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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH,

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. B. Thompson, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.——, ——, ——, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—D. M. Metzger, pastor.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina:
Leaves Albany ..... 12:45 p m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 1:45 p m
Arrives Yaquina ..... 5:45 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:15 a m
Leoves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m
No. 3 for Albany-Detroit:
Leaves Albany for Detroit .. 7:30 a m
Arrives Detroit ..... 12:30 p m
No. 4 from Detroit
Leaves Detroit ..... 1:30 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 6:30 p m
No. 5 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 7:10 a m
No 8 for Corvallis—
Leave Albany for Corvallis. 2:40 p m
Arrive Corvallis ..... 3:20 p m
No. 7 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:00 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 6:40 p m
No. 6 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany ..... 9:15 p m
Arrives Corvallis ..... 9:55 p m

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. southbound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit 7:30 a. m., arriving there in ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs that day.

Train No. 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with the Eugene local at Albany, also with local from Corvallis.

Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30 a. m., arrives at Albany 7:30 a. m. in time to catch Eugene local to Portland and train to Detroit.

Train No. 8 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 2:40 p. m., after the arrival of S. P. northbound overland.

Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis at 6:00 p. m., arrives in Albany at 6:40 p. m., in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.

Train No. 7 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 9:15 p. m., after the arrival of the S. P. local from Portland.

For further information apply to

J. C. MAYO,
General Passenger Agent.

T. Cockrell, agent, Albany.
H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.

Of all known methods of treating milk fever the injection of sterile atmospheric air into the udder is by far the most simple and practicable as well as the most efficacious and harmless one at our disposal.

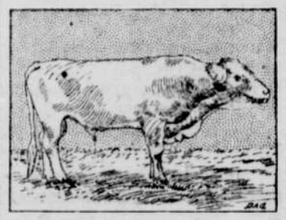
For a considerable length of time the entire value of Schmidt's treatment was considered to be the antitoxic action of potassium iodide, and soon numerous investigators began injecting various other antiseptics, with equally good results. Sterile water was tried with no increase in the mortality, and it was therefore considered that the distension of the udder was as important a factor as the antitoxic action of the iodide of potash.

Continuing along these lines, Kortman used antiseptic gases (etherized air) with beneficial results. Oxygen was then tried by Knusel with increasing success and the mortality in the experimental cases virtually disappeared. The apparatus for treating with oxygen and etherized air, however, are expensive and cumbersome, and this greatly limits their use by the average practitioner.

To Anderson of Skanderbog belongs the credit of first having made use of plain atmospheric air. He first injected it along with sterile water and then by itself. The results were astonishingly successful. Thus Schmidt reports that out of 914 cases treated in Denmark 884, or 96.7 per cent, were restored to health. The record of 140 of these animals shows that recovery occurred in the average time of 6 2-3 hours.—Circular 45, Bureau of Animal Industry.

New Strain of Cattle.

The animal herewith shown represents a type of the so called new breed, Polled Albion, says American Agriculturist, from which the picture is reproduced. B. E. Ferris of Potter county, Pa., is originator of this strain of cattle. They are said to be very hardy and good all round general purpose animals. They are pure white and hornless. The strain is said to breed true to type and is well established. Several herds are owned in New York and Pennsylvania. The Polled Albion Breeders' association has been organized, and herd and register are being kept. Mr. Ferris says of the cattle: "The average weight of the bulls is about 1,600 pounds, while in the cow it varies, a fair average being about 950 pounds. The cows are fair milkers, averaging about fifteen to twenty quarts of milk of high quality two months after calving."



POLLED ALBION BULL.

The Art of Milking.

Milk until you get all the milk, but when you have thoroughly emptied a quarter leave it. Do not continue the milking motion upon an empty teat. Do not go back to a teat once you have left it. If you begin this with a young cow you will make her a slow or uncertain milker, one that will never let you know when you are done milking, one of the "come again and keep coming kind."

