

SKIN TORTURES



And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. This treatment followed by medium doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair ever compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying itches, rashes, eruptions, and many unsightly purposes.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. W. Newman & Sons, 27, St. Christopher's Lane, London. Foreign Agents: J. C. G. & Co., 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

FENCE BREAKING BULLS.

Device for Keeping Runners From Committing Damage.

Herewith is produced an illustration of a device copied from a sketch presented in The Leader, the leading agricultural paper in Australia. The idea originated with the department of agriculture of South Australia and is highly recommended by several breeders in the "island continent." The device is thus described:

"A block of wood is screwed on to each horn and a wire stretched from block to block and also to the nose ring, as shown. So long as there is no pressure on the wires between the ring and the horns the nose ring is simply held upward without any discomfort to the animal. Should the bull rush



any other animal or attempt to get through any fence the pressure pulls the nose ring upward, causing considerable pain. It requires very few experiences to teach the animal that any misbehavior on his part is attended by suffering to himself. One prominent breeder says even the fiercest of bulls is quickly tamed by this device. In place of the blocks on the horns the latter are sometimes bored through near the point and the wires secured. The blocks may also be put on in different ways, the object being to bring the wires from the horns to the nose away from the head and face."



With our present knowledge of the benefits derived from the clover crop it is difficult to see how an ordinary farmer can successfully carry on farming for a long series of years without growing clover. He needs clover to enable him to maintain the fertility of the soil, and he needs it also for all kinds of stock, for there are certain elements in it that are absolutely necessary to the growth of the young animal; also for the maintenance of the mature animal and the production of milk, butter and cheese, says a Wisconsin correspondent of Prairie Farmer. It has been proved that clover hay, well saved, is the best feed and the most valuable crop that can be grown on the farm. There is not an animal raised on the farm but that will eat good clover hay in preference to any other rough feed. Even the swine and poultry relish a feed of it occasionally. Another large item to the credit of the clover crop is the manure made while feeding it, which, if returned to the soil in a proper manner, will still further increase the fertility of the ground, for that which makes the best and richest feed will also make the best and richest manure. The clover crop also adds to the fertility of the field by appropriating nitrogen from the air and

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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by sending down as long tap roots into the soil and bringing up the elements of fertility to the surface, where they can be used by the ordinary farm crops which do not send their roots as deeply. Clover roots also pulverize and make porous the soil to a great depth, increasing its capacity to take and hold water in times of abundant rainfall and enabling it to give back this water in times of drought by capillary action for the use of plants.

Alfalfa For Horses.

Concerning the action of alfalfa hay on horses a Kansas farmer says in Bowler's Gazette: For more than 15 years I have had experience in raising horses from birth to sale, from youth to age, on alfalfa pasture and hay, except maybe giving them some variety in winter, consisting of corn fodder and straw. All animals and man like a variety in diet. I feed no grain except to horses in harness, and my horses are noted for their size, strength and beauty. I sold two Percheron colts in March, 3 and 4 years old, weighing 1,700 and 1,800 pounds, that did not know the taste of grain. I have wintered horses from the city, as many as 25 at a time, exclusively on alfalfa to the perfect satisfaction of the owners. I have never noticed nor known any injurious effect from well cured, good hay cut at first bloom.

Pointer For Goat Herders.

South Africa was the chief source of supply for mohair, having more Angora goats than any other country. It is now stated that the Boer war has reduced the industry fully one-half and that a continuation of the war will nearly destroy it altogether. As there is a heavy export duty on Turkish mohair American manufacturers will have to look for supplies nearer home. This would point to produce favorable weather for our southwestern goat raisers.

Yellow Verens White Corn.

Chemical analysis does not show that there is any constant difference between white corn and yellow corn as to nutrients, says Professor W. A. Henry. It is doubtless true that some varieties of yellow corn are better or more nutritious than some varieties of white corn, but these differences are not inherent because of color.

How to Cure Wrinkles.

After well washing your face at night in hot water, using any good soap, dry thoroughly and then rub in a little good cold cream, well massaging the wrinkled part. Wipe off any superfluous grease and then bathe it in cold water, to which rosewater and simple tincture of benzoin, which any chemist will mix for you in the right proportions, have been added in the proportion of half a teaspoonful to a pint, till your face glows. Afterward dry thoroughly.

