

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vesper at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leise, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Valmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month, Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 36, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall, Chas. Staley, C. C.; Rels Ludwk, Keeper of Records and Seal.

G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. D. D. Bump, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kori, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Boldrick, Secretary.

Rebeks—Forest Lodge No. 44, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

E. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Van Antwerp, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 628, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Sam Marshal, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winnifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

CITY.

Mayor—J. A. Thornburgh.
Recorder—R. P. Wirtz.
Treasurer—E. B. Sappington.
Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins.
Street Commissioner—E. B. Sappington.
Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop.
Councilmen—Chas. Hines, George S. Allen, V. S. Abraham, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford and John McNamer.

City School.

School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton.
Clerk—R. P. Wirtz.
Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach.
Constable—Carl Hoffman.

COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson.
Sheriff—George G. Hancock.
Clerk—John Bailey.
Recorder—T. L. Perkins.
Treasurer—E. B. Sappington.
Surveyor—Geo. McTea.
Coroner—E. C. Brown.
Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg.
School Sup't—M. C. Case.

S. P. TIME TABLE.

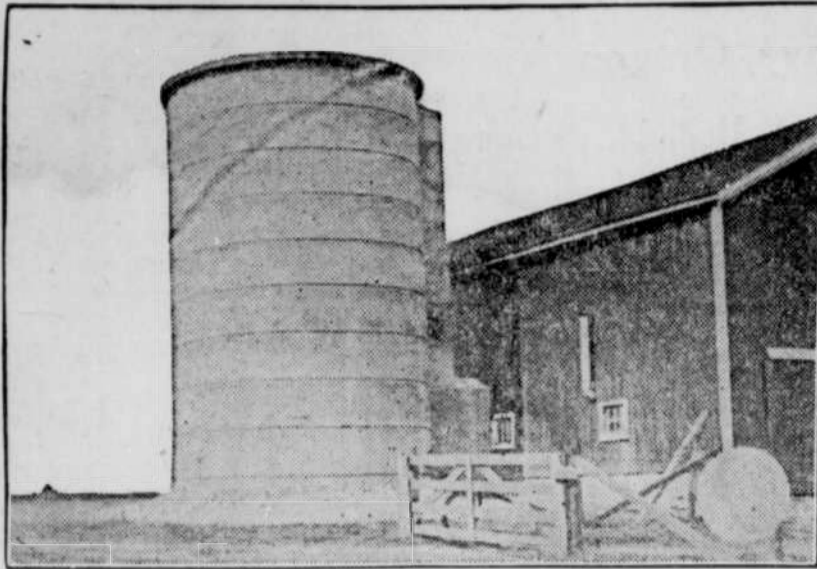
North Bound.
Sheridan No. 4 8:27 a. m.
Corvallis No. 2 4:53 p. m.
South Bound.
Corvallis No. 1 8:44 a. m.
Sheridan No. 3 6:00 p. m.

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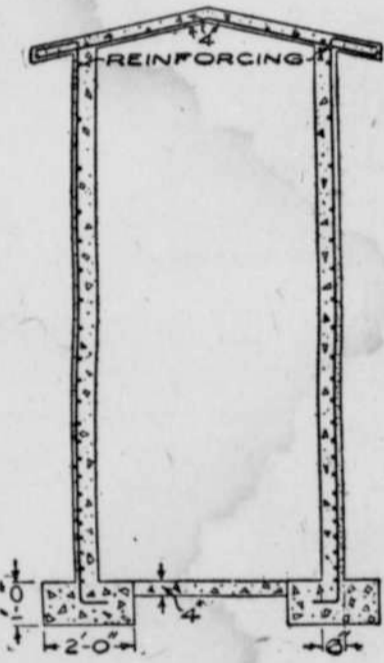
FEEDING IS IMPORTANT AS PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF PROFIT

Farmer Now Provides Live Stock With Canned Green Fodder, Called "Silage," Made Most Commonly From Corn, Cow-Peas, Clover, or Alfalfa, Chopped Fine and Stored in Silos.



Solid Modern Concrete Silo.

The principal source of profit in dairying, stock-raising and farming lies in improving the quality and at the same time keeping down the cost of production. In this matter of profit and loss nothing plays such an important part as the question of feeds and feeding. The natural feed for animals, the one on which they do best, is green pasture. In climates subject to frost, man has made the same provision for animals as for himself by providing them in winter with canned green fodder called "silage." Silage is made most commonly from corn, cow peas, clover, sorghum, or alfalfa, merely chopped fine and stored in large water-tight cans known as "silos." In



Showing Reinforcing.

dry weather or in winter, when green pasture cannot be had, this feed is equally good in producing a flow of milk or in putting fat on animals. One acre of a crop harvested as silage will feed twice as much stock as the same amount harvested in any other manner.