Never milk with the thumb and finger. Never pull down upon the teat. Never strip. You get less milk. You ruin the elasticity of the milk duct, and you make her a hard milker or a "gurgler." Some one may say "strip 'em" and "strip 'em clean," but this is nonsense, and the practice should not be tolerated, much less cultivated. Milk properly. Milk until each quarter is emptied, and when you get all the milk quit. But your task is not done until you have called the cow by name and gently patted her side and made sure that you have left her in a friendly mood.—R. H. Wood in Farmers' Tribune.

Pasture For the Bull.

The time of year is near at hand when one should have a good pasture lot where the bull can run out during nice days. The exercise in the fresh air will do him more good than anything you can do. It is of more importance than most people think. As a rule, most bulls are "barned up" all winter. They are, so to speak, "stall sick." The muscles become inactive from lack of tone. There is loss of nerve energy and poor circulation of blood; therefore a general bad effect on the body.

The greatest benefit derived from outdoor exercise is on account of fresh air secured. A good lot is all that is necessary. Violent exercise is dangerous unless proper care is taken afterward on account of reaction of circulation.—Jersey Bulletin.

Corn For the Silo.

The corn plant is the only one in my judgment intended by nature for the silo. The composition of the plant, sugar and starches, is most easily and safely preserved. The legumes can under favorable conditions be made valuable, but under no circumstances would I silage the clovers or oats and peas if the weather permitted drying.—H. E. Cook in Rural New Yorker.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

LEGAL AID IN LONDON.

Legal advice and assistance to poor tenants are given gratuitously in the east end by a voluntary organization founded for the purpose six years ago. A poor man's lawyer fund which has been in operation at Tonybee hall is now linked with the East London tenants' and general legal protection committee, as the combined societies are called. A member attends at Tonybee hall each Tuesday to see all the applicants. Frequently nothing more than this preliminary interview is required, but where necessary a case is referred to a solicitor and action may be commenced. In this way tenants too poor to pay for legal aid have been assisted to obtain justice from exacting landlords or bailiffs, improperly distraining, and injured workmen have secured compensation.—London Telegraph.

An Unpatented Invention.

Frederick P. Fish, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, says that Edison's greatest invention was never patented. "Years ago," said Mr. Fish, "when the telephone first came into use, peopie used to ring a bell and then say ponderously over the wire: 'Are you there? Are you ready to talk?' Well, Mr. Edison did away with that awkward, un-American way of doing things. He caught up a receiver one day and yelled into the transmitter one word, a most satisfactory, capable, soul satisfying word, 'Hello!' It has gone clear around the world. The Japs use it. It is heard in Turkey. Russia could not do without it. Neither could Patagonia."

The Professional Athlete.

William Lang, who ran two miles in 9 minutes and 11½ seconds on Aug. 1, 1863, thereby establishing a record which has not since been beaten, is an inmate of an English almshouse. He was a professional athlete—that is, an athlete who exhibits his prowess for pay instead of one who develops his muscles for the sake of making his body a more perfect instrument of his mind to be used in the serious work of the world. The end of the professional athlete is seldom as happy or as prosperous as the end of the professional farmer or carpenter or mason or blacksmith.—Youth's Companion.

Radio Activity.

Sir William Ramsay believes that it is quite possible that in some cases bread is radio active. He thinks that the radio activity would not do any harm, as is shown by the presence of radium in the waters at Bath and at Wiesbaden. In both cases the water has to be drunk on the spot in order to get the full value of the cure. Sir William Ramsay thinks that this is partly due to the radio active properties of the water. He is inclined to think that there are radio active gases in the air. The "freshness" of the air at certain times he believes is due to their presence.

Iron Band Pavement.

A new kind of street pavement has recently been introduced in Germany, which is said to excel in durability. It consists of artificial stones of concrete held together by iron bands. Joining stones of this pavement laid along street car rails save the rails and make easier traveling for the wheels of ordinary vehicles. The pavement is relatively cheap, as almost any kind of broken stone mixed with cement serves well for constructive material. It also answers for sidewalks and stable floors.

