GOOD EGG MACHINES.

Intelligent Manipulation Leads to Larger Egg Production.

Ten years ago a careful, industrious man, well posted to begin with, procured 600 single comb White Leghorn hens with the intention of breeding them strictly in the line of egg production and large size even shaped eggs. When he began the first year the flock averaged 150 eggs to the hen. He watched each' carefully and bred only from those laying the greatest number of large perfect eggs and studied the size, form, style, weight and motions. By careful observation governed all the time by egg production, he soon became able to select good layers at sight. Here is his description of the White Leghorn hen that be very generally depended upon to produce the greatest number of eggs:

"She should be large boned, with rather long legs and neck, long on the back, deep up and down behind, with legs set fairly well apart, breastbone somewhat prominent, flesh hard and strong, in good condition, but not fat, comb rather above the average in size, eyes bright and full, disposition lively, not timid but more inclined to follow after and crowd about the attendant than to fly at his approach, large consumers of food when fed regularly and given

a chance to exercise. He keeps fifty hens in a house 12 by 20 with a run of two rods by eight. As to feeding he says: "I want none of the so-called patent egg foods but plenty of good, clean, sound grain, such as oats, wheat, barley, corn and buckwheat, using largely of a mixture of the first two. A mixture of ground oats and corn, equal parts, with their weight of wheat bran added and the whole moistened up with skim milk makes up the morning meal when the hens are always hungry and are always allowed all they will eat in fifteen or twenty minutes. If there is any food left in the trough at the end of that time it is taken away. Whole grain is fed at noon and night and is scattered so the hens will have to exercise to get it. Always see that they have enough to eat before they go to roost. A little skim milk is given in the forenoon and pure water is constantly supplied. No musty or impure food of any kind is fed, for it is believed that it would not only impart an impure flavor to the eggs but it will prove injurious to the health of the fowls. I believe in strict cleanliness at all times and in all places. Heavy, full feeding with the best grain foods and a light ration of green food once a day in summer of kale or clover cut fine, and in winter of roots such as turnips, beets, carrots, etc. I find that I cannot reduce the heavy grain ration in the full laying season with more bulky food without loss. The regular light feed of green food gives appetite and relish for grain foods and keeps the digestive organs in good condition."
He says further: "I find the most ser-

of an egg laying strain. I must have strong cocks, bred as carefully as the hens in the line of egg production. And for a change I am forced to get breeders to make special birds for me. This poultryman now has a national reputation as the most successful egg producer from a given number of hens. He finds it very much more profitable to breed for eggs rather than for feathers and points. It would be of interest to have a few of this poultryman's hens veritable egg machines-placed before several of the so-called expert judges of poultry and see how high they would score the birds. Here we have an intelligent man who has experimented until knows he is right. He may be just foods. He also has a small dairy farm

ions trouble in finding a change of cocks

any of these could follow this plan only patent egg food and a few drugs in place of the skim milk and green foods. But the main point is to get 250 instead of the average of 150 eggs yearly from

Bagging Fruits.

Accidentally it has been clearly proven that by covering fruits when small with thin paper sacks or glazed muslin bags, they will grow much larger, have clearer smoather skin, higher, brighter color. finer flavor, remain uninjured by insects and ripen on an average of a week earlier. These facts were found out by bagging grapes in the East as a preventative of black rot and other diseases. This was found practicable and to pay well in things sometimes pays. some localities. Such bagged grapes were so fine, the practice was applied to other fruits by some and found to give about the same result as with the grape. The best point learned this season is that tomatoes covered with a thin, tough paper sack, ripened up full and fine all over, the stem end equal with the apex and very high colored, a full week before tomatoes of the same age on the same vine not bagged. This is practical and especially so on this Coast where the earliest and finest tomatoes bring the money. And where our early tomatoes, though very early, are very poor from ripening when there is not sufficient at. Bag them. The bag gives them heat as well as protection. A large, fine, full flavored early tomato is worth a lozen half ripe little ones. It is cheaply lone and reasonable. Try it on a few.

Prunes and Plums.

Prunes and plums are the same thing so far as species go. Both names are derivations of the generic name prunus. But in a commercial view prunes proper and plums are distinct. Rightly the name prune can only be used to distinguish a plum that is sweet when dried, that is carrying enough grape sugar to be palatable when dried either cooked or raw. Plum is a name applicable to va-rieties of the genus, that, though quite sweet when raw when ripe, are quite acid when cooked or dried. Prunes are very nourishing and wholesome.

The breed of the shepherd should be carefully looked after as well as that of the sheep. A flock of the finest sheep will not thrive under the care of a careless, cruel shepherd.

FLOWERING VEGETATION.

