Lady Suffered Tortures with Itching Scalp Humor - One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Her.

WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT CUTICURA

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hoir is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, and shall never be without it. (signed) Ada C. Smith, 309 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR Crusted Scalps Cleansed and

Purified by Cuticura Soap

Assisted by light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irri-tated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete external and internal

treatment for every humour, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Scap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all druggists for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases.

Cuteurs Resolvent, liquid and in the torm of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticurs Giannent, and Cuticurs Foar are sold throughout the world. Perfect Uring as Chem Corp., 187 Columbos Are, Baicon, Sole Proprietor.

agr Send for How to the Every Humour," and "How to like Beautiful His."

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,

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.

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

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10, Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30, Bible evening.-G. L. Lobdell, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH. Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at10. Christian En deavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—D. M. Metzger, pastor,

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

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area a real a militaria.
Leaves Albany
Leaves Corvallis 1:45 p m
Arrives Yaquina 5:45 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina 7:15 a m
Leoves Corvallis
Arrives Albany
No. 3 for Albany-Detroit:
Leaves Albany for Detroit 7:30 a m
Arrives Detroit 12:30 p m
No. 4 from Detroit
Leaves Detroit 1:30 p m
Arrives Albany 6:30 p m
No. 5 for Albany-
Leaves Corvallis 6:30 a m
Arrives Albany 7:10 a m
No 8 for Corvallis-
Leave Albany for Corvallis, 2:40 p m
Arr ve Corvallis 3:20 p.m
No. 7 for Albany- Leaves Corvailis
Arrives Albany
No. 6 for Corvallis-
Leaves Albany 9:15 p m
Arrives Corvallis 9:55 p m
Train No. I arrives in Albany in time
to connect with the S. P. southbound

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

cent beaches. Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit 7; 30 a m, arriving there in ample time to reach the Breitenbush

hot springs that day. Train No. 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with the Eugene local

at Albany, also with local from Cor. Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30

s. m., arrives at Albany 7:30 a.m. in time to catch Engene local to Portland and train to Detroit. Train No. 8 leaves Albany for Cor-

vallis at 2:40 p. m. after the arrival of S. P. northbound overland. Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis at 6:00 m., arrives in Albany at 6:40 pm .

in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points. Train No. 7 leaves Albany for Cor-

wallis at 9: 15 p. m., after the arrival of the 8. P. local from Portland. For further information apply to

J. C. MAYO. General Passenger Agent. F. Cockrell, agent, Albany, H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.

TREES ALONG HIGHWAYS.

They Make the Roads Attractive and

an interesting address before a meeting of the grange at Greece, N. Y. County Engineer J. Y. McClintock spoke on the many advantages of ountry life and the importance of having good roads. He advocated building wide roads so that all vehicles could safely pass. On the desirability of having trees along the road he had the following to say:
We know that hedges, small trees

and bushes are not suitable along our roads because of drifting snows, but there are great trees which will grow up high and be a source of enjoyment and attractiveness. I know that some will object to trees because they will to some extent reduce the productive ness of a strip of land within their range, but as far as I can learn a good row of trees along a road will make the farm more salable. Many of your farms will be bought by people from the city, and to them surely the trees will be an advantage. There should not be dense rows of trees, but they should be placed far enough apart to permit of full development of each tree. There are certain trees in your town which many people look upon as personal friends, and many drives and walks are taken to visit them and come nder their influence

The pride of New England as well as old England is the noble old trees which connect in one life the times of sturdy forefathers and the pres ent. It requires time and care to secure good trees, but they are worth the cost in creating the beautiful vistas which are so effective in architecture, in making cooling shade and intricate forms so refreshing to the body and delightful to the eye, in making wind breaks which are beneficial to many crops and in transforming a bleak, flat country into an enjoyable living and looking place. With united effort you can secure all the most at tractive features which rich men and cities secure by lavish expenditure of noney in the formation of parks, and it will all add to the value of your prop-

WHAT GOOD ROADS ARE.

The Difference Between Our High ways and Those of Europe.

If after two weeks of rainy weather, followed by one hour of sunshine, a picycler can speed along at a gait of ight miles an hour and sling no mud op his back, if after a dry summer's affic a funeral train can move over he road without raising the dust, if after several years' use there are no perceptible ruts made by wagon wheels or horses' hoofs, then we can pronounce it a good road.