How to Cream Canned Salmon.

Make a white sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and one cup of milk. Season this with a little cayenne pepper. Break the contents of one can of salmon into small pieces and add them. Stir in one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a very little mace. Use chopped parsley for a garnish. This dish is improved when the mixture is put in shells, covered with buttered crumbs and browned in the oven.

How to Make Mutton Custard.

Fill a buttered custard dish with stale bread crumbs and finely chopped cooked mutton, lightly mixed. Beat one egg and add to it half a cupful of milk and a few grains of salt. Pour this mixture over the meat and crumbs and bake it in a pan of hot water or on top of the stove until the egg is lightly set. Do not allow the water around the custard dish to boil, or the egg will harden.

How to Make Strawberry Preserve.

To every pound of berries allow a pound of sugar. Put the fruit and sugar in alternate layers in an agate or porcelain preserving kettle; let it stand an hour to draw out the juice; put over the fire and cook slowly until the juice is thick. Put up in small glass jars and keep in a dry, dark place.

How to Repair Meerschaum.

To cement meerschaum pipes make a glue of finely powdered and sifted chalk and white of egg. Put a little of this glue on the parts to be repaired and hold them pressed together for a moment.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then, as a reflex matter is promptly carried out of the system, otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy nerves.

As a blood purifier and tonic S. S. S. has no equal. It is the safest and best remedy for old people and children because it contains no minerals, but is made exclusively of roots and herbs.

No other remedy so thoroughly and effectually cleanses the blood of impurities. At the same time it builds up the weak and debilitates the entire system. It cures permanently all manner of blood and skin troubles.

Mr. E. H. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and grow, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and ointments without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Mrs. Henry Shagford, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doctors and friends thought her case hopeless.

Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Boils. Two bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. Medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF DEATH

The water main has burst! Frantic men rush hither and thither. Rain, destruction, perhaps death, stare them in the face.

How can the water be arrested? Only by closing the sluices at the bottom of the reservoir. A huge, bricked tube, like a sewer, leads down to the machinery that controls the sluices. The descent to the bottom is gradual, and at the bottom itself a perpendicular shaft leads up to the top of the reservoir.

Who will go along and operate the machinery?

The chief mining engineer steps forward. He is John Sulman, and he seizes a lantern and a rope and prepares to do his duty. The safety of the mine, the lives of his fellow workmen, rest in the hands of the sluice.

Down the steep and slimy passage he cautiously creeps. Everything is dark, noisy and foul. He slips and stumbles along, hoping against hope that the water, which has already burst the pipes, will not overflow into the shaft.

He reaches the bottom and rests his lantern on a ledge. Before him he sees the windlass of the great sluice. Like a Trojan he labors at his task. The sweat pours from him in streams, and his breath comes in gasps. The work is heavy, but he flatters not, and a sigh of gratification escapes him when the windlass will turn no more and he realizes that the sluices are closed and the encroaching waters dammed back.

With a cheerful heart he picks up his lantern and prepares to retrace his footsteps, when suddenly his face blanches, his legs tremble beneath him, even as the splash of water sounds in his ears.

What has happened? He raises his lantern and gazes around. Water is falling from the sides of the perpendicular shaft. The reservoir itself has burst, and, although the distributing pipes are closed, the water will force its way through the shaft, and all his efforts will be in vain. He must hurry to the entrance, close the gates and so keep the water back.

He hurries up the incline at his topmost pace. Assistance must be secured to barricade the gates, for, strong as they might be, the water may prove the stronger.

He reaches the exit of the shaft. The gates are there, but—

They are closed!

He staggers back in his horror. Well he realizes what has happened. The workmen, while he has been laboring by closing the sluices, have discovered the burst in the reservoir and, fearing that the rush of water will be tremendous, have given up Sulman to his fate, closed the gates and left him to his fate.

Horror stricken he stands for some moments helpless. Then, frantic with desperation, he beats and tears at the gates, striving to get them open. But the thick iron gates only echo back his agonized cries. Shout as loud as he will, his voice cannot penetrate those massive panels.

