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As in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of wornout parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures of the civilized world. Absolutely pure.

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Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. B. Thompson, pastor.

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

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Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina:
Leaves Albany ..... 12:45 p m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 1:45 p m
Arrives Yaquina ..... 5:45 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:15 a m
Leoves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m
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
Arrive Corvallis ..... 3:20 p m
No. 7 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:00 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 6:40 p m
No. 6 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany ..... 9:15 p m
Arrives Corvallis ..... 9:55 p m

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. southbound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent 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 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 in Albany at 6:40 p. m., in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.

Train No. 7 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,
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F. Cockrell, agent, Albany.
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FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

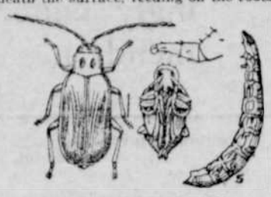
CORN ROOT WORM.

Its Destructive Work and Measures to Prevent It.

The beetle of the corn root worm is of nearly uniform pale but grass green or greenish yellow color. It is about the same size as the striped cucumber beetle, measuring about a fifth of or a little more than an inch in length and is a little more slender and less pear shaped. The larva attains a length of only four-tenths of an inch.

Occurrence of the corn root worm is known from central New York westward to Kansas and Nebraska, it being most troublesome in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and Missouri.

The developing larvae live entirely beneath the surface, feeding on the roots,



WESTERN CORN ROOT WORM.
[Diabrotica longicornis—beetle, larva or root worm and leg of the same; all enlarged.]

which they mine either upward or downward, and seem capable of traveling from one root to another.

Losses can be prevented by simply following crop rotation. Since the insect, as far as observed, feeds in its larval condition only on corn, the planting of infested land to any other crop leads to the starvation of the young when they hatch in the spring. One other measure is to be recommended as a general farm practice. It consists in the maintenance of the fertility of the soil by the use of manures and other fertilizers. Although this does not diminish attack, it sometimes enables the plants to withstand injury.—F. H. Chittenden.

THINNING VEGETABLES.

The Kind of Information That Is Not In the Books.

It has been said that more good vegetables have been ruined for want of being thinned at the proper time than by any other cause. However that may be, one of the most puzzling things for the beginner is to find out whether any particular vegetables should be thinned or transplanted and how far apart the plants should stand afterward, says the Garden Magazine in preface to the following:

Seeds are sown very thickly with the idea of having plenty of young plants so as to provide against accidents or loss from insects. The thinnings of the following crops can be used in the kitchen: Celery, lettuce, carrots, beets and spinach. The home gardener, therefore, had better do the thinning of such crops by degrees—not at one time, as is the rule with the gardener for market. Thin out as necessity arises, but don't hesitate to pull up and destroy the young plants before the row gets too crowded and the plants become spindling.

Thin Them Twice.

Seedlings that are allowed to remain where sown need to be thinned as carefully as possible, the first time when they are about two inches high, in some cases even sooner. The stockiest plants should be allowed to remain, after thinning them to about one-half the distance the plants are to stand from one another. When these plantlets have a still sturdier growth they may be finally thinned to the distance apart at which they are to remain, firming the soil each time in order that the roots of those that remain may not be left loose.

According to Rule.

The figures show the size the seedlings should be when handled and the maximum distances apart they should be after thinning:

Asparagus—3 inches high, 24 by 36.
Chard—3 inches high, 12 by 18.
Spinach—1 inch high, 6 by 18.
Beets—4 inches high, 9 by 18.
Carrot—3 inches high, 6 by 18.
Parsnip—3 inches high, 6 by 18.
Radish—2 inches high, 3 by 8.
Turnip—3 inches high, 4 by 18.
Lettuce—3 inches high, 8 by 12.
Beans—3 inches high, 12 by 24.
Corn—6 inches high, 12 by 36.
Cucumber—2 inches high, 36 by 36.
Muskmelon—4 inches high, 60 by 60.
Okra—5 inches high, 18 by 24.
Parsley—2 inches high, 6 by 12.
Onion—2 inches high, 12 by 20.
Tomato—3 inches high, 36 by 48.

A Little Cabbage Calendar.

For club root in cabbage sow lime broadcast at the rate of seventy-five bushels per acre before planting and harrow in, or avoid using infested land. Destroy wild mustard and charlock, as these weeds will harbor the disease.

For aphis spray with soapsuds or kerosene emulsion.

For maggot cut circular pieces of tarred paper about three inches in diameter, cut a slit in each from center to circumference and place one of these pieces about the stem of each plant at time of transplanting, or spray with carbolic acid emulsion.