Some of you may think this but an idle dream, impossible of realization. You need but travel a little in some of the European countries to undeceive courselves in this respect. You will find that such roads are possible, and not only possible, but in the long run the most economical. In this country n extensive drives or bicycle rides we ejoice when we approach a town, for here we expect to find solid roads,

In most of the European countries, on the other hand, we rejoice when we get out of the towns with their hard, rough paving blocks and reach the states, the plan is to make the highway wide enough to enable us to turn and wheat and more alfalfa and dairy out from mudholes and dusty tracks, cows, but the time is at hand when In the old country the plan is to keep the good dairyman must understand the road narrow enough to enable them | hog rearing and combine it with th to fix it properly. Land is valuable dairying. for cultivation, but roadside weeds are

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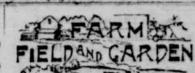
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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT



THE HAY LOADER.

One of the Greatest Labor Saving Machines of the Farm. The picture shows one way in which applied horsepower may save hand la-Lor. A Rural New Yorker correspondent in Illinois tells the story as fol-

In this part of Illinois it is very difficult to get competent help to harvest the crops, and I consider the hay load er one of the greatest labor saving machines we have on the farm. One man and a boy or girl who can drive a team can load more hay than three men can in the old way. It takes the hay up cleaner than any rake I ever saw. In 1903 I had seven loads of



HAY LOADER SAVES ONE MAN. beavy clover down, and a severe rain morning I started in and went over the field with a hay tedder three times. and the hay was ready to draw in. If it had been raked or bunched it would have been spolled. The loader saves all the heavy lifting, all the raking after and does not break so many leaves off clover. I have never used but one team on it, and it is a very durable machine, not getting out of re pair easily, but of course it ought to under shelter when not in use. It will pay for itself within two seasons on the average farm.

HELPFUL HOGS.

An Invaluable Accessory to the Up to

By DAVID G. PAGE, before the Kansas All over this great state many farm ers are milking large numbers of cows who ought to cut down their herds and add a number of hogs to their stock. Many hog breeders ought to sell off some of their stock and buy some good milk cows that will be able to give, the full pail every day. The ream should be sold after separation, but the skim milk should never leave the farm. It is only by a perfect balin Kansas will yield its largest returns and that hog breeding will bring the greatest amount of cash. Eastern nethods of intensive farming are being rapidly but surely transplanted to the fertile prairies of the west, and farmers are beginning more and more to

realize the returns from dairy cows. Three Hogs to One Cow. With good cows farmers should be able to keep at least three hogs per cow, but this number may be increased smooth, clean country macadam. In if alfalfa is available to carrying the this country, especially in the western pigs over times when lactation is decreased. Farmers are raising less corn

> Feed Skim Milk, Sweet or Sour. The advantage of feeding the milk on the farm is the very great saving of haulage to and from the skimming station, and where the whole milk is sold there is the elimination of middle men's profits. As to feeding the milk sweet or sour or feeding buttermilk from the creamery, one has to be governed purely by local conditions. At any rate, the thing to do is to get milk. either sweet skim milk, sour skim milk or buttermilk. They will all make satisfactory returns if fed to hogs.

Effect of Alkali on Alfalfa.

The relation of alfalfa to alkali soil has been investigated by the California experiment station. It was found that the tolerance of salt solutions in the soil by young alfalfa plants was as follows, which represents the amount of alkali in an acre of soil for the up per two feet: Sodium carbonate, 1,200 pounds; sodium chloride, 750 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1,200 pounds. Well established plants are able to withstand a much larger proportion of mineral salts. An old alfalfa field in good condition was examined in which the alkall present in the upper six feet of an acre was: Sodium carbonate, 3,000; sodium chloride, 6,000; sodium sul-102,000 pounds. In such old fields the plants shade the soil and prevent the surface evaporation which tends to bring the alfalfa upward. If alfaifa is to be sown upon alkali soil, ward by one or, if necessary, two thor ough irrigations before planting. With kent below five or six feet by proper irrigation the alfalfa will thrive .- A. S. Soluble and Insoluble Humus.

products formed from the decay of the insoluble humus. The soluble humus products are chemically combined with some mineral matter. The amount of time is small; that lost by leaching and in drainage water is replaced through decay of the insoluble humus, which gradually decreases in amount unless fresh supplies of humus forming mate rials are added to the soil

Tangled Hair.