Is there no hope for him? Must he drown like a rat in the well of a ship? For a brief second or two he ponders over his hapless position, when there dawns upon him the great hope that, after all, he may escape. He remembers that the vertical shaft has an iron ladder running up the side to the top of the reservoir. If he can get to this shaft and climb the ladder, he might escape, but—will the water at the bottom of the sloping tunnel permit him to reach the shaft?

He starts down the slope at a run, the light of his lantern casting weird shadows on the slimy walls. His feet splash in icy cold water, and a sickening fear comes over him that the bottom end of the tunnel may be completely submerged.

How long can he keep his breath? Can he last until he reaches the ladder and draw himself up so that his head will be above the surface? Those few moments of agony are as years to him. He reaches the bottom of the shaft; his hands grasp the rungs of the ladder; he slips, and his strength is going from him. There is the frightful, overwhelming impulse to open his mouth—to breathe—to shout. His groping hands grasp the ladder again, he draws himself up—up—up. Will he never reach the surface? It seems like eternity.

But at that supreme moment, when he feels that his palsied fingers can no longer grasp the rungs of the ladder his head rises above water, and the revelation of feeling that comes over him as he takes his first breath is so great that he nearly swoons. For some seconds he can do nothing but hang on to the ladder and take in deep drafts of the revivifying air, but the water is still rising. He must mount the ladder and reach the outlet.

Hand over hand, foot over foot, he laboriously climbs. Suddenly his upward progress is arrested. His head bumps against something. He puts up his hand and gropes about. He is foiled again.

The workmen have closed the top of the shaft!

With the coming of the sun of the next day some miners approach the shaft and remove the cover in order to see how far the water has risen and to their horror discover John Sulman hanging to the ladder more dead than alive.—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

Just a Sample.

On a sweltering Sabbath in a little church in the backwoods the perspiring minister, instead of preaching a long sermon, called the attention of the congregation to the figures on the thermometer. "Just study those figures," he said. "It isn't half as hot here as you'll find it hereafter if you don't mend your ways."—Atlanta Constitution.

Emblematic.

A girl with a good look
To her father said,
"Why is it upon all the coins
They stamp a woman's head?"
The father thought a moment; then
He gave him the reply,
"My child, they say that money talks;
I think that must be true."
—Ladies Weekly.

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"Nerve Waste."

One of the most helpful books on nerve waste ever issued is the new book, "Nerve Waste," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is in a readable contrast to the vast sum of false teaching which prevails on this interesting subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity. It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advance says: "A perusal of the book and the application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment." The book is \$1.00, by mail, postpaid. One of the most interesting chapters—chapter XX, on Nerves and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter and will be sent to any address for stamp by the publishers, The Pacific Pub. Co., Box 2658, San Francisco.



TESTING A MUSCLE.

The Relationship of Fatigue and Soreness to Physical Exercise.

An interesting analysis of fatigue and soreness has recently been made by Professor Theodore Hough of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in connection with the study of personal hygiene and its application to physical training.

While any muscular movement might be measured in the necessary experiments, Professor Hough chose the flexion, or downward pull, of the middle finger of the left hand. To confine the exertion as much as possible to a single muscle the left hand of the subject was firmly strapped, palm downward, to a board, leaving only the middle finger free, this finger being inclosed in a metal suit to prevent its movement except at the second joint. By means of a cord connecting the finger with a very simple device, the strength of the downward pull of the finger against a spring was traced upon a paper covered cylinder which was made to revolve slowly by clockwork. Each time the finger moves up or down a vertical line on the paper, thus furnishing a permanent record of the muscular movement.

As the finger grew tired its fatigue was clearly shown by the shorter strokes. It has been found that in the case of a muscle trained to the work the first few strokes will gradually decrease in height until what is called the fatigue level is reached, which may be maintained during more than 1,200 successive contractions. Tests with an untrained muscle, on the other hand, showed that the height of lines continued to diminish until the finger was completely tired out. The untrained finger also developed soreness some hours after the experiment, and this soreness reappeared daily until the finger was allowed to rest for four or five days.

