WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

By Cuticura After the Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced

EIGHT DOCTORS

And Many Remedies Failed to do a Cent's Worth of Good

"I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh would get hard and break. There would be blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried everything, but could get no relief. I tried at least eight different doctors, but none did me any good, as my hands were as bad when I got through doctoring as when I began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, I often felt like giving up my position. Before I started to work I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft, and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. At night I would have to wear gloves; in fact, I had to wear gloves all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, that is all over now.

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"After doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a 50c. box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any, and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura Ointment."

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Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

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Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, 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.

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J. C. MAYO,
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POULTRY DISEASES.

Symptoms and Treatment of Various Ills Briefly Explained.

When the excrement secreted by the kidneys, which is normally pure white, appears yellow, though the droppings are solid and the bird appears perfectly healthy, look out for bowel trouble.

When the crop is hard and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming crop bound.

When the discharges are streaked with blood it is time to give preventives for diarrhea.

When the points are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When the nostrils are clogged with dirt and the eyes water, ward off a possible case of roup by timely treatment. If the case is bad apply the hatchet and bury the carcass.

When the bird seems lame and has a small swelling on its foot remove to a house with no perches and oblige it to roost on a bed of straw. Bumble foot is easily cured in the early stages if the cause is at once removed.

When a hen seems to droop down behind and goes repeatedly to the nest without laying she is usually suffering from a disorder of the oviduct and might as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird is "going light," has good appetite, but passes food from the bowels undigested, it is the early stage of consumption, and treatment is useless.

When the hen seems giddy and turns round and round she is probably suffering from apoplexy.

When the bird has leg weakness, with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter and give plenty of bone forming material.

When new fowls are bought quarantine them until sure they have no disease.

When a fowl has difficulty in breathing look out for pneumonia.

When a fowl is dangerously sick with an organic disease it is worse than useless as a breeder. It is usually safer to kill a bad case of illness than to try to cure it.—Farmer's Gazette, Canada.

Light Brahma Prize Winner.

F. L. Sewell, the noted poultry artist, writing in Reliable Poultry Journal, says: "Mr. H. N. Rollins of Massachusetts, for years famous for the size shown in his giant strain of Light Brahmas, has of late years pleased the

LIGHT BRAHMA PULLET.

Brahma loving public by the beautiful lacing of hackles and tail coverts exhibited on his birds, which have as well presented some of the truest models of Brahma type, of which the accompanying portrait is an example. This pullet won first prize at the late Boston show, with special $100 challenge trophy cup for best female and specials for best shaped female; also for best tail coverts, the latter beautiful finish being given special attention of late by the leading Brahma fanciers."

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Leg Weakness.

No amount of bone meal, rusty nails, patent mixtures or any other supposed bone producer or stimulant will prevent leg weakness, says the Feather. The latter never appears in broods that have natural range and intelligent care, but is only found among chickens artificially raised and kept in hot, dry brooders and on dry floors. The oil in the legs dies out, which is the cause of the trouble, although heavy feeding plays an important part in the matter. If chickens found suffering with leg weakness are removed from the hot, dry surroundings and placed a few days on Mother Earth it is astonishing how quick they recover the use of their limbs. This treatment beats a keg of rusty nails and at the same time teaches us to observe nature a little closer and not meddle too much with drugs, tonics and theories.

Condition Powder For Fowls.

The following formula is recommended by one of the leading authorities on the subject: Powdered mustard seed, 10 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 8 ounces; powdered sulphate of soda, 2 ounces; capsicum, 1 ounce; table salt, 1 ounce; powdered carbonate of iron, 1 ounce; ginger, 1 ounce; black antimony, powdered, 1 ounce; fine ground bone, 1 ounce; cornmeal, 10 ounces. Reduce to a fine powder and thoroughly mix. Mix a tablespoonful with each quart of mash food. Give two or three times a week.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

The Best Table Fowl.

The breast and thighs must be heavy in a good table fowl in proportion to the rest of the body. In order to have thick breast meat and big thighs these muscles must be used by the fowl, is the way Farmers' Voice reasons. In other words, the flier and scratcher will prove to be the best table fowl, for their lively habits give the muscles of the legs and breast work to do that renders them firm and fine instead of leaving them flabby and full of loose tissue in the shape of fat.