Hair that has become matted during severe sickness may be untangled by moistening it with alcohol and combing the locks out little by little with a very coarse comb.

A Laundry Suggestion. To prevent clothes from being streaked by the use of bluing in hard water stir the bluing in onehalf cupful of milk before adding to the water.

COWS AT CALVING TIME.

Feeding Before and After This Period-Value of Hot Water,
Our cows are liberally fed at all imes of the year. After they are dry hey are, of course, fed less. The grain feed at this time is usually mill feed-bran and middlings or so called mixed feed-writes II, E. Cook in American Agriculturist. Oats are as good and at in equal price would be preferable. Hay and sliage make the coarse fodder ration. If they calve is summer time and there is a disposition to a caked or innamed udder, we keep them

I am satisfied it is a bad practice to reduce the feed while dry to a point where the cow loses nerve and muscuiar force. If the feed is properly balinced and the ash content of the ration necessary, there will be no danger of inflammation-in fact, I find where there is less danger of retention of the afterbirth and caked udders. The main eason for this fear is the custom of feeding at this time feeds lacking in orotein and ash, a practice sure to I have known farmers to feed four

quarts of oats just after calving and eel sure it was the cause of the cow getting on well. This is tradition—feed er oats for four weeks before, and I m sure good will come from the pracice. Cows fed in this way will pass ough the ordeal easily. I prefer to have them by themselves

n box stalls, not in an adjoining room, but in the same stable where the temperature is the same and they feel dropped I give the cow all the hot water she will drink. The animal is more or less feverish and needs water, but not cold or even cool water. I would prefer to give a small quantity of cold han none at all. But hot water-just is hot as she will take it-will take out he kinks and do more good than a . S. and drug store combined. Try it. Whether the calf should stay with he mother is of less importance and may be a nonessential. It will largely lepend upon the peculiarity of the nother. If she is inclined to hold up er milk when the calf is taken away I would not let it suck, but milk her caked and the cow is not irritated by he calf it will be a quick and easy vay of reducing the udder to a nor nal condition. It is nature's method. do not believe the mother and calf hould be separated from sight at once fire birth. It is not natural and cretes an unrest, often damaging to the uture of the cow. The individuality if the mother should be noted and atered to at this time rather than he arbitrary judgment of the owner.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

A good cow is a milk making ma-hine. Usually she will give milk in reportion to the feed given. the object it pays to feed the right ind of feed liberally. If milk is wantd only for family use it may be that he does not need to be fed to her full

Ailments and Cures

Rony milk is almost invariably causd by drinking from stagnant water appears mostly in summer and fall nonths. The one way of preventing it ad wiped before milking.-Farm Jour-

Scours In Calves. ungry and then allowing it to conume large quantities in a rapid man-

vrites E. M. Michener, V. M. D., in ess than four separate feeds of equal quantity and at regular intervals of early spring and through the spring ble diseases. made in quality or quantity of food. ressels, dark, damp, poorly ventilated

In treatment of scours diminish the amount of food, give one dose of from would close over night, and the only one to three ounces of castor oll on an empty stomach. If the case is severe follow with this prescription: Take of salol one dram, soda bicarbonate four drams. Mlx and divide into six pow-'ers. Give one powder every three to five hours, according to the age and strength of the animal.

Contagious Abortion. Cows that have aborted should be washed out with a 1 per cent solution of creo in or lysol, continuing this daily until all discharge has stopped. Pregaant cows should be given sodium byposulphite once daily in tablespoonful loses as a drench. When cows abort in pasture great care should be taken o burn the offspring on the spot where it dropped, and the immediate vicinity hould be thoroughly limed.-Farm and

Ranch. Blooting Cows. Regarding the treatment of cows suffering from bloat a correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes: We have a way that makes puncturing of the paunch "look like 30 cents," and as far as I ever have been able to find out it is not found in any text book. We have a piece of strong rubber steam pipe, three-quarter inch, as used u many creameries. This is about ight feet long. We place a clevis in tubing let down to the stomach. This lets the accumulated gas pass out in a very short time. We then give a dose of saits or lineed oil, and that is all throat, find their way into the stomach there is to it. With a herd of 150 animais we find in the course of a year

many opportunities to use our tubing and have never bad any bad results. The city of New York spends more money every year than did the government of the United States before the civil war. The municipal budget is four times the whole cost of the state

CHOICE MISCELLANY

an who walked into the Bank of England the other day and laid a ten ed to hear the clerk say: "We can't cash this. The note was stopped twen-

ty-three years ago."
Over twenty years back the note was stopped by a clerk th n in the employ one of the provincial branches the London and County bank. It had been brought in by an employee of one of the bank's clients in order to be paid into the client's account with loose change.