From these experiments it is suggested that fatigue, strictly speaking, is a phenomenon which accompanies work and is the change in the working capacity of the muscle itself. Muscular soreness, on the other hand, is not a necessary result of fatigue, but is due to injuries to the muscle fibers or nerves and may involve inflammation of the connective tissue.

Bridge Under the Water.

A very peculiar bridge is being constructed over the Mary river at Maryborough, Queensland, in that it is being designed so that its surface will be submerged several times during the year at the seasons of high floods, says a London newspaper. The idea in building the bridge in this way is to save the material that would be required to build it sufficiently high to exceed submergence at high water. The country on the banks of the Mary river lies so low that the approaches would have to be extraordinarily long to be entirely out of the water during high water.

The bridge will clear by 12 feet and 6 inches at ordinary high water. The highest flood level is 33 feet, so that at times the bridge will be submerged more than 20 feet.

Famous Pear Tree of Niagara.

In the vicinity of Niagara falls stands a famous pear tree which is nearly 50 years old. It is what the Canadians call a Bartlett or, according to English nomenclature, a William. For over a quarter of a century it has produced from over five to ten bushels of pears yearly, so that at an average of 4 shillings per bushel, under which price the fruits have never been sold, the owner derives an annual income of 30 shillings from this famous tree. During the past 25 years the tree has borne nearly 200 bushels of fruit and a total return of about £10.—Baltimore Sun.

Sign Painting and Gymnastics.

Sign painting is added to the list of trades practiced by women in Berlin, says The British Decorator. Women sign painters undergo a regular apprenticeship. They are taught how to use the brush and to mix paints. Gymnastic training is carefully gone into before they are allowed to ascend the scaffolding, so that they may not lose their nerve when standing on a ladder. They wear the gray linen frock and cap which are the house painter's badge as well as his defense against paint.

Grass in New York's Streets.

Perhaps the only thoroughfare in New York city below One Hundred and Tenth street in which grass is growing in the middle of the road is that part of East Forty-first street from Second avenue to the river.

There the blades of green are shooting up between the cobble stones and covering the street the appearance of a country lane. The houses which front the street on either side are survivors from an earlier and quieter New York.

"Why not spend the vacation at Yachama Bay, where can be had excellent fare, good fishing, good boating, safe bathing, alluring rides and rambles. The courses and exercises at the summer school of 1901 at Newport, will afford great variety of instruction, diversion and entertainment. No other resort offers equal attractions and advantages."

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

IMPROVE THE THROAT.

How to Remedy Defects Produced by High Collars.

The English fashion of breakfast jackets with low sailor collars is being taken up by many beauty seekers. It is a sensible and becoming style and the best possible way to acquire a pretty neck and throat. Any number of society girls are making a practice of having all their house gowns constructed without collars, and as a consequence the improvement in the color of the skin is much hastened.

Absolute cleanliness is one of the requisites of a pretty neck. A thorough soaking in warm water and a pure soap should be given at least once a day; then a rinsing in clear warm water and finally in cold water to close the pores. Tincture of benzoin added to the water will have a whitening effect on the skin. A few drops only are necessary.

Often the neck is disfigured by dark lines produced by high and stiff neckwear. In such a case cucumber milk will be found very beneficial. It should be well rubbed into the pores after they have been cleansed by the warm water and soap and before the cold water is used.

Probably the tissues are relaxed, and a general flabbiness is the result. To remedy this procure a good massage cream, and after the fingers have been anointed rotate the muscles of the neck firmly in a slanting direction from under the chin toward the shoulders and from the middle of the throat backward and upward toward the ears.

Breathing exercises will do much toward rounding out and strengthening the throat muscles.

How to Make Pot Cheese.

When you have a couple of quarts of clabbered milk, pour it into a tin pail or a saucepan and stand it in another larger kettle with hot water over the fire. Let it stand till the milk is just heated through; then pour it into a bag made of cheesecloth. Hang it up and let it drain till perfectly free from whey, which is the watery part of the curdled milk. When it is drained, empty the curd from this bag into an earthen dish, wet it with a little cream, mix a generous quantity of butter with it, working it through with your hands. Season it with a little salt and make it up into balls or pats and put it away in a cool place.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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South and East

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

SHASTA ROUTE

Trains leave Dallas for Portland and way stations at 6:10 a. m., except Sundays.
Leave Independence for Corvallis at 11:00 a. m.

