AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks -Itched Day and Night - Nothing Did Me Any Good - Was Growing Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF \$4.50

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lake-side. N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newswould publish this letter in the news-papers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suf-fered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I the Cuticura Remedies. The inst application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."



Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in cczema; the fright-ful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurein scalled head; the facial disgure-ment, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superwith them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testi-mony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Cintment, and Fills are sold throughout the world. Fatter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston. ar Send for "How to Cure Skin Humours."

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 6:3. 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. Chris. tian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening .- W, T. War- this fact: Of the 535 employers responddle, pastor.

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

appears of philanthropy, the plea of womanhood, the wide sweep of temperance education, are having their effect. The answer to prayer is near. Not always does Jehovah answer with fire and thunder and march of armies, but often by silent emphasis of natural laws. The wrong and the curse suddenly find the universe embattled against them. When the business interests of this

business nation have no use for drinking men, then the drink traffic will have to go.

And that time is fast drawing near. For more than half a century the competition of the times has tended to drive the drinker to the rear-not for any sentimental motive, but purely for ommercial reasons. As far back as 1884 the temperance reform took the shape of a propaganda for the operating of industrial and manufacturing concerns without the old time "grog rations," and so satisfactory were the results that on Oct. 2 of that year the board of underwriters of New York met at the office of the American Insurance company of that city and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the different marine in-surance companies in the city of New York will allow a deduction of 5 per cent on the net premiums which may be taken after this date on all vessels, and on ves-sels together with outfla, if on whaling and on seeling vesses terminating with scis together with ovyages, terminating with-out loss, provided the master and mate make affidavit, after the termination of the risk, that no ardent spirits had been drunk on board the vessel by the officers and crew during the voyage or term for which the vessel and outfits were insured. accustomed to drink and became drink ers. They urged that the remedy for drink was to "remedy the conditions" so that men would not be subject to

The replies touching upon this topic And a powerful speech, with that resolution as a text, delivered in the house of representatives, Jan. 27, 1847, was Of the 2,000 employers of labor who one of the principal things that led to had employees subject to unusual exthe abolition of the spirit ration in the posure, 1,619 reported that such em-United States navy.

Carroll D. Wright. In that investigation a schedule of was required of employees. The net testions was sent out to 30,414 em- result of the inquiry was: Employers ployers of labor. These included 12,114 making some requirement as to abstiengaged in agriculture, 6,673 in manu- nence, 3.527; employers making no reacturing, 6.582 in mining and quarry- quirement. 3,265.

ing and 2,005 on transportation. The series most interestingly disposed and answered several propositions

was the result of the inquiry? sons." Of the 1,601 concerns replying who employed night labor 1,400 reported that employees engaged in night work were no more addicted to drink than from that class whose habits are such those employed by the day.

cause of drink; that the American work- sonal liberty" is not that a man is bottle to "tide him over" at such times

Laying aside the common knowledge

that the British and German workmen arink more and work less than the American, this investigation developed

rists affirmed that it was exposure that Poultry Journal. When they begin lay-



quality reads J. A. Folger & Co. It is across the

top of every tin of Golden Gate Coffee. Never sold in bulk.

J. A. Folger & Co. Established in 1850 San Francisco

THE PROFITABLE LITTER. "We pay for an educa Medium Size Produce Most youths of our i Valuable Hogs. to prevent themebil ma fro breeders and farmers like exthe advanta.

Leiy large litters, thinking therein covered this s. ae greater profit, writes Ed Kleven good ronds it will be found a in Swineherd. I doubt this, for my exitable to gather the children to et co perience of thirty-five years as a breed-er of thoroughbred hogs has taught give a chance for a higher education. "Every child should be compelled me different. It has taught me that the sows that farrow from seven to ten to ride the round trip every day that pigs to the litter save a larger num- school is in session. The small school ber than those that farrow from twelve abolished would pay the expenses to fifteen to the litter. And I have the free delivery of the children at the learned, too, that the pigs in the medi- schools and leave a surplus to help supum sized litters are stronger as "pigs" and more valuable as "hogs" than spiendid attriaments would take the those that composed the extremely place of the present country teacher.

