

### Results Will Startle Grants Pass

People report quick results from pure Lavoptik eye wash. A girl with weak strained eyes was helped by ONE application. Her mother could not see or read because of eye pains. In one week her trouble was gone. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to help EVERY CASE weak, strained or inflamed eyes. ONE WASH startles with its quick results. Aluminum eye cup FREE. National Drug Store.

### BURSTS WITH THE HEAT.

Bad Fate of the Terrasheet When it Enters Death Valley.

That most frightful of deserts, Death valley, in California, lies between two lofty ranges, one of which is called the Funeral mountains.

The higher levels of these mountains are rather densely forested, with here and there little meadows and "park" (natural clearings, in which dwells a strange animal known as the terrasheet. So inaccessible are these inhospitable heights, however, that the creature, rarely seen, has remained almost unknown.

Respecting its habits little can be said. There is no reason for supposing that it is dangerous to man. No one knows even whether it is a mammal or a plant feeder. It has a fat, shaggy body, six or seven feet long, with a sort of shell running the whole length of its back.

Having, it is presumed, few natural enemies, the terrasheet increases in numbers until it is seized with an impulse to migrate, possibly because its food supply no longer suffices. The animals then form long processions, marching down into the desert in single file, with the evident intention of crossing the valley to the mountains on the other side.

But none of them ever gets across. As they encounter the hot sands they rapidly disintegrate with the heat, and one after another they blow up with loud reports, the places where this happens being marked by deep, grave shaped holes.—Philadelphia Record.

**Magic of a Siphon.**  
When a pipe shaped like the inverted letter U, in which the arms are of equal length, is filled with water and each end of the pipe is put into a separate vessel full of water "the downward pull" or weight of the liquid in each of the two arms will balance the other, and if the water is at the same level in the two vessels it will remain at that level in both vessels. But if the level of the water in one vessel is lower than in the other, since the two vessels are connected with a pipe full of water, the water will run down from the higher level to the lower. This constitutes what is called a siphon. A siphon itself has no more magic about it than a pencil has when it falls or than any other similar phenomenon in nature, yet some of the siphon's manifestations seem to be not only magical, but almost incredible.—St. Nicholas.

### "Most Perfect Ode."

One hundred years ago appeared what Byron called "the most perfect ode in the language," "The Burial of Sir John Moore." It was the Newry Telegraph which gave to the world this anonymous poem—of Rev. Charles Wolfe, which you for its author but a posthumous fame, for not until his death in 1823 was its real authorship made known, though various had been the guesses as to the writer. That obscure curate of Ballybeg must have felt proud indeed to find among its putative authors such poets as Campbell and Byron.—London Chronicle.

### Light of the Firefly.

A scientist says that a temperature approaching 2,000 degrees F. would be necessary to make a light equivalent to that emitted by an ordinary firefly. The enormous waste of energy in all industrial methods of producing light is a matter of common knowledge, and the example of the firefly remains unimitated by man.

### Fountain Pen Tests.

Fountain pens are tested by an instrument called a micrometer. If one piece of the mechanism is out even a six-hundredth part of an inch the micrometer rejects it as faulty.

### Tactful.

"Do you think that the lady who is moving in above you is nice?"  
"Oh, dear, yes. Why, she noticed that baby had two teeth before she had been in the house two hours."

## LOSSES THROUGH SWINE DISEASES

Cholera, Tuberculosis and Parasites Are Drawbacks.

### SIMPLE METHODS ARE URGED

Farmer May Avoid, to Large Extent, Decimation of His Herd by Epizootics—Sanitary Preventive Measures Are Favored.

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these serious diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the decimation of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation between the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriolog-



Cholera Thrives in Surroundings Such as These.

ical tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of these specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

### Tuberculosis Increasing.

Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is insidious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his hogs to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them

upon nonsterilized products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculous cattle may scatter great numbers of tubercle bacilli with their excrement; cows that are tuberculous may produce contaminated milk that is subsequently fed to pigs; and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs. Any of these conditions make the infection with tuberculosis of the hogs concerned a very easy matter.

### Sources of Infection.

The feeding of hogs upon creamery refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infection principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are undoubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

### Prevention of Disease.

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied upon. The animals must be kept dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

In addition to cleanliness close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

### Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of isolated hog houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large piggery for the entire herd, has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

### Danger in Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates in-

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**TREMONT ROOMS**—Now under management of Mrs. L. C. Armstrong; 25 clean rooms at 35c and 50c; special rates by week or month; also light housekeeping rooms. Would like your patronage. 40tf

**FURNISHED ROOMS**—Large, comfortable and conveniently located. 411 C street. 86tf

**HOTEL OXFORD ROOMS** for rent—Large, well furnished, steam heat, hot water, bath, and all hotel privileges. Very moderate weekly and monthly rates. 37tf

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breeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

**SLIPS OF THE PEN.**  
Even the Best of Writers at Times Nod While They Work.  
Many if not most writers have had to bewail the occasional freakishness of the pen in putting down on paper something very different from that intended by its author.  
Readers of Sir George Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay" will recall the historian's horror when too late he discovered that he had written in the Edinburgh Review that "it would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by 'The Vicar of Wakefield' or Scott by 'The Life of Napoleon' when he really intended to say that it would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by his "History of Greece." There was, too, an amusing slip of the pen perpetrated by the grave Sir Archibald Alison in including Sir Peregrine Pickle instead of Sir Peregrine Maitland among the pallbearers at the Duke of Wellington's funeral.  
Another striking instance of the pen mechanically writing something not intended came under notice the other day on the title page of a reprint of a once famous book, Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." This edition, published some years ago by a well known London house, describes Miss Porter as "author of 'Fride and Prejudice,' 'Sense and Sensibility,'" etc. Doubtless the Christian name of "Jane" induced the slip. All remember and nearly all—Charlotte Bronte was one notable exception—love Jane Austen; not so many remember Jane Porter.—Westminster Gazette.

**The Matterhorn.**  
The Matterhorn was the favorite peak of those who "went in" for the hazardous sport of mountain climbing in the Swiss Alps. Now reports say that there is no more mountain climbing being done. It is easy enough to guess why, writes Nixah. For those who went round the world looking for hazardous occupations before the war there is now no need to make extended search, to stop at expensive hotels, or to hire a retinue of guides. Nineteen nations offer the adventurer more or less of a salary along with board, lodging and hospital facilities for the pleasure of risking his neck. No wonder mountain climbing has fallen off.

There are those who say that it will never again regain its old high estate. They rather think aviation will attract most of the devotees who survive the war. But your true mountaineer laughs at such a suggestion. For him there is no thrill to replace the one he feels as he swings by his fingertips over a 500-foot drop.

Writes It in Water.  
That the ingenuity of people in the orient sometimes finds expression through thoroughly modern channels, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine, is demonstrated by a sprinkler employed in Osaka, Japan, which writes advertisements in water on the roadway as it is drawn along by man power. Solidly mounted on the axle of a two wheel cart is a perforated drum filled with water, which revolves with the wheels and as it does so traces oriental characters along the thoroughfare.

**Racine Tires**  
5000 Miles Guarantee  
**C. L. HOBART CO.**

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SPECIAL—Monroe File  
45c. 3 for \$1.25  
**Demaray's** Drug and Stationery Store  
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**The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company**  
TIME CARD  
Effective December 1, 1917.  
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday  
Train 1 lv. Grants Pass. 1:00 p. m.  
Train 2 lv. Waters Creek 3:00 p. m.  
All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot. For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Lundburg building, or phone 131 for same.