Like a glass fruit jar, a silo must be water-tight and jointless to keep the silage from molding or "dry firing." For this reason, and also because no painting or repainting is ever necessary, solid-wall concrete silos are coming into general use.

The best silos are built circular in shape. The size depends upon how many animals are to be fed daily, the quantity in pounds for each animal's daily feed, and the number of days it may be necessary to feed them. The silo should be of such size that a layer of silage at least two inches in depth will be removed each day after feeding has begun. This prevents a thin top layer from molding. A dairy cow requires about forty pounds of silage per day, and the following table is based on this amount. Forty pounds is also the average weight of a cubic foot of silage.

Locate the silo where it will be convenient for feeding. Usually it is joined to the barn by means of a chute and passageway with doors. Since the silo and its contents are heavy, it must be built on solid ground. The bottom of the foundation should go below frost line. The silo may, with advantage, extend four to five feet into the ground. Dig the pit large enough to allow for the thickness of the circular walls and a footing two feet wide.

In order to save lumber the concrete is poured into forms which can be moved up as the concrete sets or becomes hard. These movable forms consist of two circular shells three to four feet high, so made that one fits within the other with space between for a six-inch wall. The horizontal framework consists of 2 by 4 inch tim-

bers cut to a circle, which are covered with sheet metal or wooden lagging. Each piece must be long enough to provide for a six-foot three-inch length of the circumference of the circle as well as several inches for the lap or strap joints. The forms are raised by loosening them at the joints and setting them up again on the finished section of the silo.

Concrete for silos should be rich in Portland cement and should be put into the forms mushy wet. Mix it one part cement to two parts sand to four parts crushed rock. Four parts of clean pit or bank-run gravel may be used instead of the sand and rock. Measure all materials on the basis that one bag of cement equals one cubic foot. Many persons raise the concrete in buckets, but the work can be done more quickly and easily by using a horse together with a derrick or a well braced jib-boom fixed to an adjoining building.

The first cost of concrete silos may or may not be greater than that of the best of any other kind. The time is now at hand when farmers, like railroads and corporations, are considering the lasting qualities of buildings. Concrete silos need no insurance; they do not blow down or burn up. They never have to be painted or repaired. With other kinds of silos during their short lives, these expenses alone equal the first cost. Concrete lasts forever.

COMBINED TOOL HANDY ON FARM

Scoop Detachably Connected and Has Grooves for Tines—Advantages are Easily Seen.

A combination implement that is handy for farm and stable use has been designed by a man in the state of Washington. It is a fork and shovel combined, and its advantage is that it takes up no more room than one of these tools and can quickly be turned from one into the other. The basic implement is a fork, and the shovel portion is adjustably connected. In the head of the scoop are holes through which the tines of the fork pass when the scoop is to be attached, and across the bottom is a metal strip with a series of longitudinal grooves,



Fork and Shovel in One.

through which the tines also pass and which serves to hold the shovel firmly in position. The usefulness of such a tool can readily be understood. In a case where a man has both shoveling and forking to do, as around a barnyard, he can accomplish the work by a quick transformation of this device instead of having to go and get a different implement every once in a while.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Low Slums Near the Nation's Capitol



WASHINGTON.—Washington is not one grand succession of marble structures and beautiful parks. There are slums near the Capitol and the East side in New York. The capital slums have the advantage over those in New York in being less extensive and in being composed of small houses instead of lofty tenements.

The Washington refuge of the very poor is sufficiently bad to have attracted the attention of sociologists and philanthropists and to have caused President Taft to demand their improvement in a message to congress.

This district is within ten minutes' walk of the United States capitol and has for one of its boundaries the botanical gardens with their wealth of

exotics. President Taft, in his message, made particular mention of Willow Tree alley, but it is no better and no worse than the others. Possibly the president mentioned only Willow Tree alley because it was the only one bearing a name that comports well with a state document. The other four are Pigtail alley, Tincup alley, Louse alley and Hell's Half Acre alley. These names, with the exception of Willow Tree alley, have the virtue of making any other description unnecessary. Why Willow Tree alley was so named nobody remembers. There may have been a willow tree there once.

