

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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HUMAN INFECTION CARRIER

(Oregon State Board of Health)
 A "carrier" is an individual who, while not suffering from a communicable disease, nevertheless harbors the germs of infection in his body through the elimination of which he is capable, either directly or indirectly, of infecting others. The discovery that contagious diseases may be disseminated in this manner is of comparatively recent date. It was known, of course, that certain diseases followed routes of human travel and that human beings were in some manner concerned in the transmission of disease. It was assumed that the infection was carried in the individual's belongings, such as clothing, or possibly in the exterior of his person, as hair, beard, or fingers. An investigation revealed that some of these individuals had suffered from the disease in question but were perfectly well. In other instances the individual had lived in houses where such illness existed. Still others gave no history of a preceding illness or contact with persons who themselves had been exposed. The discovery of the existence of carriers has greatly extended the activities in the control of communicable diseases.

The virus of infantile paralysis may persist in the nasal secretions of persons who have long recovered from this disease. Even the abortive convalescent carriers, healthy carriers of the infantile paralysis virus have also been demonstrated. Unfortunately the only method which is thus far available to demonstrate whether an individual is or is not a carrier of infantile paralysis virus is by animal experimentation. The inoculation of monkeys is expensive and cumbersome and cannot be used practically for the control of outbreaks of infantile paralysis.

As a patient himself is the primary focus of dissemination, hospitalization should be enforced whenever home conditions are such as to render this manner the number of healthy carriers, whom we must regard after all as the greater menace, will of necessity be diminished. Rigid quarantine of the entire household should be insisted upon if isolation of patient is not possible. Prevent the production of carriers by reducing the number of persons who come in contact with the disease. It has been definitely demonstrated that individuals who show no manifestations of having the disease themselves may carry the virus in their upper air passages. The control of carriers constitutes the greatest problem in disease prevention. If man is the sole distributor of the virus of infantile paralysis, there is no reason for believing or assuming that the child is more likely to carry the virus than is the adult.

Concurrent disinfection is necessary. It should not be forgotten that articles soiled by excretions and then handled by the sick may bear the infection, and all these should be burned or disinfected. The clothing worn by those who come in contact with active carriers should be thoroughly sterilized. Hospitalization when promptly applied to all known cases of infantile paralysis undoubtedly lessens the prevalence of the disease.

There are nineteen sons of presidents living in the United States: John Coolidge; Charles and Robert Taft; Theodore, Kermit and Archibald Roosevelt; Richard and Francis Cleveland; Russell Harrison; Chester Arthur; Abram, James, Irwin and Harry Garfield; Ulysses and Jesse Grant; Lyon and David Tyler; and Webb Hayes.

The British and Foreign Bible Society reports that the Bible has been printed in 593 languages.

The electric chair is not used as a method of capital punishment in any European country.

To obtain the skins for raccoon coats more than a million raccoons are killed annually.

It is believed that the Phoenicians originated the art of soap making.

R. A. Easton's Weekly Letter

Among the many things for which we may be truly thankful of recent dates is the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the Tea Pot Dome Oil fields.

That decision knocks the props out from under the feet of Sinclair and Fall as far as the bolstering up any good interest that either or both possessed when they joined forces to skin the government out of its natural resources.

Of all the political stinkpots which were connected up with Harding's administration, this man Fall as Secretary of the Interior cast the most poisonous and blackest fumes. For like Ahab he sold himself to work evil.

There is another thing for which we are truly thankful. That the law officers of Alabama have realized that the Kluxer criminal is a creature of evil to be subdued.

Nearly every Saturday night wife and I go down town for that is where we stock up the larder. Three loaves of bread for 25c lasts us a week, if we have pancakes mornings two or three times a week; 1 1/2 of hamburger steak gives us all the meat we need; 25c of spuds—10 lbs.—lasts us two weeks, and 25 cents in other vegetables lasts about the same time. Milk is our biggest food item. For a while we used one gallon a day, price 36c a gallon, now we get a gallon every other day. Fruit is about 25c a week. We have had some rich treats here when friends, just all the same like old friends and neighbors, would give us fruit from their orchards.

A week ago some friends brought us a box of Cornice pears and to tell you that those pears are luscious fruit is speaking mildly. They are choice to eat out of the hand but baked or stewed, we never had any thing better. We thought our Bartlett pears on the ranch in Coos could not be excelled but the Cornice baked is much finer grained and has a flavor that is entirely different. If I were planting a family orchard, I would surely plant a few Cornice trees. Wife and I will always remember our first Cornice pears for the reason we received them from the hand of friends.

We have never lived in a place where there is so little show of money wealth as in Ashland or where there is so little of the other extremes. In fact the extremes are not here.

Indeed, I have not seen a person whose appearance or manner indicated great money wealth or one whose appearance indicated he was real hard up. There are those who are well fixed and those who have to cut their own hair. But I am of the opinion if those who are well fixed had not put the corners they would not be well fixed.