By a strange oversight the clerk, after fotting down the number of the note and after counting the change, omitted to take the bank note. When he dis covered his error, note and messenger had disappeared. Neither was seen The clerk took counsel with a col-

league at the counter, and for the sake of their own prospects the two young men determined to say nothing about the affair, but to bear the loss them-Each paid £5 to make good the loss and stopped the number. The man who presented the note for payment the other day had found it

among the papers of his father, who recently died. The two clerks instrumental in stopping the note were traced, and, though both had left the employ of the London and County bank long ago, each has received back his £5 after the lapse of twenty-three years.-London Mall.

Street Ice Cream. Typhoid fever has been traced to various causes, and for long lee cream has been regarded as a means of conveying this disease. In the Lancet some time Barras of an alarming outbreak of en teric fever which occurred in Septem ber last at Govan, Scotland, and which was clearly traced to infected ice cream. It has been conclusively prov ed that the disease may be spread by the use of ice and ice cream by the facthat its micro-organism has been cultifor a very considerable period. There are so many agencies by which typhoid fever may be spread that it behooves the health departments of cities to keep a watchful eye on all suspected sources of infection and means of dis semination. The ice cream season is fast approaching, and it would be well to exercise vigilance over the methods employed in its manufacture by the horde of peripatetic venders of this popular summer delicacy in New York. -Medical Record.

The importance of the far east in the commerce of the world at the present time is strikingly illustrated by this statement, made by the bureau of sta-

largest vessel tonnage movement was scientific works are printed in roman Hongkong. The total amount of the type, which the emperor himself is tonnage of the vessels entering and said to favor." clearing from it was about 20,000,000 or, if Chinese Junks engaged in the foreign trade be included, more than 21,-000,000. London is second, with 19,-000,000, followed closely by Antwerp. The tonnage of New York in 1904 was 18,000,000. Hongkong, it may be remembered, is a free port at which many vessels engaged in the Chinese, Japa nese and Australasian trade call. Lon don would head the list but for the round and have the udders washed fact that often its vessels take pert of their cargo from another British port. as Cardiff, and receive their foreign

Bees Poison Some Flowers.

No sudden changes should be months I have a great deal of bother with bees. They dodge into one flow- tigation of the specific November 15, they destroy the second." For example, a pink bloom into

I suffered for a long time with a bac ed lree on application. Address John case of Catarrh, and took a great deal of J. Fulton company, 409 Washington I had a continual headache, my cheek: street, San Francisco, California.

had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote you I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the disease. MISS MARY L. STORM, Cor. 7th & Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 29, 1903. I had Nasal Catarrh for years for which I used S. S. S. with very gratifying results I tried docal applications for some time and getting no permanent relief I came to the conclusion that the seat of the trouble was in the blood. Knowing S. S. S. to be a good blood medicine I began its use, and after using it for some little while it did away entirely with the offensive mu-cus in the nostrils, and I did not have to eight feet long. We place a clevis in hawk and spit, especially in the morning, the cow's mouth and after olling the to dislodge the catarrhal matter. 1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

The filthy secretions and foul mucus that stitutional, and the only way to get rid of it is through the blood. Write us if you have Catarrh,

ans will advise you Centerville four times the whole cost of the state government. It amounts to over \$28 a year for every man, woman and The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, 6a

VEGETABLE SICILIAN Why not stop this falling of your hair? At this rate you will soon be without any hair! Just remember that Hall's Hair Renewer stops felling hair, and makes hair grow.

CASTORIA

in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of _ and has been made under his per-Chart. Thicker. sonal supervision since its infancy.
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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregorie, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotie substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

7 Bears the Signature of hat Hitcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

emedy, as Mr. Olm remarked, was to get ahead of them by picking the flowers before the winged pests get a chance at them.—Lewiston Journal.

