



For 'Friendship' Read 'Convenience'

By EUGENE BURNS

Comradeship between different kinds of wild animals—a lion lying down with a lamb—is exceptional. It happens only when both derive an advantage from such an association and it is convenient.

Such alliances of convenience occur mostly between birds and four-footed animals.

The rapacious crocodile, deadly foe to all that walks or flies, has joined in a touching partnership with a small bird—but only that one—and as he looms in the sunshine on the river banks, he holds his great mouth agape and lets the crocodile bird pop in and out, cozy-like. But the motives of the crocodile, you may be sure, are basely selfish.

The bird, a thrush-sized fellow related to the plover, is tolerated because he is the croc's dentist. To the gums of its reptilian client cling colonies of ravenous leeches which the crocodile itself cannot dislodge and which no doubt, cause it considerable anguish. These the bird removes deftly with a flick of its forepaws—its bill. And the bird, in exchange, is quite content with the easy food it gets.

But despite this seemingly chummy relationship, the bird does not put its whole trust in the croc. For safety's sake, it is equipped to start in flight backwards, upon a split second. To the outsider it looks as if it did not even stop to turn around after gobbling down the last leech.

A less fearsome twosome is that of the little honeyguide and an Asiatic badger. The tie that binds is honey.

The honeyguide loves bee grubs but it lacks the proper equipment to tackle an occupied honeyhive alone. The badger, in turn, loves honey but on its short legs it can hardly undertake the long excursions necessary to locate the hives. So honeyguide goes out and finds the hive. Then it returns to the badger and with the bird eagerly fluttering and darting ahead of the trotting little badger, the two are presently dining together on a meal which neither of them could very well have secured on his own.

Several birds, including the American cowbird, the starling, the oxpecker of Africa, and the



cattle heron have formed close attachments to buffalo, sheep, rhinoceros, elephant, and domestic cattle.

The oxpecker, about the size of a bin, with strong bill and very sharp claws, runs over the body of its large patron much as a woodpecker works up, down and around a tree. While doing so, it renders its host a considerable service by ridding it of external parasites and by reducing the plague of biting and sucking predators.

A more conspicuous bird, the little white cattle heron associates mainly with the larger wild animals throughout its range from North Africa to East India. As many as eight have been seen perched on the back of an African buffalo and as many as 20 on an elephant.

The American cowbird is usually found waddling and bobbing around the fields at the heels of cattle—picking up insects stirred up by the latter. To keep near its host, this dingy, dull black bird doesn't even bother to build a nest or even sit on its eggs. It simply deposits its eggs in unguarded nests—preferably in a smaller bird's nest which already has some eggs in it. On those rare occasions when it cannot find an unguarded nest, it will drop its "hot" egg on the ground and abandon it.

The starling has formed a close attachment to sheep. Much has been made of the owl, rattlesnake and prairie dog or gophers sharing the same burrow. Usually, the owl will select an unoccupied burrow but there are instances of mutual toleration. But rattlesnake, gopher and owl, never! At times, surely the rattlesnake forces its presence

upon the prairie dog but this is not for a friendly confab—rather it is to satisfy the protein cravings of its appetite. While the benefits birds derive from their partnership with the four-footed animals are obvious—getting food easily and regularly—the birds serve their larger hosts a valuable service, often overlooked; that of warning

of danger! Some of these large animals have poor vision and most do not recognize a silhouette, which birds do. To the rhinoceros who has miserable eyesight, the tick bird is particularly important. And when his little partner leaves him, the near-sighted rhino soon gets nervous and upset and his days on this earth become shorter.

