox, most insects, scorpions and spiders seek shade or shelter during the heat of the day when evaporation is at a maximum and become active when the comparatively dew- laden cool night air acts as a check to evaporation.

Desert plants of course, cannot find shade but they at least droop their leaves, turning them edgewise to the broiling midday sun. Come evening, their leaves unfold, blossoms open, and their withheld fragrance is now poured upon the night air—when the night loving insects abound.

Other plants do away with their leaves entirely and have thick stems which retard evaporation. Spines are frequent.

Just like the spiny cactuses, many lizards have developed thick impervious skins. Some reptiles, like the gila monster, have spines. Others, thick scales. Desert beetles have hard wing-covers which form a "heath" over the greater part of the body to protect against the loss of water. As a result, like the cactuses, they do not mind the intense glare of the daytime sun.

Most desert plants have de- vised methods of storing water in their thick-skinned stems, notably the candelabra-like cactuses of Arizona. Likewise many



animals such as tortoises and lizards and a few frogs store water in various organs and cavities within their bodies. A better-known one, of course, is the camel which drinks deeply when water is available and then can live for a considerable time off the water stored in its body (not the hump!).

In contrast to most broad-leafed trees, of the rainy areas desert plants give off comparatively little water through transpiration.

So, too, few moist-skinned animals live in the desert. Most are dry skinned, such as birds, reptiles, some mammals such as antelope, gazelles and several small rodents, and many insects. To all practical purposes, these have no sweat glands to cool off their body surfaces.

In areas where there are seasonal rains with long intervening dry spells, both plants and animals crowd tremendous activity into the short damp season and then become dormant during the drought or die leaving behind

Tote That Football—But Wear a Coat!

MOSCOW, Ida. (AP)—Coach Skip Stahley wanted his University of Idaho football players to know the fundamentals of the game—and of making a gentlemanly appearance. He gave players this note.

"Please wear suit or sport coat and slacks, sport shirt and tie or shirt and tie. Wear coat, shirt and tie at all meals on trip. Do not appear in public without a coat."

them seeds to carry on their species. During the rainy season, some of these plants, such as the watermelon, produce succulent leaves and sometimes fruits containing considerable amounts of water despite the dry surroundings. Others send buds into the soil, then die out as the surface dries out. Other short-lived plants, true ephemerals, run through their entire life history from seed to seed with incredible rapidity.

Again, what do animals do? Like the plants, some have a tremendously accelerated growth

during the rainy season. Their reproductive stage is reached rapidly and they lay eggs or re-produce their kind, then bury themselves in the clay or baked mud where they become dormant during the drought—perhaps even for several years as do some snails, when necessary. Certainly, not unlike the underground-stored buds. Other animals lay eggs and die—thus despite the shortage of food and water, the species lives on as do the plants' seeds.

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DR. JORDAN SAYS

Recovery Period From Virus Infections Is Often Long

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A concerned mother says that her little four-year-old girl has had a fever off and on for six weeks and that the illness is considered to be caused by a virus located principally in the bronchial tubes. She wonders what can be done to speed the recovery and whether keeping the little girl in bed would cause the temperature to become normal.

Although the information submitted is rather scanty there is nothing in the letter to make one suspect that this is anything else but a virus infection as the doctors have told the mother. It is quite possible that keeping the youngster quiet in bed would speed recovery somewhat, but this up-and-down business and continuation of fever seems to be characteristic of a good many vague infections probably caused by unidentified viruses.

There are, in fact, a number of curious conditions of this sort which seem to spring up from time to time which are obscure as to cause and which yield poorly to treatment. Often the symptoms resemble those of mild influenza or "flu."

In fact, it is possible that attacks of this kind are caused by the same virus which is respon-

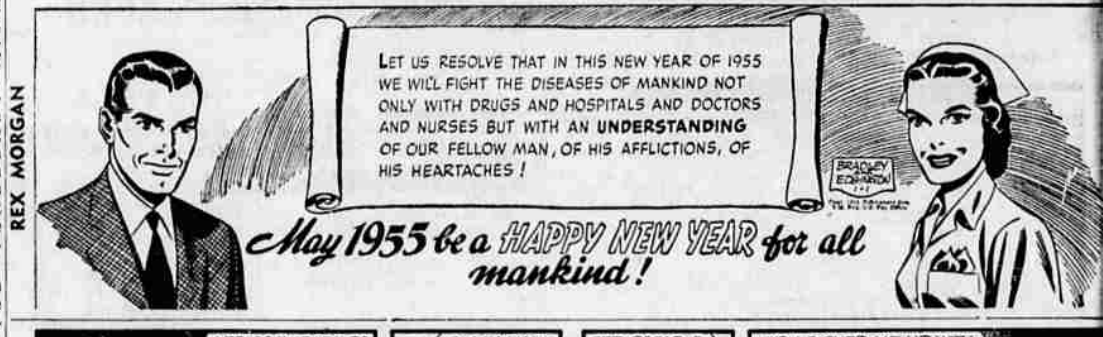
sible for more typical cases of influenza.

Some virus disorders come with remarkable suddenness and after a day or so the children seem to be entirely recovered. For this reason, it has so far been almost impossible to really study them or to find out which virus is responsible.

The past 25 years have yielded a great deal of information on many of the virus diseases. There is, however, a long way still to go.