For cabbage worm spray with paris green and rosin mixtures when the plants are small, later with pyrethrum or hot water. When the caterpillars first appear hand picking may be resorted to.

Profit In Small Flocks.

It is nothing unusual to note, says an old poultry raiser, that from twenty-five to thirty fowls in a place can be made profitable when twice that number cannot be. This speaks well for separating flocks and segregating them. It is far better to have two or even three flocks with not to exceed thirty in a flock than all in one. There are many places where this can be done without much expense.

Carbolic Salve.

Every farmer ought to have carbolic salve ready for use in the barn at all times. It's an excellent remedy for bruises, cracks in the udder and abrasions of all kinds. A very excellent substitute is made by putting a few drops of carbolic acid into melted tallow, allowing the mixture to cool and become hard.

The Incubator.

After every hatch thoroughly wash the incubation chamber with hot soapsuds and leave it open until perfectly dry and sweet. No amount of ventilation will counteract the ills of a foul chamber.

Feeding Swine.

It is not a good plan to feed hogs on dusty ground. They are subject to catarrh and other diseases of the air passage.

Reducing Width of Highway.

The sentiment in favor of the reduction of the width of highways from sixty to forty feet appears to be becoming quite general. Petitions from landowners in the different states, we learn, are being made to the highway commissioners to this effect. The claim made is that too much land is allowed to grow up to weeds by having the road so wide, as the extra ten feet could be well utilized if taken into the farm. It is claimed also that by narrowing the legal width of highways a better road can be built and more easily kept in good condition.

Bad Road Building.

A road engineer puts it this way: "There ought to be a law to stop fools building highways. This idea that the outer edge of a highway—sod, dirt and stone, all—should be thrown into the center of the road ought to entitle the people who do it to ninety days in jail."

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FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

SKIM MILK CALF.

A Story of Profit, Provided the Cow Is a Good Milker.

By D. H. OTIS, Kansas experiment station.

The question is often asked as to how large a skim milk calf should be and what weight it should attain at different ages. In order to give a satisfactory answer to this question we have averaged up the weights of a large number of skim milk calves that we have raised at this station. We see that at six months of age the average calf weighs 349 pounds. We see that the average skim milk calf consumes 858.2 pounds of skim milk, 124.1 pounds of grain and 387.2 pounds of hay to produce 100 pounds of gain. The feed cost of this 100 pounds of gain is $2.68, the labor 91 cents, making a total of $3.59. This 858.2 pounds of skim milk represents 963.5 pounds of whole milk, which, with an average test of 4.08 per cent, makes a butter fat yield of 38.9 pounds.

The average price of butter fat at the college creamery during the past year was 21.08 cents per pound. This makes a total value of $8.20. Deduct from this the cost of raising a skim

LIVING MONUMENT TO SKIM MILK.
[Average daily gain for 105 days, 2.29 pounds.]

milk calf, $3.59, and we have left $4.61 to pay for the expenses of milking and hauling 953 pounds of milk to the creamery.

These figures do not tell the whole story as to the profit. Cows that are milked produce larger yields than when suckling a calf. For instance, the college herd has averaged 6,273.6 pounds of milk per cow during the year 1902. The amount of skim milk consumed by the skim milk calf represents 1,978 pounds of whole milk. Subtract this from the average product of the average cow in the college herd, and we have 4,295.6 pounds to be credited to raising calves on skim milk.

According to the average test of the herd, this milk would contain 175.26 pounds of butter fat, which, at 21.08 cents per pound, would amount to $36.95. This 4,295.6 pounds of extra whole milk produced by the cow that is milked would yield 3,866.1 pounds of skim milk, which, at 15 cents per 100, would be worth $5.80, or a total of $42.75 additional income per cow. Add to this the $17.01, the income from the butter fat secured from the milk furnishing the skim milk for the calf, and we have a total of $59.76. Deduct from this the cost of raising a calf, $7.43, and we have left $52.33 to pay for the expenses of milking and the hauling of 6,273.6 pounds of milk to the creamery.

According to statements received from successful Kansas dairymen, it takes thirteen minutes to milk a cow. Assuming that an average cow will milk 300 days, we have a total of sixty-five hours to be charged to each cow. At 12½ cents per hour this costs $8.12. It will probably cost 12½ cents per 100 pounds to haul the milk, making an expense of $7.84 per cow, making the total expense for milking and hauling $15.96. Subtract this from $52.33, and we have left $36.37 per head to pay interest on the money invested in a common cow, besides paying for the labor of the men and boys on the farm.