The Plague In India.

The serious news regarding the plague in India indicates that no progress has been made in the control of the disease. On the contrary, the situation is becoming worse year by year and not only threatens to be but is already one of the greatest catastrophes of modern times. Have those responsible for the welfare of our Indian empire fully realized the gravity of the situation, either from its humane or political aspects?—London Lancet.

The Moon.

Certain French astronomers have recently come to the conclusion that the solidification of the moon extends from the surface to the center and not, as the American scientists think, from the center to the periphery. This view would modify various existing theories. Their conclusion is drawn from the examination of photographs executed at the observatory for reproduction in the new lunar atlas.

The Correct Thing.

According to Nature, the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 20 next will take place at a time when the number of spots on its face is about the maximum. It is only human that in such circumstances the sun should wear a veil.—London Punch.

CONCERNING CHURNS.

Less Waste of Butter In Those That Have No Inside Fixtures.

A bulletin of the Indiana station says: A kind of churn which has no inside fixture, but dashes the cream from one side or end to the other by the motion of the churn, has proved most satisfactory.

The paddles and dashes, of whatever pattern, are likely to hurt more or less the texture of the butter and also cause a loss of butter in the cream, which adheres to them and the corners of the churn.

When the churning is done in such a short time as is claimed by admirers of many so called improved churns, it is usually at a sacrifice of butter fat left in the buttermilk.

Wooden churns are to be preferred to metal, but because the wooden churns get loose in dry weather if not frequently or properly taken care of a steel barrel churn, tinned inside and painted outside, has been put on the market. The objections to it are that the cream warms up more easily when the room is warm, and more butter will adhere to it than to the wood.

Care should be exercised to wipe it dry or it will rust. The size of the churn should be such that it will never be filled over half full, and better if only one-third full.

The speed of a barrel or box churn which revolves should be sufficient to carry the cream to the highest point, allowing it to fall the length of the churn. If it is turned too fast the cream will remain in the ends; if too slow it will slip around the churn slowly.

Under ordinary conditions from twenty to forty minutes is a reasonable length of time for churning, and no objection to an hour if firm butter and thorough work be desired.

Self Binder In the Dairy.

Now I hear the lord of the household saying, "I'll never put $75 or $100 in a cream separator." Penny wise, pound simple. What did that self binder cost? One hundred and twenty-five dollars, and you only use it three or four days in a year, and the cream separator your wife uses 365 days in a year and twice a day. How about the mowing machine or the gang plow? But you say, "I must have these." Now, there was a time when our fathers did not have these things. The separator is as much ahead of the crock or pan method as the self binder is ahead of the sickle. Now, don't tent around on the old camp ground of our fathers, but be progressive. New conditions confront the farmers of today to that of our fathers, and to meet these we must have new methods.—Farm Sentinel.

Feeding Dairy Cattle

In a feeding test with dairy cows at the Maryland experiment station a ration made up of silage prepared from well eared corn and a grain mixture consisting of three pounds of malt sprouts, a pound each of linseed meal, gluten meal and corn chop was compared with a ration of alfalfa hay and seven pounds of cornmeal. The nutritive ratios were respectively 1:5.5 and 1:5.3. The test included fifteen cows and covered two periods of twenty-eight days each. The results showed a considerable difference in milk production in favor of the alfalfa ration.

Palatability of Feeds.

A cow or other animal to yield a profit on food consumed must first consume enough to maintain her bodily condition, which we find is 60 per cent of all she must take. So if the food lacks in any degree palatability the profit on the feed will lack in like ratio.

We must select feeds that are so palatable that the animal fed will relish them and consume the 40 per cent above the maintenance ration. If she only consumes one-half the 40 per cent we will have a loss of 50 per cent of the required 40 per cent. In this case we cannot expect to receive for the food consumed more than one-half the profit we would if it were palatable.—Buff Jersey Before Connecticut Dairymen's Association.

