

BABY'S ECZEMA

Top of Head Covered with Scales Which Peeled off Taking Hair with Them.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Now Six Years Old with Thick Hair and Clean Scalp. Cure Permanent.

"My baby was six weeks old when the top of her head became covered with thick scales, which would peel and come off, taking the hair with it. It would soon form again and be as bad as before. My doctor said it was Eczema, and prescribed an ointment, which did no good. I then tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed her head in warm water and Cuticura Soap and gently combed the scales off. They did not come back, and her hair grew out fine and thick. She is now a year and a half old, and has no trace of Eczema."

MRS. C. W. BURGESS, Inman, Miss., Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 21, 1898.

CURE PERMANENT

Mrs. Burgess writes Feb. 28, 1903: "My baby, who had Eczema very badly on her head, as I told you before, after using the Cuticura Remedies was cured. She is now six years old, and has thick hair and a clean scalp."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment, prevent eruptions and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

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.—W. T. Wardle, 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.—D. M. Metzger, pastor.

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.

Breeding Horses For Farm and City

An Indiana reader wants to know if horses with docked tails will sell for more money and more readily in market than horses with their natural tails. Certainly not, says Breeder's Gazette. A farmer could not do a more foolish thing than to dock the tail or pull the mane or cut off the forelock on a horse that he is sending to market. All these operations indicate "secondhand" horses, and such horses ordinarily command lower prices and will not sell at all to some buyers. Leave the hair on your horses. Clean them, groom them until their coats are in good condition, but do not under any circumstances touch their manes or forelocks or stockings to their tails. Leave the job of hairdressing to the man who buys the horse. This warning has been repeatedly given in these columns. The same inquirer wants to know if docking the tails of horses will cause a "secondhand" horse. The present fashion in pleasure horses for harness and saddle purposes runs to docked tails. It is the favorite style with most users of such horses, although there are many exceptions to this practice. But the farmer has nothing to do with this matter. He does not ordinarily sell direct to this class of purchasers. If he does get an order from a buyer who wants a dock tailed horse it will then be time enough to take off the tail. Meanwhile he is merely robbing the price on his horse and narrowing his market by attempting to "fit him up" when sending him to the open market.

Hints on Feeding Colts.
One of the worst practices for colts is to over-ride with grain. H. A. Briggs of Elkhorst, Wis., evidently out of experience and careful study, gives the following suggestions in the Massachusetts Ploughman:

"Feed as near as you can a balanced ration consisting of a variety of feeds, using oats, bran, a little corn in the winter and roots if you have them. I prefer clover hay if cut early and fresh, with some timothy and corn fodder, with plenty of grass in season, and always a place where they can get exercise. If fed all they will clean up and digest well, they will always be ready for the market. If not sold when three years old they should be broken to drive, and put the dirt colts at light farm work, and they will pay for their keeping for the next year. Then they should be fed for the market, and that means they should have about 200 pounds more flesh than they usually have in the average farmer's care. Then they will bring from \$25 to \$50 more per head than they would if sold while still thin. In fact, there is no better business for a stock feeder or farmer than to feed draft horses for the market as a good, growthy young draft horse, if properly fed, will put on flesh at the rate of a hundred pounds per month for two or three months."

Range Horses.
A South Omaha correspondent of an agricultural paper says: If the people in the east have any idea that the range horse business is a thing of the past they are greatly mistaken, as our firm alone bought and sold on this market nearly 40,000 range horses during the past year. A few years ago it was very hard to get well bred horses,

but for the past ten years the ranchmen have been using Percheron Shire and coach stallions until many of them have bands of horses as good as are raised in Iowa and Illinois. We bought 3,000 from South Dakota. Among them we got twenty-one imported French and German coach stallions.

French Coach Stallion.

Paladin, champion French coach stallion, whose picture is reproduced from American Cultivator, is at the head of the Oklahoma farm stud of French coach horses of Dunham, Vetter, and Coleman, Wayne, Du Page county, Ill.



CHAMPION PALADIN.

When a Horse Has Indigestion.
A correspondent of American Agriculture has a horse that has poor appetite for hay or grain and his hair is rough. The veterinary editor advises him to give one quart of raw linseed oil at a dose. After the physician operates give one ounce each of tincture of ginger and gentian at a dose three times a day in one-half pint of cold water before feeding. Continue it for several weeks if needed.

Missouri Horses Come High.
At a farm sale recently held in Caldwell county, Mo., a team of mules brought \$300, a correspondent says. It was one of the finest pairs of farm animals that have ever been produced in that section of the state, and the Caldwell section is becoming one of the best stock raising localities of Missouri, good horses and mules receiving a great deal of attention from farmers.