The figures just given represent averages. No enterprising dairyman will be satisfied with averages. The experience in raising calves outlined above indicates clearly that unless the cow gives considerably more milk than is needed for the calf it will not pay to milk her.

To Improve California Wheat.

California now has an experiment in progress to increase the amount and improve the quality of the gluten in wheat. Professor Shaw is credited with this statement:

"A variety of wheat that will increase the yield of the wheat of the state one bushel per acre would bring an annual increase of $1,000,000 to the state. The present average yield of wheat in California is thirteen bushels per acre, while in the scanty soil of the New England states the yield is twenty-five bushels. Even in Kansas the average yield is twenty bushels, and in Dakota it is eighteen bushels. In none of these states is the soil and climate as favorable as it is in California."

Light Grain Rations.

Cattle fed on light grain rations will consume more roughage than those fed on medium or heavy grain rations, according to W. J. Kennedy of Iowa, who says that from the gains made by hogs which followed various lots of cattle it would appear that the cattle fed on light and medium grain rations made better use of their feed than did those fed on the heavy grain rations.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Feeding Hay to Colts.

Colts should be allowed plenty of good, clean hay, but they should never be stuffed. Just as much should be given them as they will eat up clean, and the interval between feeds should be of sufficient length to develop an appetite for the next feed. If hay is within reach at all times the digestive apparatus is most likely to be overtaxed and the seeds for indigestion will be sown, growing and seriously deteriorating the future value of the horse. Many advocate that the hay be fed from the floor, as this is the natural position for the colt to feed in, but there are many inconveniences connected with this method, and for the average farmer the manger is to be preferred. Except the farmer wishes to own blind horses, which few men do, he should never place his colt mangers so that the hay must be fed from above.—Horse Breeder.

Protect Farm Machinery.

It is truly astonishing how few farmers realize the importance of protecting farm machinery from water, says American Agriculturist. Each spring thousands of dollars' worth of machinery is purchased which never after, during its period of usefulness, is protected from rain or snow. This is a source of great loss to the farmer and can only be prevented by providing adequate shelter for all implements. When you buy a tool, build a shed for it and allow nothing to take its place in that shelter. The useful life of the ordinary farm machine, such as a mower or reaper, is increased two-thirds to three-fourths by protecting it from rain and snow. Certainly this is reason enough for the building of adequate tool houses.

Potatoes as Stock Food.

Cooked potatoes to which meal has been added are excellent food for fowls.

Besides their nutritive value, potatoes are helpful in furnishing a variety of food and keeping animals in a healthy condition, a point always considered by the prudent stockman.

Although Girard, the French investigator, favored cooking for steers and sheep, general experience goes to show that they can be most economically used by feeding raw to all farm animals excepting hogs and fowls.

For horses, sheep and dairy cows potatoes should be sliced in a root cutter or chopped in a box with a sharp spade.—Professor W. A. Henry, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Feeding Young Chicks.

Chicks should be fed three or four times during the day, but care should be taken not to give them more than they will eat up quickly—in fact, food should not be before them more than five minutes at a time, says E. G. Wyckoff in American Agriculturist. Green food should be supplied regularly after they are a week or ten days old, and grit should be constantly before them. Granulated charcoal is a valuable corrective of digestive troubles and should also be kept within easy access of the chicks until they are allowed free range. Brooders should be cleaned daily and a fresh litter or layer of cut clover with grit put on the floor after it is cleaned.

Bee Hints.

As the honey season comes on every available cell will be filled with brood, pollen or honey, and little spurs of white comb will appear here and there along the top bars or in any space into which they can be crowded. The cells along the top bars will be whitened by the plastering on of little bits of new wax. Some of the stronger colonies may begin "hanging out," as nothing will crowd bees out of the hive quicker than a honey flow. All these things show that the time is at hand for putting on the sections.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

The Caspian Sea.

The Caspian sea is 180,000 square miles in extent and is the largest lake in the world.

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 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 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.