recent Kansas good roads convention

large litters. If I can get sows to save seven or eight pigs each, these num-being taxed to support free rural delivbers are satisfactory to me, and it is a ery of mail, and it is said that in some large enough number for any sow to cases doing away with postoffices, as care for in the cold weather of Febru- in the case of country schools, has ary and March. made free delivery a saving, and, If we want litters that are uniform whether it does or not, we want our in size and desirable in number we share, as we must do the paying. Life

must select brood sows that are large in the country would be different with and roomy-good sows chosen from daily papers and mail at our doors. litters that were strong and even and "The families of wealth are con containing a goodly number. The condition of sire and dam at pelled to remain in the city on account of not wishing to take the children out time of service I believe will help de- of school. They would live on the farm termine the number of pigs that will at any time they chose, as the children be farrowed, and the care the mother would be carried to school and back and her litter receive will determine again, while the head of the family the number saved and raised. could go back and forth at will thus We cannot expect sows that have creating business for power lines. Our people in the country would have a been starved from spring to fall to produce the following spring large, flue, chance to hear a good sermon in the

city, attend the theater, trade or visit even litters of pigs. On the other hand, we cannot expect sows that have friends, and life on the farm would bebeen full fed on corn the entire sumcome an ideal one. There would be mer and fall to give desirable litters no complaint of people wanting to either in quality or numbers. These two extremes must be avoided, and we leave the farm, but people of means would all have summer homes in the must intelligently look after their country, while those of moderate means would leave the tenement house, buy wants and care for them in this ina few acres on some of the power lines and make for themselves a home of love, comfort and plenty. Culling the Flock.

"The man of moderate means, the A good shepherd dislikes to turn off ewe as long as she shears a fair fieece workingman, would own his few acres and have his cow, chickens, garden, and raises a lamb or two. But watch etc., where each child would in some the mouth. A sheep with scattering or loose teeth is past her prime. Sell her at first sign of decadence, and she will way help in the support of the family and acquire habits more valuable than

such a child is liable to in the city."

NEW YORK'S HIGHWAYS.

Millions Spent on Road Improvement In the Empire State.

the fall. If so, it is best to let the deal-In his annual report Henry A. Van er have them. If not, treat them like the culls. If by mischance you have Alstyne, state engineer of New York, a toothless sheep, let her go if you can; pays particular attention to highway improvement, which he considers of If not, nurse her and give her warm quarters and mixed rations of ground equal importance with canal work. corn and oats, with a little good stock The building of these roads by state aid has been in progress since 1893, during which time there have been remuch fattening of culls .- Farm Visitceived petitions for the improvement of 5,000 miles of roads in fifty counties. Acting upon these petitions, surveys The following will be found a very have been made and plans have been fine hoof dressing, says Breeder's Gaadopted by the boards of supervisors zette: Melt together neatsfoot oil, two and the money of the various counties quarts; molasses, two quarts; yellow has been appropriated for 1,398 miles

beeswax, one pound. Remove from of roads located in thirty counties. Of these there have been put under two quarts of crude petroleum. To contract and are now in process of concolor black make saturated alcoholic struction in nineteen counties or are actually completed and in use in tweaty-eight counties 585 miles of roads. For this work the state has during the last seven years appropriated \$3,273, 000, the counties appropriating an equal

amount.

Dirt Roads and Macadam.

If we can add a pound or two in weight of body or fleece to our lambs An illustration of the comparative cost of hauling over good roads and bad roads is furnished by C. E. Ashburne, Jr., in the Louisville Courier-Journal. The incident came under his in Kentucky. He says: "A machine sabes No breed of cattle is making progress weighing 18,000 pounds (eight tons) more gratifying to its advocates than iles on th turnpike, a macadamized road." It re quired four mules (4,000 pounds to a cription changed hands in San Franmule) and one and one-half hours of cisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer time at a cost of 15 cents per mule per involved in coin and stock \$112,500. hour, or a total cost for four miles of and was paid by a party of busi-ness men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incura-90 cents. After traveling four miles of macadamized turnpike the route lay little less than 2,000 feet (less than ble diseases. two-fifths of a mile) on a dirt road. To They commenced the serious investravel this 2.000 feet it was necessary tigation of the specific November 15. to use ten of the best mules and seven 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by hours to complete the journey."



rad. ator of benefit to all who live upon

it or who move upon it. A man likes to locate in a land of good roads. They are the lightning rods to attract inteligent settlers. A good road is a faithful friend and a cheerful companion. It is the best of investments and the best of advertisements.