And I never saw a place where there are so many men and women, old as years and experience count, and yet young in the hopes and joys of life.
 R. A. Easton.

HOOVER?

"In 1920" says Chester Rowell in his article "Hoover Then and Now" in the November Sunset, "Hoover was a political amateur, and his supporters were largely idealists. Now they are still inspired by an ideal, but they are practical men also, and Hoover himself has been graduated from the amateur class. The Hoover candidacy then was outside the established scheme of things political; now it is at its very center. The idealism of his candidacy, which was against the stream then, is with it now. Without losing the qualities which made it appeal to the foresighted then, Hoover's candidacy now appeals to the hard-headed also."

In this manner Mr. Rowell sums up the difference between Secretary Hoover's status as a possible candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1928 and his status at the time of that first ill-fated "Hoover boom" in 1920.

BLOW 'EM UP!

An Oregon lumber company wanted to use an improved county road for hauling its heavy logs on trucks with solid tires. It asked for permission to use the road, agreeing in turn to keep the road in repair and make good the damage caused by log traffic. By-and-by the lumber concern discovered that the cost of repairing the damage inflicted on the road by its trucks was too great. It cancelled the contract and built a plank road of its own because it was "cheaper than keeping the paved road in repair. A five-ton over-loaded truck on solid tires does more damage to a road than a thousand light vehicles rolling along on pneumatic tires. If heavy trucking is to continue on highways not specially built for such traffic, they will have to be equipped with pneumatic tires. Otherwise the bulk of your gasoline-tax contribution will be needed to repair disintegrating roads.—November Sunset.

Football paid the University of Pennsylvania \$814,856 during the 1926 season.



SILAGE IS MOST ECONOMICAL FEED

Every dairy farmer worthy of the name should have a silo because dairying is rarely, if ever, profitable in these days without one. However, whenever a farmer contemplates the purchase of a silo, first of all he considers the advantages that are likely to accrue from its use, also any disadvantages. Certainly the only disadvantage is the first cost of the silo which is not so great either, considering the length of service a good substantial silo will give.

Farmers on every hand are beginning to realize the many good sound reasons for feeding silage. In all my experience, I have not talked to a single farmer who was displeased with his silo, with one exception, and in that instance it was a home-made affair and not large enough, writes H. W. Swope in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. That farmer today has two silos on his farm, is a successful feeder, a farmer, and a good business man as well.

Silage is the most economical feed that can be produced for dairy cattle and corn is without question the best crop to grow for silage. It is the writer's experience that where a farm or has eight to ten cows and sufficient tillable ground to grow corn, a silo will without question be a source of profit to that farmer, regardless of his location. In order to make dairying successful it is necessary to have a silo to furnish feed all the year round. Silage also makes any farm more productive where it is used. If the reasons I have found a silo to be profitable, aside from the feeding value of silage, is that more silo material can be grown on a given acreage and put into the silo cheaper than it could if it were harvested and fed dry. No other feed can compare with silage in succulence and palatability. The dairy cow that fed silage will keep up her flow of milk and be more profitable than from any other method of feeding.

Corn Has Surely Proven Most Economical Grain

The results of experiments of the different experiment stations in feeding cattle on pasture indicate that the pasture should be supplemented with grain in maintaining the appetite and in securing satisfactory gains during the last stages of the feeding period. These experiments have shown that it is profitable to feed grain during the first part of the feeding period when cattle are on pasture.

Corn has proven the most economical grain to feed as a supplement while cattle are on good pasture. Since pasture grass is very high in protein, it has not proven so profitable to feed high protein concentrates such as linseed meal or cottonseed meal, although cattle that received linseed meal had a better finish than those that did not receive it in the ration. This is not always true if cottonseed meal is fed instead of linseed meal.

Producers Responsible for Dairy Cleanliness

Inasmuch as the producers of the milk and cream are responsible for the quality of the finished product in a large measure, they are the ones who must be appraised and made to see the importance of cleanliness in everything connected with the production and handling of milk. Clean farms, clean cows, clean milk utensils, clean milkers, all are very important. Despite the most careful methods in the matter of cleanliness some bacteria will get into the milk and the milk should be cooled and kept cool as soon as possible to check the growth of the bacteria which have gained entrance into the milk or cream. In this connection it is well to remember that bacteria double in number in every half-hour when the milk is kept at a favorable temperature, which is from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dairy Notes

Dry pastures make mighty little milk. Supplement them with some green corn or sorghum.

Fix a box where the young calves have some grain and hay. It is surprising how quickly they can eat it.

When feed is not plentiful, as is the case in some localities this year, the boarder cow, masquerading as a milk cow, is an even greater liability than usual.

Give the new-born calf a quart of milk three times daily at the start.

The use of silage in feeding dairy cows through the summer is increasing and will continue to do so as its use in dry pasture seasons is better appreciated.

In raising the dairy calf leave the alf with the cow for one or two days and then take it away and feed from light to ten pounds of warm milk per day for about two weeks.

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