CHRONIC SORES

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903.
Some years ago while at work, I fell over a truck and severely injured both of my shins. My blood became poisoned as a result, and the doctor told me I would have running sores for life, and that if they were healed up the result would be fatal. Under this discouraging report I left off their treatment and resorted to the use of S. S. S. Its effects were prompt and gratifying. It took only a short while for the medicine to entirely cure up the sores, and I am not dead as the doctors intimated, nor have the sores ever broke out again. Some 12 years have elapsed since what I have described occurred. Having been so signally benefitted by its use I can heartily recommend it as the one great blood purifier.
JOHN W. FUNDIS,
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Chronic sores start often from a pimple, scratch, bruise or boil, and while salves, washes and powders are beneficial, the unhealthy matter in the blood must be driven out or the sore will continue to eat and spread. S. S. S. reaches these old sores through the blood, removes all impurities and poisons, builds up the entire system and strengthens the circulation. S. S. S. is a blood purifier and tonic combined. Contains no mineral whatever but is guaranteed purely vegetable. If you have an old sore write us and our physicians will advise without charge. Book on diseases of the Blood free.

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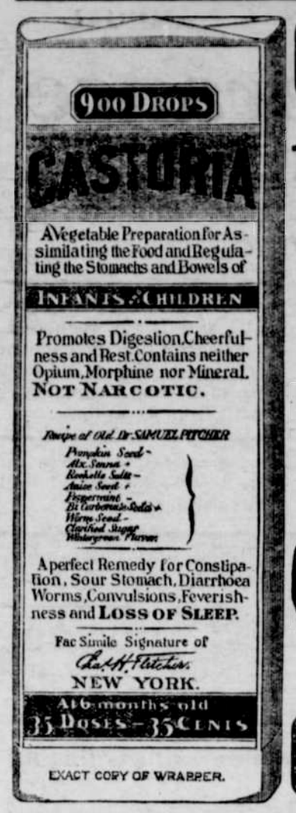

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AN IDEAL SILO.

"A Concrete Silo Is a Perfect Silo," So Say Virginia Farmers.

If we were called upon to describe in the fewest possible words a concrete silo, we would say a perfect silo. We are moved to make this declaration from the fact that for the last three years we have been feeding from fifty to seventy head of dairy cattle from a silo that may justly be called by either name. This may seem to be putting it rather strong, but during all these years we have not thrown away 100 pounds of silage, neither have we fed any rotten or spoiled silage. We feel justified, therefore, in calling a concrete silo a perfect one, says a firm of Virginia farmers in American Agriculturist. In making the necessary excavation for our silo we found an excellent quality of coarse sand, almost gravel. This we saved for mixing with portland cement of the very best quality. We excavated twelve feet below the surface. This carried us four feet below the level of our stable floor. In this we made no mistake, as it was a very easy matter to raise the silage that distance from the bottom of the silo. Next we built a set of forms out of one inch hemlock boards to be used in the construction of the walls. These forms were to be placed upon the inside and outside of the walls and fastened together by rods, so as to be easily detachable when it was necessary to raise them. They were about eight feet long and two feet high. This was as high as four masons could lay the wall in one day and work conveniently. The forms were placed eighteen inches apart, the thickness of the walls, and firmly held together by the rods. This formed a continuous circle around the silo.

Methods of Construction.

The bottom of the silo was thoroughly grouted to the extreme outside of the walls, and the construction of the walls was begun upon this grouting. Each morning found the walls sufficiently set, or hardened, to proceed with the work. The sand and cement were mixed in the proportion of four of the former and one of the latter. The stones—sharp, jagged ones are preferable—were of any size from a hen's egg to fifty pounds. Great care was taken that no stone should reach within three inches of the forms on either side. This space was thoroughly grouted with mortar only. This prevented the frost from having a continuous passage through the walls and freezing the silage. The door frames were securely attached by taking a number of old wagon tires, cutting them in five foot lengths. One end was bent over six inches and firmly imbedded in the masonry. By cutting a heavy thread on the other end, extending through the door frame and fastening with a nut, or bur, it was secure. The frames were set four feet from the bottom of the silo, on a level with our stable floor. The wagon tires were five feet apart and placed on each side of the door frames. The walls when completed were comparatively smooth. The only additional treatment they received was a heavy coat of pure cement washed inside and outside with an ordinary mason's brush.

Capacity, Cost and Quality.

Our silo is twenty-two feet in diameter, inside measure; thirty feet high, with walls eighteen inches thick. It has a capacity of nearly 300 tons. It has a board roof, circular in form, covered with asbestus roofing felt. We can see no reason why this silo should not stand for many generations. It cost, counting all labor and materials, nearly $700. We are confident that with our previous experience we could construct another of same size and quality for $500 to $550.

It seems strange that any one should hesitate about deciding which kind to erect, provided stones are easily procured. When a concrete structure is once finished it is practically finished for a lifetime. There is no shrinking of staves or tightening of hoops and no painting, no admission of air between the staves and consequent spoiled silage, no rotting down of the whole structure in a few years, to be replaced by a new one.