Church Directory For Town and Country

By MARGARET BENSTON

- BLAICHLY MEMORIAL (NON-DENOMINATIONAL) CHURCH—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CAMP CREEK COMMUNITY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL)—Ph. 6-1938, 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CORBUR CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 5-7016, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE—Ph. 4-7238, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- METHODIST—Ph. 4-2979, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- COTTAGE GROVE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—B Street at 7th, Ph. 6-1291, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- FIRST BAPTIST (Ath & Jefferson)—Ph. 1014, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CALVARY BAPTIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CATHOLIC—Ph. 105-L, Usual Masses.
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—242 Second St. (S.S.) and church at 11 a.m.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST—Gibbs at 6th, Ph. 823-L, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CHURCH OF GOD—Adams at 7th, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- FREE METHODIST—915 South 6th, Ph. 660-L, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- METHODIST—334 Washington, St. Ph. 108, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- REORGANIZED LATTER DAY SAINTS—Meets in the Eagles Hall, 711 Main, Ph. 361-J, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 925, 9:45 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.
- SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST—Ph. Eugene 6-3795, 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.
- CRESWELL ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- METHODIST—Ph. Creswell 536, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. Creswell 397, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- DENTER BAPTIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
- DRAIN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Meets in music room, Drain Grade School, 11 a.m.
- ELAIR CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2584, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- OPEN RIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Eugene 5-5564, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- PAUL CREEK CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 5-1711, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- FINN ROCK UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL—For information write Mrs. Alva White, Finn Rock, Ore. 10 a.m., (S.S.).
- GOSHEN CHURCH OF CHRIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- FLORENCE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:45 p.m.
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Gargner and 5th 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- JUNCTION CITY ASSEMBLY OF GOD—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- BAPTIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CHRISTIAN—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- CHURCH OF GOD—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- LATTER DAY SAINTS—Church meets in Greenwood Hall 10:30 a.m., (S.S.); 7:30 p.m.
- LUTHERAN—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- METHODIST—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST—Ph. Corvallis 2-3896, 9:30 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- IRVING CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 4-8101, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- LAKE CREEK COMMUNITY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL) CHURCH—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- LEABURG PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 7-7783, Church at 9:45 a.m.; S.S. at 11.
- LONDON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. CG1214, 11 a.m., (S.S.); 10:30 a.m.
- LOLANE CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 324-M, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- LOWELL RIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Lowell 298, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 4-9076, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CATHOLIC—Church meets in the U. S. Engineers Recreation Room in Lowell, Ph. Oakridge 2-0761, Mass 9:15 a.m.
- MAPLETON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. JCB-2615, Church meets in the Masonic-Odd Fellows Hall 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- MARCOLA CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 5-2392, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- OPEN RIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Eugene 4-0703, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- COMMUNITY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL) CHURCH—Ph. Eugene 3-3008, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- MOHAWK COMMUNITY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL) CHURCH—Ph. Eugene 4-8187, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- MONROE CHURCH OF CHRIST—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
- FREE METHODIST—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- METHODIST—Ph. 3135, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- ST. ROSE CATHOLIC—Mass is at 8:30 a.m. on the first, third, fifth Sunday; at 10:30 a.m. on the second and fourth.
- THURSTON CHRISTIAN—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- TRENT CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 6-3007, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
- VENETA GOSPEL MISSION—Ph. Veneta 2271, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- OLIVET BAPTIST—Ph. Eugene 4-0955, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD—Ph. Veneta 2203, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST—Ph. Eugene 3-3062, 9:30 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- WALTERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 7-7783, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11:15 a.m.
- WESTER COMMUNITY (UNDENOMINATIONAL)—Sponsored by the Willamette Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- WESTER-OAKRIDGE ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN—Ph. Oakridge 2-0831, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- NOFI CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2293, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- OAKRIDGE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—Ph. 2-1254, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC—Ph. 2-0781, 7:30 and 11 a.m.
- OPEN RIBLE STANDARD—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- BAPTIST—Ph. 2-1596, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CHRISTIAN—Ph. 2-1255, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 10:55 a.m.
- CHURCH OF CHRIST—10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CHURCH OF GOD—9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- METHODIST—Ph. 2-0172, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE—Ph. 2-0232, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.
- PLEASANT HILL CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 5-9477, 10 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m., 8:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
- SPENCER CREEK LUTHERAN—Joute 3, Eugene, Ph. 4-3035, 9:45 a.m., (S.S.); 11 a.m.



DR. JORDAN SAYS: Asthma Is Quite Common; Respects No Age or Sex

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

It is proper to consider asthma as among the allergic diseases in spite of the fact that sometimes it is not. Certainly the most important cause of asthma is sensitivity to dust including pollens, moles, household dust and animal danders, with foods and drugs sometimes responsible.

The principal feature of asthma is a shortness of breath with a wheezing type of breathing.

Frequently asthma comes in attacks with freedom from difficulty in between; sometimes it is continuous. Always it is most uncomfortable for the victim and distressing for others to watch.

Even when asthma results from long-time hay fever or some other exposure to foreign substances much can usually be done.

The first and most important step is to identify the cause. Frequently this can be done by studying the history of the attacks of asthma.

For example, a youngster who gets attacks as soon as he starts playing with a dog is in all probability sensitive to the dog dander. Other methods of identifying the cause include: skin tests (which are not always completely reliable) and trial and error exposures of the asthmatic individual to suspected substances.

BUSINESS BOOM
SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Business is excellent in traffic court here. In fact it is so good that Judge Truman H. Preston wants the council to buy a new \$3,500 cash register for the court.

Treatment includes those methods as among the allergic diseases in spite of the fact that sometimes it is not. Certainly the most important cause of asthma is sensitivity to dust including pollens, moles, household dust and animal danders, with foods and drugs sometimes responsible.

The treatment of an acute phase of asthma certainly requires professional advice. The basic treatment of the disorder depends on the cause. If the victim can be removed from the cause or the cause from the victim much improvement will result although one always fears the development of new sensitivities.

Occasionally someone with asthma can be desensitized by being small and increasing quantities of the offending substance. Also, since asthma is often complicated by infections, an effort should be made to correct anything of this sort.

Frequently, too, the general health affects the severity of asthma and attention consequently should be paid to this.

There are, of course, many medical measures used in asthma including various type of injections, the use of iodides and more recently the sometimes highly effective results of the use of cortisone or ACTH.

Asthma is a fairly common condition and no respecter of age, sex or anything else. It constitutes a problem both to patient and physician.

Much ingenuity in management and cooperation between patient and physician are necessary in order to bring about the best results.