Feed Cows Regularly.

Feed the cows at the same time each day, and the same amount, says a Vermont farmer in American Cultivator. Do not think that you can feed three times one day and feed the same amount at two feeds the next and let the cows go without the third feed and get the same result. It does not matter so much how many times a day you feed as it does to feed the same number of times each day. Water as regularly as you feed and do not forget to card and brush the cows as regularly as you feed and water.

Amount of Silage For Cow.

Thirty pounds of silage per day is usually considered about the proper amount per cow, says T. L. Mairs of Pennsylvania State college in Breeder's Gazette.

Clover hay will be found a very satisfactory supplementary roughage. About eight pounds of grain per day to a 1,000 pound cow producing twenty pounds of milk is perhaps near the amount ordinarily fed. The amount of grain should depend upon the production of the cow and upon the price obtained for the product. Cows giving a large quantity of milk should be fed more grain than light milkers.

Hominy and Cornmeal Compared.

Answering the query, "What is the feeding value of hominy feed compared with cornmeal for milk cows?" C. F. Curtiss, Iowa experiment station, says in Breeder's Gazette, Hominy feed has substantially the same composition as cornmeal except that it is not quite so high in carbohydrates, but it is a little higher in fats and probably has about the same feeding value.

Chicago's Police Chief.

Chief Francis O'Neill of the Chicago police, whose ability as a preserver of public order has been severely tested by the disturbances growing out of the truck drivers' strike in that city, is noted in the department for the fearlessness with which he performs his duty. During the more than thirty years he has been on the force he has never been reprimanded by his superiors.

Chief O'Neill is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was educated with the intention of entering the priesthood. While still in his teens, however, he became a sailor and eventually settled in this country. For a time he was a schoolteacher in Missouri, later entering the employ of the Alton railroad in Chicago.

In 1873 he became a probationary officer, and a month later he was shot in the breast while capturing a burglar. For this he received the thanks of the police board and was made a regular member of the force. He reached the grade of captain in 1894 and was assigned to the stockyards station. The great railway strike was then on, and he had a chance to show his mettle. At one time, with eighteen picked men, he took a train through the yards after a regiment of regulars had failed to drive away the strikers. He became chief of police in 1901, being then fifty-two years of age.

FRANCIS O'NEILL.

Chief O'Neill is the owner of a great Celtic library and is the editor and compiler of a collection of Irish melodies said to be the largest and most comprehensive ever printed.

ITCHING ECZEMA

In July, 1883, I began to break out with Eczema on my head, legs and arms, and began treatment with local doctors, but did not get much relief. They said the disease had become chronic. I then quit them and tried various ointments and soaps for another two years, but as soon as cold weather came I was as bad off as ever, so I finally decided to let medicine alone, and for twelve or thirteen years did nothing towards curing the Eczema, except bathing. This seemed to do about as much good as anything I had tried.

During the time I lost about one-half of my hair. I began S. S. S. doubtful of a cure, because the disease had run so long, but soon discovered your medicine was doing me good, and continued to take it. I used seven bottles, when I was completely cured, not having a single spot on my body, which before was almost completely covered. F. C. NORFOLK.
1017 Hackberry St., Ottumwa, Ia.

The head, feet and hands are usually the parts affected, though the disease appears on other parts of the body. While external applications allay the itching and burning temporarily, it is the acids thrown off by the blood that cause the irritation and eruptions upon the skin. The acid must be neutralized and the system cleansed of all humors and poisons before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. is guaranteed entirely free of Potash, Arsenic and other minerals. Book on the skin and its diseases sent free. Medical advice furnished free.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Pin and Chair Feat.