MEAT FOR DUCKLINGS.

Animal Food Necessary For Their Early Development.

In a recent experiment at the New York agricultural station, planned to bring out the effect and value of various quantities of animal food in the rations, four similar lots of ducklings, each of twenty-eight birds one week old, were fed for ten weeks.

Two grain rations were used as the basis, one containing seven parts cornmeal, six parts animal meal, four parts wheat middlings and three parts wheat bran and the other composed of two parts Chicago gluten meal and one part each of germ gluten meal and old process linseed meal. These were fed in varying proportions to the different lots of ducklings and were so supplemented with animal meal and other foods that one lot received about 20 per cent of the protein in the ration from animal food, the next lot 40 per cent, the next lot 60 per cent and the fourth lot 80 per cent.

Bone ash was used in the rations with smaller amounts of animal meal to prevent any possible deficiency of mineral matter in any ration and to avoid any great differences in amount of ash, for the animal meal contained so much bone that rations in which it was freely used had a high percentage of ash constituents. This bone ash, which would be unnecessary for ordinary feeding, added considerably to the cost of the rations.

The results of the experiment show that in the first month or so of the duckling's life a large proportion of the food can, with direct profit, be of animal products. With 60 per cent of such food in the ration the birds grew more rapidly than upon any other ration, while for the first month the cost of production was as low as with any. As the birds became larger the direct financial advantage in using large proportions of animal food lessened and finally disappeared. But the gain which would result from the early attainment of marketable size still remained, for when the 60 per cent lot would have weighed about 145 pounds as prepared for market the 20 per cent lot would have weighed only 125 pounds. The advantage of getting birds ready for market quickly is often so decided that greater profit would lie with the more costly ration. In this case the heavier feeding of animal products saved about two weeks' time, or produced 15 per cent more of poultry in the same time.

So far as this experiment goes it seems that it will pay to feed freely of animal food during the first three to five weeks and depend after that more on increasing proportions of the cheaper grain foods. The exact proportions most profitable to use and the best form of animal food to select will depend upon the relative cost of different foods, the demand for the product and the price obtained.—Bulletin New York Experiment Station.

Feeding the Chicks.

When hatching day is drawing near do not be in too great a hurry to count the chicks. Let nature attend to the hatching process without interference. After the chicks are hatched twenty-four hours give them their first meal, which consists of rolled roats. I continue feeding this for about two months, giving them well baked johnnycake for a change. The formula which has given me good results is as follows: Two quarts bran, two quarts coarse cornmeal, one quart wheat middlings, one handful beef scraps, one handful of chick grit. I mix this up well with skim milk. Then I rub it into a crumbly mass and then bake it for about four and three-quarters hours in a slow oven. Then I slowly begin to feed them cracked corn, increasing it as they get used to it. I never feed them soft feed, as it causes bowel trouble.—Cor. American Poultry Journal.

Crop Bound Fowls.

I have tried the following treatment for crop bound fowls with great success, writes a Virginia farmer in Commercial Poultry: Make an incision in the outer skin about half or three-quarters of an inch long. Pull the outer skin a little to one side and make a like incision in the skin of the crop. Work out all the contents of the crop which obstruct the passage of the gizzard, then sew up neatly with silk thread, sewing each skin separately. Keep the bird penned separately and feed lightly for a week. I have saved a number of valuable fowls in this way and can recommend it as a sure remedy if done carefully and in time.

Worms For Chickens.

There is more profit in spending a little time in loosening the earth for the chickens to pick up the worms than there is in earning money to buy scraps. The worms they get do the chicks more good than twice that amount of scraps.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Feeding Brevities.

Pea meal is nutritious.

Rice is easily digested.

Linseed meal is cathartic.

Linseed meal is a cooked food.

Wheat is rich in solids, but poor in water.

Barley is very nutritious, but rather laxative.

There is fully 5½ per cent of fat in oatmeal.

Barley has much of the same qualities as wheat.

Potatoes contain about 22 per cent of starch.

Properly fed fowls are those that are regularly bred.

A feast today and a famine tomorrow will upset the best pen of layers.