Archbishop Farley's Good Work. Archbishop Farley of New York re purchased a road house near Fort Slo doubt:

cum and turned it into a temperance Twelve Months .- An animal of this tavern to prevent the soldiers from age shall have all of its milk (calf) inspending their pay for liquor.

Ashes For Hogs. Reep wood ashes in a convenient

place, so the pigs can eat all they wish, says Farm Journal. Ashes furalsh mineral matter-potash, lime, so da, etc. - which helps build up the bones. They have a good effect on the digestion and kill intestinal worms. If own observation, and the roads were wood takes are not plentiful, give coal

RRICHT

also got physicians to name chronic

neurable cases, and administered it

with the physicians for judges. Up

There being but thirteen per cent

nd closed the transaction. The pre-

TOLD BY THE TEETH.

Dentition Table For Determining the Ages of Cattle.

The question of determining the ages of cattle by examination of their teeth is one that has given much concern for many years to the management of leading shows, says Breeder's Gazette.

The subjoined schedule, prepared by cently administered the total abstinence the International Live Stock Exposipledge to 160 children who had present tion association, represents the consened themselves for confirmation. Arch- sus of opinion of a number who have bishop Farley is making a special effort, been consulted in reference to this imto increase temperance sentiment in his portant subject. It is not put out by diocese, in which effort he has the active support of Adrian Iselin, the mil- resenting absolute accuracy. It is be lonaire whose gifts of land for park lleved that these specifications deal purposes include the provision that no very leniently with feeders; that if ntoxicating liquors shall be sold on or they err at all it is in the direction of near the grounds. Mr. Iselin recently giving the feeder the benefit of all

cisor teeth in place.

Fifteen Months .- At this age the center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums, but not yet in wear

Eighteen Months .- The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but next pahr (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

Twenty-four Months -- The month at this age will show two middle permaient (broad) incloors fully up and

Of the 3.527 employers making some requirements as to drink, 1.284 reof a number of preliminary questions quired total abstinence on or off duty.

that they are apt to render the best

REARING GEESE. and so became addicted to the drug

the Goslings.

ing who had employees subject to overwork 436 replied that such employees egg producing ration, and by removing drank no more than the others not sub-ject to extra exertions.

through the sire it is profit easily made.

Ject to extra exertions. And still another school of the theomade the workingmen drink; that men ing they should be watched a bit to who were subject to inclement weather. locate the nests, as the goose will cover

ployees drank no more than employees It was to ascertain what progress had who were not subject to unusual exbeen made in this industrial movement been the United States department of The next series of questions was to labor made the investigation that re-sulted in the twelfth annual report of babits were recognized by employers the commissioner of labor, prepared by and to what extent, if any, total abstinence or abstinence when on duty

It is interesting to know what reaurged as to the cause of drink. One school of thinkers had asserted requiring some form of abstinence on that night work is a great cause of drink, that employees who labor at night lack the companionship that day with reasons. It is remarkable that of workers have and that the solitude thus the 1,792 persons only thirteen could in food. Grain is too high to indulge in engendered leads them to tipple. What any way be construed as "moral rea-

Another class of sociological dreamers and most satisfactory service. nsisted that overwork was the great The commercial conception of "per-

ingman, being crowded by the fierce obliged to contribute to the debauchcompetition of the times, took to the eries of others out of his own pockets

Then to Begin Hatching-Grass For

Geese generally commence laving in the latter part of March or first of

April in the northern states, but the laying may be promoted by feeding an laid, writes A. F. Hunter in Reliable

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and ev-ening at the Dallas college chapel. school at10. Christian En Sunday deavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thurs-day evening.-D. M. Metzger, pastor,

INDUSTRIAL REFORM

- lanti

BUSINESS MEN FORCED TO ENLIST IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Drinker Stendily Driven to the Rear by the Merciless Laws of Competition -- Popular Fallacies Unmasked by Government Statistics.