Grinding Grain For Horses.
At the North Dakota experiment station ground oats and bran gave slightly better results than unground oats and bran. This was found true at the Iowa experiment station. It is the opinion of horse breeders that colts, brood mares and horses with defective teeth do much better on ground feed. At the Maryland experiment station it was found that ground corn and oats were more thoroughly digested than the unground grain.

Points on Feeding.
Some succulent food should be fed to breeding ewes at all times, though it is very easy to feed them too much just previous to lambing, says John A. Craig in Farm Home. When turnips or slugs are fed to breeding ewes in too liberal quantities weak lambs are likely to result. Before lambing three pounds of any succulent food, such as mangold wurzels, sugar beets, corn or clover silage, will be found sufficient. After lambing unlimited quantities of this food may be fed to stimulate the milk flow.

Clover For Pigs.
The Oregon experiment station publishes the result of pigs on clover. It says: The value of clover pasture for growing pigs was tested with twelve animals about three months old, huddled on twenty-six square rods of good clover pasture. In three months there was a total gain of 233 pounds. According to the showing, one acre of good clover for growing hogs represents a value of \$42.30.

WOMAN'S WORLD

MISS MARION S. PARKER.

Civil Engineer and Designer of Structural Ironwork.

Miss Marion S. Parker of New York, a civil engineer, is the designer of every inch of the structural steel work from foundation to roof of the Broad Exchange, the largest office building in the city, which every day has within its walls fully 8,000 persons. But this is not the only monument to Miss Parker's mechanical skill. As a part of her daily work in the office of a firm of consulting engineers on Fifth avenue she has designed the structural steel work, including the foundation, of the great Whitehall building on Battery place, the twenty story structure known generally as "42 Broadway," the Barclay building at Broadway and Duane street and the Bank of the Metropolitan.

That Miss Parker is doing this work is not so much the result of her own talent for mathematics, she modestly asserts, as it is due to the present day demand for "specialization." Although

the course she took to get her civil engineer's degree might naturally have been expected to lead her into architecture as a profession, she put that more artistic profession aside to apply herself to constructive engineering as she saw she was better fitted for it.

"How did I get into this work?" Miss Parker said in response to a leading question. "Oh, I always had an inclination for mathematics, and after I was graduated from the Detroit High school I went to the University of Michigan with the determination of being a civil engineer. When I left college I had an offer to come to New York, and I accepted it. Of course my friends suggested that I take up architecture, but I'm not the least bit of an artist, and I've stuck to this work ever since. That's all there is to it."

In the beginning Miss Parker's duties were simply to make drawings of individual beams and girders, but it was not long before she began to have more important tasks assigned to her, and for the last five years her time has been taken up entirely with the plans of such immense buildings as have been named.

In the five years Miss Parker has been working on plans for these great skyscrapers and "the little ones of ten or twelve stories that don't count" she has designed buildings costing \$10,000,000.—New York Press.

Dressing Baby Girls.

Mothers should cultivate taste in dressing their baby girls. Will the sterner sex forgive us when we add that it does not much matter in the case of little boys so long as they are comfortably and suitably clad?

But as a baby girl gets on into her second year and begins to look "engaging" do let her wear such colors as will suit her skin, color of hair, etc. A florid face with ruddy hair should never have red in any shade except that of dull ruby in proximity. Even that tint should be judiciously displayed, a mere suspicion of it being seen.

White, cream, navy, moss green and a good shade of coffee brown may all be worn, but pale blue or mauve should be avoided.

A delicate, pale face may have blue of certain shades, mixed with white or

navy and dark red, never yellow. This color must be reserved for a dark brown little damsel, who may also wear poppy red if the skin is bright and clear or cardinal if she is pale.

Navy and white may be worn by the brown haired and bright cheeked little lassie, and some fair children with brown eyes look sweet in brown with a touch of red.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nervous Habits in Children.

Curbing the nervous habits or "tricks" of children is one of the most insistent problems facing parents. The problem is made particularly difficult because the habits, coming to a child whose mind is established before we have really noticed them. Some habits are caused by disordered nerves, and in such a case the doctor must be consulted. Twitching of the face or limbs, opening of the mouth, blinking of the eyes, head jerking, and all indications that something is wrong, and no child must be punished for them. Indeed, mere punishment never does any good either to the tricks dependent on bad health or on those of imitation. Defective sight is the cause of the greatest number of these habits, and vision is faulty wherever the eyes or optic nerves in his efforts to adapt his powers of sight. In such a case an optician or oculist should be called in and the sight tested. A bad habit is simply repeated action, and it is only by persistently repeating the correct one that we can eradicate it.—Woman's Life.