Perhaps the prize beauty of all funny catch tricks is the pin and chair difficulty. The pin is fastened squarely in the back of the chair seat, and the feat is to sit in the chair, twist around and extract the pin with the teeth without touching the feet to the floor; also one should not fall off the chair on to the floor in a lump, but most people who try the trick do.

In Time.

"What did you do at the kindergarten this morning?" asked Ethel's mother the other day.

"We sewed a clock," answered Ethel. Then, as if a new thought had struck her, Ethel asked, "Mother, is that what people mean when they speak of taking 'a stitch in time?'"

Why He Couldn't.

Doctor (to Gilbert, aged four)—Put your tongue out, please.

Little Gilbert protruded the tip of his tongue.

Doctor—No, no; put it right out.

"I can't, doctor. It's fastened on to me."

It Fell Down.

Ellen, aged six, had some chewing gum, but while chewing it accidentally swallowed it. When asked how it happened she replied: "I couldn't help it. It fell down."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

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For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.
H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Blindfold Guessers.

Any even number of players may take part in this game. One-half of them must be blindfolded and seated with a vacant chair at the right hand of each. The players who are not blindfolded then take position in the middle of the room and watch the leader for a signal that he will give quietly. When he gives the signal they go noiselessly to the vacant chairs beside the blindfolded players and seat themselves.

The object of the game is for each of the blindfolded players to guess who it is that is sitting at his right hand, and to enable him to do this the leader has the unblindfolded players all sing. If there is a piano in the room some one should play the accompaniment to some familiar song, and at a signal the singers should begin.

Of course the blindfolded players must not sing, for all their efforts must be concentrated on trying to guess who it is that is singing next to them. The singers may disguise their voices if they choose.

When a blindfolded player makes a correct guess as to his neighbor his bandage must be removed and the person whose name he guessed takes his place. Under no other circumstances is a blindfolded one to be released. The leader stops the song whenever he thinks the time has come for guessing, and, that having been done and the changes, if any, made, the game proceeds as at first.

Potato Race.

The potato race is a game with lots of fun in it. Take two boxes, each about a foot square, and place them twenty feet apart. Into each box is put four potatoes. The two competitors in the race are each furnished with a spoon and a box. At the word "Ready!" the contestants take positions to the right of the boxes. At the word "Go!" each takes from his box a potato, using the spoon for this purpose, and, hurrying to his opponent's box, there deposits it, after which he returns for another. The potatoes must on no account be touched with the hands, and to drop one is to lose the race. It will be easily seen that while both are constantly endeavoring to empty their respective boxes the opponent in each case is as constantly refilling it, but as their deftness cannot be exactly equal one will soon begin to gain on the other, and the excitement will rise to fever heat. The race is won by him who first empties his box.

The Knotted Flag.

The important part played by flags in all maritime affairs cannot be overestimated. Besides signaling there are many other uses to which they can be put. Visitors to any of the big seaports, like London or Liverpool, may often have seen a vessel flying a flag with a knot tied in one corner of it. It is not generally known that this sign is used to attract the customs' officer, who knows when he sees it that the vessel wishes to ship or consume a quantity of bonded stores—i. e., tobacco, spirits, etc., his presence being necessary for the breaking of the seal before such stores may be had.

Hidden Trees.

1. The helmet of the soldier was very bright.
2. The cloak was drawn close around her.
3. The lash of the whip hurt him.
4. Will owed him a great deal of money.
5. Give me a pin, Ella.
6. The fire burned very brightly.
7. There was a small arch over the road.
8. The baby was very plump.

Answers.—1, elm; 2, oak; 3, ash; 4, willow; 5, pine; 6, fir; 7, larch; 8, plum.

Wool and Mutton.

Good wool as well as good mutton depends largely upon the quality of the food. Succulent food makes the best wool, the cleanest, brightest, softest and strongest. As a rule, the wool of young sheep is stronger and has more elasticity than that of aged ones, which, for want of youth, has less strength and fibrous body.—American Sheep Breeder.