A teaspoonful of linseed meal in the mash is a good allowance for a hen.—American Poultry Journal.

Gossip About Eggs.

According to the claims of cold storage men, brown shelled eggs keep better than white shelled ones, as they are heavier and thicker.

Overfat pullets are tardy in beginning to lay.

Late molting hens are as a rule indifferent winter layers.

Feeding cooked or steamed clover hay prevents soft shelled eggs.

Don't move the layers more than is actually necessary, as it is apt to check their laying.

Remember it is the food given and not the breed employed that gives us the rich flavored eggs.

From estimates made it is agreed that a hen can pay her board with one egg a week, providing the average market price for eggs averages 2½ cents each.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

Best Results Obtained From Dry Grain Ration—Avoid Slops.

The dry grain ration as recommended by so many is strongly exemplified in the several kinds of grain sold under the name of chick food for young chicks, says the Feather. The use of this provides every food necessity for the young chick. This is a mixture of grains, grit, meat and vegetable foods of the most approved character for the sustenance and growth of the young chick.

Where one wishes to provide his own food supply from the products near by or of his own production it is a very easy matter to have finely cracked or broken wheat, oats and corn with a very little millet seed and some fine sand for grit for the early period of the young chick's life. So soon as they are old enough wheat, hulled oats, cracked corn and a little millet seed may be given to them. For a meal of mash food we should always prefer the cooked johnnycake, which can be made the same as corn bread. Any kind of meals may be used for this. The best, however, is a mixture of ground meal, finely ground oats, with all the husks or hull sifted out, and some wheat middlings. This mixed with either milk or water, a few of the infertile or clear eggs from under the hen or the incubator stirred in, and a little baking powder added to make it light, is one of the most beneficial foods that can be prepared for the young chicks.

Above all things, never feed any wet or sloppy foods. Do not allow the brooder to become soiled or dampened from water or the scalding milk or wet foods. Keep the interior of the runway of the brooder perfectly clean, dry and free from the influence of sour or spoiled food of any kind. When the brooder chick foods are made use of there is not so much necessity for grain food. When the chicks are run out upon the grass they can make their own selection of this, and when the weather or other conditions will not permit provide them with some very short cut grass, clover or vegetable tops of some kind. It is always best to cut this into very small particles with a pair of shears. Long pieces of grass or green food of any kind is likely to clog up the crop or passageway from the crop to the gizzard.

One of the most dangerous happenings to the brooder chick is the presence of bowel trouble, from whatever cause it may come. It is the most prevalent danger of all, and more chicks are destroyed through this agency than from all other causes combined. Too much heat, too little heat, dampness, cold and exposure are all prolific causes of this trouble, all of which must be provided against. When wet or sloppy foods are fed they produce the same trouble. Sour food causes indigestion and fermentation in the crop and thus creates the same trouble. Avoid all these dangers and care for the chicks in a good, common sense, everyday fashion and feed them as chicks should be fed and you should succeed with the handling of brooder chicks.

Clover For Poultry.

Clover is not only highly nitrogenous, but is rich in lime, a substance required by the hens for providing the shells of eggs, and which is in a more soluble form in the food than in the shape of oyster shells or other insoluble substances. It contains nearly thirty times as much lime as does corn in its proportion of flesh forming elements. One of its advantages as food for hens is that it is not only nutritious, but bulky, and aids in the digestion of the grain. It is valuable in supplying those substances which are lacking in grain, and as it is plentiful on all farms and requires but a few moments for its preparation, there is nothing to prevent its use. By allowing a ration of scalded clover to the hens after green food is gone they will keep in better laying condition and the production of eggs will be increased.

The Sitting Hen.

Aside from the molting season, there is no other time when the hen needs such careful attention as during the period when she is incubating eggs.

RHEUMATISM
COMMON IN SUMMER

The time to get rid of Rheumatism is in Summer while the blood is endeavoring to purge itself of all poisons and impurities, and the skin is active, with all the pores and glands open and able, in this way, to assist in the elimination.