The Grouping of Food.
Many otherwise excellent "providers" do not seem to understand the grouping of food. This may seem an odd expression, but it means just this, the keeping of meals to an average as far as their nourishing qualities are concerned. For instance, the heavy, rich soups, such as pea, bean, mock turtle and oxtail, should be reserved for the days when the most course is lighter or even absent altogether. To serve a thick bean soup with a roast beef dinner one day and a light cream soup with a fish dinner the next is not maintaining the average. This also applies to desserts. The rich, satisfying desserts should be served to help out an otherwise limited meal. Most housewives seem to regard desserts merely from the standpoint of being sweet or tart. As a matter of fact, a good pudding is a very nourishing article of diet. Rice pudding, tapioca cream, bread pudding and "brown Betty" are all dishes of high nutritive quality.—Harper's Bazar.

Tact in Dress.
Tact in dress is necessary to every woman who hopes to become representative of that refinement which is the chief ornament of womanhood or girlhood. It is rare that one sees French people dressed out of keeping with their surroundings, or that a detail in the life of those who wish to appear to "lead." This truth is as real to today as it was at the time it was written, but unfortunately outside of La Belle France this fitting self to one's dress is honored more in the breach than in the observance.

Dust Cap.
The purchase of a nine cent eighteen inch handkerchief in white, with a hemstitched border and a scrawly blue pattern above it, resulted in the dressmaker's dust cap, one to be put on and off and very becoming. The handkerchief was folded in the middle and the two short edges sewed halfway up. This formed the back. The front edge was rolled back like a Puritan bonnet, a few plaits put above each ear and two narrow two inch ribbons sewed to the corners at the back to hold the cap close to the head, and behold a head covering that was dust defying!

Dressing the Hair.
Styles in hairdressing change with styles in dress, and no woman can hope to look smart, however up to date her costume, if her hair is hopelessly behind the times. Nevertheless there are certain general rules which should guide her in altering her hair to suit the most modern styles. In the first place, the model in which both high and low coiffures are not permissible, and, therefore, if she looks a girl in high dressed hair she should wear it low, forever, no matter what the majority of other women are wearing.

Salted Yells.
Apropos of the complexion problem, which seems, judging from the craze for "treatments," to be one of the most absorbing cares of the modern woman, many difficulties arise from the too frequent habit of wearing soiled veils against the face, so that it is well for those who wear veils to see that they are constantly renewed, for in town the amount of soot and smoke which is absorbed by such materials is enormous and certainly threatens to complicate the question of how to preserve a good complexion.

Starch Recipe.
A good old time housewife offers the following recipe for starch: Mix one tablespoonful of starch with four tablespoonfuls of cold water and pour on three quarts of boiling water. Boil for twenty minutes. Add one teaspoonful of salt and a piece of paraffin wax half the size of a nutmeg. Stir until the wax is dissolved, then cool and strain through cheesecloth. To add luster soak the articles in this preparation for six hours.

Wash Your Ink Wells.
Keep your ink wells clean. Pour out the ink once a week and thoroughly wash the bottle in hot water. Then attend to the pens well wiped with a bit of camels hair being used, you will cease to be peevish at your desk when you have a hurried note to write and find no worthy material to use.

THE HARDY CHEVIOT

Deep Well Adapted For Hauling on Hills Pastures.

The Cheviot sheep, being original from the Scotch hills, are particularly hardy and better adapted to hauling for their food over hilly pastures, where the feed is often not very abundant, than is the more closely built Shropshire, that has come from a section where food is easily gathered, says E. Van Alstyne in Rural New Yorker. While I am an admirer of the Shropshires and have kept them for many years with good success, I know that in many instances they have not given satisfaction, and without question the reason is that they have lacked the English care, feed and shelter that to a large degree they must have to do their best. The Cheviots are excellent shearers and of a kind of wool that is now much in demand.

The same rules as to management of Cheviots will apply to all mutton breeds. First, don't turn out too soon in the spring, or, if they have an early run, where they can get green grass. Frozen grass or stubble is always an injury. Keep up the feed of good quality and some grain until the grass gets its full strength. Better to shear before the sheep go out at all if they can be well housed for a time immediately after the fleece is taken off. They will be less likely to take cold than if it is done after they have suffered the extreme heat of their fleeces and then are left to lie out in the damp. There will then be less loss of wool from its coming off and getting dirty. After shearing dip sheep and lambs in any of the carbolic petroleum dips. If the pasture is scanty a field of Dwarf Essex rams to which they can run will help very materially. Shelter from the cold fall rains in dry, well ventilated stables. Feed good, wholesome fodder, clover hay preferred. Supplement with enough protein feed, grain if necessary, to keep them in good condition. Feed plenty of roots or slugs. Let them have access at all times to good, clean water. These are the essentials, but success will only come with sheep as well as anything else by attention and care and looking after the little details.