Leave Portland at 8:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.
Leave Albany at 11:40 a. m.; 11:30 p. m.
Arrive Astoria at 12:32 a. m.; 11:23 a. m.
Arrive Astoria at 11:45 a. m.; 7:25 p. m.
Arrive Corvallis at 7:45 a. m.; 8:15 a. m.

Arrive Oregan at 5:45 a. m.; 1:45 p. m.
Arrive Denver at 10:45 a. m.; 8:00 p. m.
Arrive Kansas City at 7:30 a. m.; 7:25 p. m.
Arrive Chicago at 7:45 a. m.; 9:30 a. m.

Arrive Los Angeles at 12:30 p. m.; 7:50 a. m.
Arrive El Paso at 6:00 p. m.; 6:50 p. m.
Arrive Fort Worth at 6:30 a. m.; 6:30 a. m.
Arrive City of Mexico at 10:50 a. m.; 9:50 a. m.
Arrive Houston at 4:00 a. m.; 4:00 a. m.
Arrive New Orleans at 5:30 p. m.; 6:25 p. m.
Arrive New York at 12:45 p. m.; 12:45 p. m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Oregan and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

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(Except Sunday)

7:30 A. M. Lv. Corvallis
11:00 A. M. Lv. Corvallis
11:30 P. M. Ar. Corvallis

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railways.

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Daily, Except Sunday.

5:30 P. M. Lv. Dallas
8:30 P. M. Ar. Dallas

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ATLANTIC FREE 317-TWICE WEEKLY

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Leave 5:30 p. m. Astoria
Arrive 5:10 p. m. Astoria
Leave 7:00 a. m.

See L. N. Woods, agent at Dallas station or address C. H. MARKHAM, G. P. A., Portland, Oreg.

The Ten Great Cities of the World.

The population of the largest cities in the world, according to the latest figures, are as follows:

1901—London	4,356,914
1900—San Francisco	3,257,231
1900—Paris	2,328,351
1901—Berlin	1,854,131
1900—Chicago	1,656,515
1900—Canton, China	1,538,039
1900—Tokyo	1,497,544
1901—New York	1,386,413
1900—Philadelphia	1,358,597
1902—St. Petersburg	1,257,221

Keeps Out Mosquitoes.

A railroad man who works in one of the switch towers on the line to Atlantic City, surrounded by a mosquito infested swamp, has a plan of his own for keeping them out of the tower. When the lamps are lighted and the insects swarm around the windows, the switchman makes a ball out of his morning newspaper and soaks it in coal oil just enough so that it will not drip. He hangs this midway between two windows and keeps it swinging all the time. He says that no matter how thick the mosquitoes may be outside they never care to pass it.

Barkeep New Jersey.

There are parts of New Jersey, within a very short distance of Philadelphia, too, which, strange as it may seem, are but little more known today than they were 200 years ago. In fact they are portions of the "Pine Barrens" which have never known the tread of a white man. It is this wilderness that a party of naturalists, Mr. Stone as chief and Messrs. Robin and Coggin as assistants, are starting out to explore.

Costly Harness.

The young Egyptian khedive is said to possess the most costly set of harness in the world. It is made of black leather, with chased gold buckles and collars, ornamented with the same costly metal. The pad cloths are also embroidered with gold, and the set is said to have cost \$2,000. It is for four horses and is used on all state occasions.

Backward Calcutta.

The American consul at Calcutta thinks that capital might find a profitable investment in that city, where the demand for first class apartment houses is far in excess of the supply, while the natives are too conservative to build. The hotels are so overcrowded that tents have to be erected on the roofs.



Sawyer's
EXCELLENCE BRAND
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For fifty years has been the best in the world. It is made of the best of oils, and is guaranteed to keep your clothes soft and smooth. Will not crack, peel off or become sticky. Calcutta free. J. H. Sawyer & Sons, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 75