The drink traffic is on its way to extinction. The protest of science, the

Cervallis and Eastern Railroad.

the second se
TIME CARD NO. 24.
No. 2 for Yaquina :
Leaves Albany
Leaves Corvallis 1:48 p m
Arrives Yaquina 6:20 p m
No. 1 returning :
eaves Yaquina 6:45 a m
eoves Corvallis
rrives Albany
to. 3 for Albany-Detroit:
eaves Corvallis 6:00 a m
trrives Albany
Leaves Albany for Detroit 6:30 a m
rrives Detroit 12:02 p m
o. 4 from Detroit
eaves Detroit
Arrives Albany
eave Albany for Corvallis. 7:15 p m
Arrive Corvallis 7:55 p.m
Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time
o connect with the S. P. southbound
wain as well as white a too the state

train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. Northbound train.

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Train N o. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland-Albany local, which ar-rives here at 7:10 and runs to Corvallis, leaving Albany at 7:15 and ar-riving in Corvallis at 7:55 p m.

For further information apply to J. C. MAYO. General Passenger Agent. r. Cockrell, agent. Albany. H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.

prone to take a nip to "warm the terial to conceal them. Then, too, in blood" at critical times and so bacama

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cold weather there is danger of the eggs becoming chilled; hence they should be gathered and put away in a dry, cool place and turned half over about twice a week until they are put under hens or the mother goose.

When set under a common hen five eggs are probably all she can well cover-a good sized goose will cover twelve eggs all right. It takes thirty days to hatch goalings, and no eggs should be set earlier than about a month before grass usually begins to sprout in your locality; then young, tender grass shoots will be accessible to the youngsters. Sprinkle the eggs twice a week

after the fifteenth day and two days before the eggs are due to hatch. When the goslings begin to hatch take them from the nest, wrap each one in a piece of old flannel or woolen cioth and put in a warm place by the kitchen stove. If left in the nest there is danger that the mother will trample them

better without horns.-Breeder's Ga When they are about twenty-four hours old or when the hatch is done zette.

put them and the mother in a sheltered coop, with a board floor, and give them a feed of stale (but not moldy) breadcrumbs that are moistened with sweet milk, or water if you haven't the milk. Fresh, clean drinking water should be by them also. Keep the brood confined in a small yard with plenty of young, tender grass for a few days or a week and feed four times a day on breadcrumbs, moistened with milk or

water, mixed with cornmeal and wheat middlings. Fine grit or crushed oyster shells

should be accessible always. Keep the young goslings out of the water or from being exposed to a hard rain until they have grown a full coat of feath ers. They should have the shelter of a dry, warm coop at night and should not be allowed to run in the tall, wet grass early in the morning. After they are well feathered they need little food

or care. During the winter season farmers cannot spend their time to better adantage than in the discussion of ways and means for securing improved high-Ways.

If souls are perishing for lack of church attendance and people cannot get to church on account of bad highways, then we want good roads to save

As short pieces of road are improved in different localities the majority of the people realize more and more the advantages of good roads.

Country people are beginning to see clearly that the extra expense of a good road is much more than offset by the saving on wagons and horses. Poor roads cost the country \$1,500,000

every time the sun goes down.-Good Roads Magaine.

the Polled Durham. A display such as the breeders of this hornless type of Shorthorn made at the recent international show not only presents convincing proof that they have made substantial improvement, but indicates that they are aggressively on the trail of the older beef breeds. Whoever un-

derstands beef form and quality does not need to be told that Polled Durhams have acquired both. Those who studied the exhibit of these animals in the show ring at Chicago this year can entertain no doubt as to the usefulness,

terval of rest.

fatten all right. When you shear, know-

ing each individual of your flock, watch

the teeth and put a special mark on

those to be turned off. If they are dry,

they will generally be good mutton in

Hoof Dressing.

and away from fire and stir in slowly

olution of negrosin and add one pint

of it when stirring in the petroleum.

The addition of lampblack instead of

An Easily Made Profit.

BEEF CATTLE

above coloring does fairly well.

deserved popularity and dual purpose character of Polled Durhams. Nor can any one question the stability and permanence of this type. It has come to stay and grow. It is waxing strong, It fills a want and serves an important purpose. Many farmers and ranchmen prefer nature's dehorner to the saw or clippers. For this reason the Polled Durham bull, whose polled trait has been firmly fixed, is attracting the attention of those who would like Shorthorns

Corn For Breeding Stock.