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Feeding Skim Milk to Hogs.
The Utah experiment station has from time to time made some very valuable experiments in feeding milk. The testimony on the value of skim milk for hogs as a food is convincing. Hogs when fed milk and a pound of much less matter to make a pound of

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 their 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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gain than hogs fed on milk alone. The average of the Utah experiments showed 100 pounds of milk to be equal to about twenty-four pounds of grain.

Alfalfa For Sows.
Governor Board of Wisconsin advocates keeping the sow on alfalfa until she farrows. He says the pigs are stronger and do better. He gave an illustration of raising seventy-six pigs out of seventy-eight produced. Such figures speak for themselves and coming as they do from such a high source ought to be convincing.

Butter For Colts.
Crushed oats and good wheat bran mixed make an excellent grain ration for growing colts, says St. Louis Republic. Some mix it in equal proportions, but most prefer two parts of oats to one of bran. Where crushed oats cannot be obtained mix the bran with whole oats in the proportion named. It is more economical to feed crushed oats than whole ones, especially if the colts eat so fast that he swallows some of the grain whole, as in such cases no nutriment is derived from those that are not masticated.

Ration For Growing Pigs.
While rather the best ration for growing pigs is skim milk and ship staff, a very good ration can be made of bran, ground oats and oilmeal, one bushel of bran, one bushel of oats and one gallon of oilmeal made into a slop.—Farm Home.

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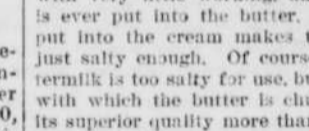
The first days and nights of August and early September are the most trying to the average buttermaker, writing a Georgia dairy woman in Farm Progress. Often after churning a long time the butter will be soft and white and the butter-maker discouraged. This is especially the case if she does not have very much cream and saves it several days to get enough for a churning. Then many housekeepers do not have a good cool place to keep their milk and cream, and ice is out of the question. It is to such as these that I want to tell one woman's plan of making sweet, hard, yellow butter in hot weather or cold-butter that will always sell above the market price.

She usually churns from four to six quarts of cream at a time, and before the skins any cream into the cream or she puts three pounds of salt into it, and then every time she puts in cream she salts it thoroughly, so as to mix the salt well through the cream. The churning is done in the usual manner, and the butter always comes firm and yellow. The butter is washed, which takes out all the buttermilk with very little working, and no salt is ever put into the butter. The salt put into the cream makes the butter just salty enough. Of course the buttermilk is too salty for use, but the ease with which the butter is churned and its superior quality more than compensate for that loss.

A Word For the Guernsey.
Professor E. B. Voorhes of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in a carefully prepared address on "What the Guernseys Have Done" in the Public and Official Tests" says: "In the first test of breeds that was carried on at the New Jersey experiment station the Guernseys showed very clearly that they were superior to all others in the cost of the production of a pound of butter and in the cost of the production of a pound of

total solids. It was shown, furthermore, that these animals, representing their breed, showed it to be one which produced a large flow of milk of a very high quality—superior, in fact, to all others. In the breed tests begun at the New York experiment station the same general facts were established, though in that experiment other breeds than the Jerseys were quite as good in showing a low cost of production."—W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of Guernsey Cattle Club, in National Stockman.

Dairy Farm Progress.
The separator has for a number of years been the keystone of progress in dairy farming. It has been the most potent of dairy educators, and its introduction has almost invariably proved the stepping stone to advancement in every feature of dairy work and character of methods and utensils. It is an object lesson in up to date machinery. It is usually seen followed by a Babcock tester showing the actual butter fat value of the milk of each cow by the weighing out of the poorer cows, an up to date churn, the use of better salt, better clover, greater cleanliness and a more intelligent understanding of buttermaking generally. Such improvement must necessarily lend its influence to other lines of farm work, and the "leaven" of progress which the introduction of the separator provides is inestimable in its widespread results.—S. E. Stevenson Before Oseida



GUERNSEY COW.

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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 at Albany at 6:40 p. m. in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.

Train No. 1 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,
F. Cockerill, agent, Albany.
H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.