Columbus, O., 1355 Mt. Vernon, Ave.
Six years ago I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and the doctors I had did me no good. They changed medicine every week and nothing they prescribed seemed to help me. Finally I left off their medicine and began the use of S. S. S. My knee and elbow joints were swollen terribly, and at one time my hands were so swollen and painful that I could not close them when opened. I was getting discouraged, you may be sure, when I began S. S. S., but as I saw it was helping me I continued it, and today I am a sound, well man and have never had a return of the disease.
R. H. CHAPMAN.

The inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels causes the refuse matter to remain in the system, which, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid to be absorbed by the blood and distributed to the different joints and muscles, producing the pains, inflammation and other distressing symptoms of Rheumatism. The wandering pains of the disease remind the sufferer that the poison is still in the blood and he should lose no time in getting it out. S. S. S. neutralizes the acid and makes the blood rich and pure. It tones up every organ and cures the disease permanently. S. S. S. contains no harmful minerals to disagreeably affect the system, but while curing the disease builds up every part of the body by its fine tonic effect. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired without charge.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

says Commercial Poultry. She must be kept free from vermin and must have such foods as will maintain the heat of her body and keep her in good health. Corn is the best food for sitting hens, but should not be made an exclusive diet. Supply a variety of food, with corn as the basis, and plenty of fresh, clean water. It pays to keep the sitting hens healthy and comfortable.

Abolish the Mongrel.

The mongrel fowl should be given no place either on the farm or the city lot. It costs just as much to feed and care for a mongrel as a pure bred, and the profits are nowhere near so great, to say nothing of the pleasure derived from a nice, uniform flock of fowls.

A Paying Farm Flock.

Mrs. O. M. Barrows of Bethel, Vt., reports 8,745 eggs the past year from a flock of sixty pullets and twelve yearlings, Rhode Island Reds, says American Cultivator. The eggs sold amounted to $262 besides those used in the family. Feed and advertising cost $94, leaving a balance of about $167. Many of the eggs were sold for hatching at extra prices.

Cut Off Her Head.

The hen that spends half the time during the day on the roost is seldom found on the nest.

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

THE POPULAR TOULOUSE.

Variety of Geese That Have Many Commendable Qualities.

By far the most popular of the varieties of geese is the Toulouse. It has been longer known than some other useful kinds, like the African, and is a very rapid grower and reaches a large size, says American Cultivator.

The standard weights are twenty pounds for full grown ganders and eighteen pounds for females, but even this weight is often exceeded. The color is gray—in some strains a light gray, others darker—the undergarts and flank whites, bill and legs reddish orange.

As layers the Toulouse rank medium, being rather less prolific than the Af-

TOULOUSE GOOSE.

rican, but more so than the Emden. The season's output is from twenty to forty eggs per bird, geese two or three years old laying more than very young geese.

Their disposition is quiet, and they are less troublesome to care for than some other breeds and will get along very well in a field without much water. Breeders usually keep the geese laying as long as possible, hatching most of the eggs with hens.

The eggs hatch in thirty days, and a goose of average size will cover about fifteen. For the first few days they are liable to be chilled, but after the first week they are more hardy and require little care.

The usual plan is to confine them in small pens or yards which can be moved to fresh grass every day, because they require considerable pasture. Besides the grass or clover, they are fed on a mixture of Indian meal and shorts mixed with water, but squeezed almost entirely dry before feeding. When three or four weeks old they should be given wide range, but within an enclosure. When fattening, they are confined and fed a mixture of ground grains with beef scraps, gradually increasing the proportion of cornmeal and beef scraps until the food is about 10 per cent beef scraps and 90 per cent meal. Toulouse geese reach a weight of ten pounds at ten weeks of age and as a rule are sold more profitably at that weight as green geese.

Egg Eating Hens.

Answering an inquiry for the best method of "making nests for egg eating hens that are too valuable to have their necks wrung," Homer W. Jackson says in National Stockman:

All such nest plans are open to the general objection that the hens very often refuse to lay in them, and it is better to cure the habit directly, which can be done without any change in your present nests except to darken them, if this has not already been done. Then blow an egg and fill the shell with a paste made with two parts flour or meal and one part cayenne pepper and put it in the nest. When it is gone put in another and collect the fresh eggs as soon as they are laid. Usually two or three doctored eggs will effect a permanent cure. Give the hens something to do and supply plenty of oyster shell, so that they will not be tempted by broken or thin shelled eggs.