Gothle Type to Blame According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the shortsightedness of recruits is beginning to cause anxlety to the Gercomments the London Chronicle, "who had to take to glasses long before he was out of office, was strongly of this opinion, though, from motives of palition of the gothic type and invariably refused the gift of any book printed in roman characters. But the antigothic party is now gaining ground, The port at which in 1903 was the and several newspapers and numerous

> Johnny McGraw has eight old Ori-oles on his team of New York Glants now. They are McGraw, McGlunity, McGann. Bresnahan, Donlin, Bowerman, Clarke and Gilbert,

Master Delmar's Feat. W. A. Clarke, Jr.'s, New York bred matinee trotter. Master Delmar, recently won a Los Angeles wagon event ta 2:17, 2:18, very creditable time, am-

BRICHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a pre At the Kennebec conservatory a gen-tleman was looking over the show of cisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer plants and flowers when he asked Su- involved in coin and stock \$112,500, vrites E. M. Michener, V. M. D., in particular of the ever had trought of business men for a specific for Bright's flesh was somewhat less firm than that ness men for a specific for Bright's flesh was somewhat less firm than that "Yes," replied Mr. Olm. "In the disease and diabetes, hitherto incura-

They commenced the serious inves-Contributing causes of scours are spoil-et or tainted food, unclean drinking sprinkling the pollen of the first flower causes of the specific November 15, cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it Instance the depth of fat on the back with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing

favorably. of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The preedings of the investigating commitee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mail-



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Bailey Gatzert Regulator Dalles City

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Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. x N. train for Goldendaia at 5:30 p. m., train arriving at Goldendale at 7:35 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 8:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. R. x N. train leaving Goldendale at 6:36 a m counsets with this steamer for Port land, scriving at Portlane at 6 p.m.

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

TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

When the Indiana experiments with tankage ciosed, two pigs in each lot were slaughtered and the various parts of the body weighed, says the Farm Home. The expected difference in weight of vital organs of the tankage fed hogs as compared with those fed on corn was not very apparent. A corn fed plg weighing i82 pounds yielded four and a half pounds of blood, which was the same as that of a pig weighing 195 pounds fed the smaller tankage ration and only two ounces more than at 150 pound pig from the lot fed on cornmeal, shorts and tankage. There was no difference in either weight or length of small intestines due to feeding the highly nitrogenous feed. The pig showing the greatest length of small intestines (65 feet 4 inches) was fed on corn, the next greatest length of small intes tine being 60% feet from a tankage fed plg. The only difference in the digestive organs that could be charged to the feed was the condition of the stomacks in the corn fed lot. These were filled with "sour, offensive smelling cornmeal," and the contents of one of them weighed 11 pounds 4 ounces, while the next greatest weight of stomach contents was 6 pounds 5 ounces, found in the case of a pig fed on cornmeal, shorts and tankage. This apparently sour, abnormal condition of

fed pigs. cut up the only appreciable difference that could be traced to the feed was a of the tankage fed carcasses. Feeding tankage did not show a marked influence on the relative amount of lean meat, but this feature was very plainly influenced by the breed. Half the pigs were Berkshires and half Poland-Chi nas. The Berkshire carcasses showed relatively more lean meat than the was less in the carcasses of the Berk-

particularly marked with the tankage

Salt For Sheep.

The effect of salt on the health of the sheep is not generally understood. Its effect is to give tone to the organsheep contains about 60 per cent salt and the ash of urine 33 per cent. The uent in the blood means a relaxation of vital energy.

A horse that is being constantly worked should have his shoes changed or refitted every four or five weeks. His feet should be examined every day or two. The hoofs are more often injured by bad shoeing and by allowing the shoes to remain on too long than by

all other causes combined. Sheep restore to the soll a larger proportion of the elements that they take

HI, there, Dick, John, Tom and Bill, Hustle now with right good will: Cast your plummets aft and fore. On the port side throw one o'er; Hoist one to the starboard, John. What? No bottom! Well, I swan!

This spring mud does bent all-whew! Guess the earth was froze clear through.

Now the frost is going out
She's all mush, beyond a doubt.
Horseless vehicles? Why, yes;
Mules could handle one. I guess.

Wish our congressman was here; Guess he'd see his duty clear As regards that good roads bill In the legislative mill And would hustle, first and last, Until he had got it passed.

Trade is paralyzed, of course; it could hardly be much worse. A week's pushing failed to start Aught except an old road cart That Fd vowed to give away, But it brought a "V" today.

Could we have good roads in March, My, but wouldn't it put starch into the vehicle trade Till we'd think our fortunes made! And if congress helps a bit Maybe we will have them yet.

Itte

DA