Corn should constitute not over half the ration for breeding stock, the amount being smallest with young auimals, says American Agriculturist. As the body increases in size and nears maturity the proportion of corn to other grain can be gradually increased until during the fattening stage the ration may, if desired, consist almost wholly of this grain.

Pure Beef Blood Best.

The Texas calf has proved very satisfactory in the corn belt thus far because the buyers have taken only those which showed the marks of good breeding, says National Stockman. If the grower continues to follow his pollcy of using pure bred beef bulls, these calves will be in uniformly good beet quality far ahead of the natives it is possible to buy. They show none of the evils of mixing breeds and purposes

which put so many natives in the rear rank as beef cattle. It is the opinion of many experienced men that the quality of native beef cattle is deteriorating, and the reason is solely the mixing with dairy blood. Keep this

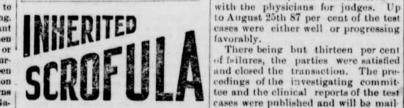
blood for the dairy cow. It is out of place in the steer. POINTS TO CONSIDER.

Roads Would Bring Good UUU Schools-Other Advantages. "To my mind there are greater ad-

vantages than money to be derived The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga. from good roads," said a speaker at a



The Best of Investments, A good road is a generator and a



cases were published and will be mail-When a child I had a very severe at-tack of Diphtheria, which came near prov-J. Fulton company, 409 Washington

ing fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much chlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow-very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goost egg, which began to press on the wind pipe, causing difficult breathing, and be-came very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During this time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening clogged. In the Spring or early Summer of 1884 I was persuaded **Regulator Line.** by my wife to use S. S. S., which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. I took twenty-six large bottles, and was en-tirely cured, for I have not suffered since that time PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE. Steamers:

that time. B. S. RAGLAND. Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal cor and the scrofulous deposits are carried of there is a gradual return to health. S.S.S. I return to health. S.S.S is well known as a blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedysold. If you have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our phasicians

Centerville and our physicians will advise you free and all other Klicki

Steamers leave vortisitid daily, except Sunday, at 7 a.m., connecting at Kyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendaie at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Golden-dale at 7:35 p.m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p.m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sun-day, at 7:30 a.m. C. R & N. train leaving Golden-dale at 6:36 a m connects with this steamer for Port land, arriving at Portland at 6 pm.

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

wear and next pair (first intermediate) The largest sum ever paid for a prewell up, but not in wear.

Thirty Months .- The month at this age may show six broad permanent ncisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear and the next pair (second intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

Thirty-six Months .- Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corne permanent teeth just appearing through putting over three dozen cases on the reatment and watching them. They the gums.

Thirty-nine Months .- Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear and corner teeth (incisors) through the gums, but not in wear.

Uniformity In Hogs.

In raising hogs I think it best to have all the sows farrow about the f failures, the parties were satisfied same time. This may be done by keeping the boars away from the sows, says a Kentucky stockman. Then two weeks previous to the time the sows are to be bred the principal part of their food should be thrashed oats. Then turn the boar with them, and they will be likely to farrow near the same time

By this method you will have hogs of uniform size to put on the market which will bring remunerative prices and besides save a vast amount of trouble in caring for pigs of different ages.

Thumps in Horses.

Thumps is merely a symptom of some diseased condition of an animal. Give horse a purge of three-fourths of n ounce of aloes in a quart of raw inseed off at one dose and follow with one dram of nitrate of potash in drinking water two or three times daily for five or six days. Give only light exer-cise.-Farm and Ranch.

Watering the Flock.

Watering sheep at stated intervals is not a bad plan, but allowing them free access to it is better. What is true of watering them is true also of salting them.

Poultry Pointers.

Loose oatmeal is one of the best maerials to feed young growing chickens. It can be fed dry.

Confinement and idleness cause the vice of feather pulling.

Water is as important as food and should be supplied clean and fresh,

When fowls are permitted to roost in foul, damp houses it causes droopishness.

When the hens are laying abundantly lime should be kept before them at all times.

It is a good plan to feed wheat as the grain food at this time, as corn is top fettening.