The district is hard to find. It is within the outer crust of a block which has a rather fair exterior. A stranger, after fruitless search, appealed to a policeman. The officer pointed to a narrow opening between two buildings. "Go on in there, and you'll see all you want of it," he said. "It's a pest hole, it is. I'd go with you, but it's off my beat."

The officer was lucky. What the visitor found after he passed the portal of the slums would not be pleasant adjuncts to any beat.

Uncle Sam Gives Facts About Fleas

THERE may be those who imagine it is an easy thing to kill a flea. But if they will read certain facts reported by the United States public health and marine service their minds will be disabused of the notion. The information is given in a pamphlet entitled "Notes on Agents for Flea Destruction." Fleas, it appears from these notes, survive all the usual means of insect assassination and others less common.

Obviously the flea is a hobo among insects, for one of his deadliest enemies is green soap. A flea dipped entirely in a tincture of green soap succumbed beyond resuscitation in two minutes; another ceased his movements in forty seconds and was dead in ten minutes; no fleas of any of the species examined survived the soap.

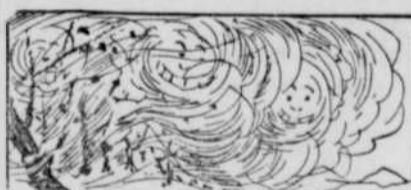
In a humane attempt to suit the tastes of the flea in the manner of dying the investigators tried oil of pennyroyal, oil of peppermint, kerosene, miscible oil, the refuse from the Pintsch gas tanks and many other chemicals. A flea left to swim in for-



malla, a powerful germicide and insecticide, was "apparently dead in 11 hours," but "revived," another kept for 20 minutes in a mixture of creosote, soap and water was still alive after fifteen minutes, but died five minutes after that.

It took 100 per cent carbolic acid more than one minute to kill a flea; of two fleas that were made to swim in a one-one-thousandth mercury chloride solution, a powerful germicide, one was alive after ten hours, the other after eighteen hours; powdered sulphur was practically inert and useless for killing fleas. Hydrocyanic acid is among the most powerful poisons, yet five fleas exposed for 45 minutes to hydrocyanic gas were alive at the end of the test.

Cranks Offer Forest Fire Remedies



WHILE the field officers of the U. S. Forestry service are taking precautions against fire in the great national forests of the west, the forestry bureau is besieged constantly by "cranks" and real inventors, chiefly the former, who propose all sorts of ridiculous plans for coping with the flames. One of the most novel of these recently came from an eastern man who proposed that an artillery organization be formed in the forest service and equipped with huge mortar batteries, which would shoot grenades filled with chemicals.

This man's plan was to have a battery of these mortars hauled to a suitable hill near a forest fire, from which

the grenades would be discharged rapidly into the fire and, bursting, would smother the flames.

Another "crank's" plan was to construct huge screens of asbestos, which could be placed around trees near a fire and thus prevent them igniting. Of course this way did not attempt to explain how the problem of transporting these screens through rough mountainous country could be solved.

A third plan was to locate a number of huge sprinkling carts in each forest and drive them to a fire, turn on the water and, presto! your fire would be out—the inventor said. He was told to go to, unless he could provide a sprinkling cart big enough to tackle a fire such as raged last fall in Idaho, the flames of which mounted over 200 feet in the air and burned the ties off a railroad bridge, and at another point jumped clear across a valley half a mile wide, converting streams in its path into steam and cooking the fish therein.

Inoculate Soldiers Against Typhoid

THE entire army of the United States is to be inoculated against typhoid fever, officers and privates alike. An order has been issued by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, making it compulsory for every officer and enlisted man in the army under forty-five years of age to subject himself to the typhoid fever vaccine. This order applies to all those who have not heretofore had typhoid fever or who have not been inoculated with the germ. Heretofore it has been voluntary on the part of an officer or private in the army whether he should subject himself to the experiment, but from this time every one serving in Uncle Sam's fighting force must undergo the experience.

Estimates compiled at the war department show that up to the present time about 17,000 inoculations for typhoid have been made. Of the troops who were sent to the Mexican border nearly 12,000 had been inoculated. The total strength of the army at present is 75,000 so there will be plenty of



work for the surgeons of the army to perform before each one has undergone treatment.

The "typhoid prophylactic," as it is called, has been prepared by Major Russell of the medical corps, stationed at the army medical school in this city, and will be distributed to the various forts and posts throughout the country. It is estimated that in about a month's time every officer and man in the army will have been inoculated. Very little if any inconvenience as a result of the inoculation is felt by the patient. He does not lose a single day's duty nor is he compelled to take to his bed.