Much more has to be learned about the nature of the viruses, the differences between the various kinds, and the treatment of the diseases which they cause. Probably some viruses are constantly in us or on us but often they lie quiet without producing symptoms. There is good reason to believe that this happens in some cases. Then under the stress of fever or some other stimulant to the virus, or weakening of the body, the viruses may start producing noticeable trouble.

The vast majority of children who are attacked by these vague virus infections recover completely without any after effects. But the convalescence or recovery period is often distressingly irregular and slow.



Church Directory For Town and Country

By MARGARET BENSTON

BLACHLY MEMORIAL CHURCH (Non-D)—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHURCH OF CHRIST —9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.	IRVING CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 4-8101. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	VAUGHN CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 4-7848. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.
CAMP CREEK COMMUNITY (Non-D)—Ph. 6-1938. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	METHODIST —Ph. Creswell 536. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	LAKE CREEK COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	VENETA GOSPEL MISSION—Ph. Veneta 2271. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
COBURG CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 5-7016. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	PRESBYTERIAN —Ph. Creswell 397. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	LEABURG PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 7-7783. Church at 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	OLIVET BAPTIST —Ph. Eugene 4-0935. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE —Ph. 4-7228. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	DENTON BAPTIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	LONDON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. CG 1214. 21. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 10:50 a.m.	PENECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD —Ph. Veneta 2203. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
METHODIST —Ph. 4-2979. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	DRAIN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Music room, Drain Grade School, 11 a.m.	LORENE CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 314-M. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST —Ph. Eugene 3-3062. 9:30 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
COTTAGE GROVE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—11 at 7th. Ph. 6-1291. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	ELMIRA CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2384. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	LOWELL BIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Lowell 238. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	WALTERVILLE COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—(S.S.); 10 a.m. Service at 7:30 p.m.
FIRST BAPTIST (5th & Jefferson)—Ph. 1014. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	OPEN BIBLE STANDARD —Ph. Eugene 3-5564. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHURCH OF CHRIST —Ph. 4-9076. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	PRESBYTERIAN —Ph. 7-7783. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11:15 a.m.
CALVARY BAPTIST —9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	FALL CREEK CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 3-1711. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 8 p.m.	CATHOLIC —U.S. Engineers Recreation Room in Lowell, Ph. Oakridge 2-0781. Mass 9:15 a.m.	WESTFIR COMMUNITY UNDERMINATION—AL—(Sponsored by the Willamette Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church). 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
CATHOLIC —Ph. 1081. Usual Masses.	FINN ROCK UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL, Write Mrs. Alva White, Finn Rock, Ore. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	MAPLETON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. JCB-2613. Masonic-Odd Fellows Hall. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	WESTFIR-OKAIDRIDGE ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN—Ph. Oak ridge 2-0851. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE —242 Second St. (S.S.) and church at 11 a.m.	GOSHEN CHURCH OF CHRIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETH-REN —9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	NOTI CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2285. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
CHURCH OF CHRIST —Gibbs at 8th. Ph. 693-L. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	FLORENCE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:45 p.m.	MARCOLA CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 3-2392. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	OAKRIDGE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—Ph. 3-1254. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
CHURCH OF GOD —Adams at 7th. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHRISTIAN SCIENCE —Gargner and 5th. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	OPEN BIBLE STANDARD —Ph. Eugene 4-7023. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC —Ph. 2-0781. 7:30, 11 a.m.
FREE METHODIST —915 South 6th. Ph. 669-L. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETH-REN —5th & Adams. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D) —Ph. Eugene 3-3098. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	OPEN BIBLE STANDARD —9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
METHODIST —234 Washington. Ph. 108. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN—Ph. 4-8101. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	MOHAWK COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—Ph. Eugene 4-8187. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	RAPTIST —Ph. 2-1596. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
REORGANIZED LATTER DAY SAINTS —Eagles Hall. 711 Main. Ph. 381-J. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	BAPTIST 10th & Juniper—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	MONROE CHURCH OF CHRIST—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7 p.m.	CHRISTIAN —Ph. 2-1233. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 10:30 a.m.
PRESBYTERIAN —Ph. 025. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHRISTIAN 5th & Juniper—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	FREE METHODIST —10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	CHURCH OF CHRIST —10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL —Main St. at M. Ph. 815-L. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHURCH OF GOD 12th & Laurel—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	METHODIST —Ph. 2133. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	CHURCH OF GOD —9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST —Ph. Eugene 6-3795. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	LATTER DAY SAINTS —Greenwood Hall. 10:30 a.m. (S.S.); 7:30 p.m.	ST. ROSE CATHOLIC —Mass is at 8:30 a.m. on the 1st, 3rd, 5th Sunday; at 10:30 a.m. on the 2nd, 4th.	METHODIST —Ph. 2-0172. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.
TRINITY LUTHERAN —Quincy and 7th Sts. Ph. 1271. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	LUTHERAN 6th & Nysse—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	THURSTON CHRISTIAN—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE —Ph. 2-0272. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.
CRESWELL ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	METHODIST 10th & Laurel—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.	TRENT CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 6-3097. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	PLEASANT HILL CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 5-9477. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.
BEACON CHAPEL (Open Bible Standard)—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 4th & Kalama—Ph. Eugene 3-3082. 9:30 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.		SPENCER CREEK LUTHERAN—Route 3, Eugene. Ph. 4-3533. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.