Look into This Question.

mon vegetable matter.

periments have proven that if in a large field half the stalks have the tassels—the pollen bearing organs-cut out as soon as they can be seen the yield of corn will be 15 to 20 per cent. greater than if the pollen was allowed to mature. These facts apply to many other plants. Unfortunately (perhaps) with most plants the pollen and pistils are both in the same flower and we cannot interfere. In numerous other plants and trees the male and female organs are strictly confined to different individuals, the male bearing pollen only, the female seeds only. The vigor of the female plant is left wholly to the production of fruit, and such usually mature a vast amount without loss of vitality. They seem to fail, however, if not supplied plentifully with pollen. The hop vine is such an example. Many hop yards are weak in vitality solely for lack of sufficient male vines in the vicinity. Such yard fall an easy prey to insects and diseases. Many varieties of the grape vine have this same characteristic in a more limited form. No one knows this better than the experimentor who has grown vast numbers of vines from seed to fruiting age. About 10 per cent. of a lot of seedlings will be strictly staminate or male giving no fruit, only pollen. The others, like all plants with polygamous flowers, will some of them have both sets of organs fully developed and mature both pollen and fruit. These usually fail from too great a strain on their vitality, while others strongly pistillate and growing near males and in reach of plenty of pollen, will fruit grandly. Such a vine planted by itself with no male vine near soon loses its vigor and becomes quite worthless.

Common fruit trees such as the apple, cherry, plum, etc., having the male and female organs in the same flower at times bloom enormously. This so exhausts them that they fail to hold the young fruit. In instances it all falls, which proves that the production of pol-len exhaust vitality. In the potato we find the same facts but the crop is af-fected in a different way, as has been proven by many observers. With the potato the crop we are after is the tuber, simply a form of underground stem. The fruit proper and flowers are produced above the ground as in other right for his location, environment and plants. Some varieties, in peculiar climates (and such are generally fine for garden and fruits. The man without tuber production) flower abundantly and mature great crops of "potato balls," in part. He might be ferced to feed filled with numerous good seed. Now, if all these flower buds are nipped off as soon as they are visible as a rule the product will be increase 50 to 100 per cent. Such varieties have to mature the pollen and seeds and also the tuber.

The writer was in a potato patch recently in a grand potato country. There was one stalk carrying seven bunches of potato balls with from seven to fifteen large fine balls in each bunch. This sounds big but they were there. The owner was asked if he had tested nipping off the flower buds. He said he had and that it increased the yield 75 per cent. of that particular variety. He had neglected to to remove them this season. Tinkering with these little

How to Cure Rattlesnake Bite. Out of many experimented with, the following receipt has proved the greater success: Iodide of potassium 4 grains, corrosive sublimate 2 grains, bromine 5 drams. It must be kept in a glass vial well stopped, as the air affects it. Ten drops diluted in two tablespoonfuls of whisky or brandy is the first dose. It may be repeated in one hour or two if relief is not secured, or a third the amount may be given sooner. Dr. Hammond often had occasion to test this in the Rocky mountains and gives it the

How to Make a Good Salad Dressing. Be a niggard with vinegar and a prodigal with oil. In these few words lies the secret of salad dressing. Take one-quarter of a tablespoonful of salt; three drops of tabasco sauce or an equivalent the ideal home butter cow. The Dutch amount of red pepper; half a salt spoon-ful of black pepper; one tablespoonful of vinegar and three and one-half table-long ago and still keep it. They spoonfuls of oil. Rub all these ingre-like good, solid things to eat. They are dients together in the bottom of a soup fond of both butter and cheese. The dients together in the bottom of a soup plate with the back of a fork, and the dressing is made. A salad is usually much improved by the addition of a piece of bread on which garlic has been grated or by the insertion of a few slices

upper corners of the shams, placing them across the corners so they cut off tri-angles. The elastics can then be slipped over the upper corners of the pillows, and if the latter are show pillows, big and fat and stuffed with excelsior, they can be lifted off, shame and all at night.

HAPPY OREGONIANS.

The Farmer and Fruit Grower Should A Prosperous Year for Farmers on the

There are many small points of con- Happy Oregonians. Why happy? Besiderable value in the culture of crops, cause they have good reason to be happy plants and fruits which are overlooked. in contemplation of the fact that the It has been determined by experiments fates have been kind to them this year that flowering is quite an exhaustive A recent trip to the metropolis of the process, especially the maturing of pol- Empire State of the Northwest, during len. An analysis of the pollen of nearly which a visit was made with the state all plants proves it to be rich in food editorial association in annual convenproperties, such as animal life receives tion at the city of Astoria, enabled me nutrition from. Myriads of insects find to meet with gentlemen from all parts the bulk of their food in the pollen of of the state. Inquiry as to the business flowers. The honey bee is only one out prospects of the state was unnecessary. of the many. Wild bees, such as wasps, The spirit of good cheer which the edihornets and many others, find their tors were upon their smiling faces indiprinciple food in it. So also do numer- cated that the "boys" were happy. Edions species of ground beetles and many tors cannot be happy unless business other insects. Its food elements are with them is good. And business with more nearly like those of flesh than com- the country editor cannot be good except their producing constituency are Nearly all plants mature an immense prospering. How closely allied are the amount of pollen and this requires a interests of newspaper publishers and great amount of plant food or nutrition farmers. That is why publishers deto formulate it. Strawberries are an vote so much space and effort to supply example. Common Indian corn is another. It has its pistils on the stalks acceptable reading matter for their farwhere the ear forms. Its stamin is in mer readers. When crops are a failure the tassels at the head of the stalks farmers cannot pay subscriptions nor where the pollen grains are formed. The buy goods. When they cannot buy whole mass requires a large amount of goods merchants do not advertise in the plant food to mature them. Careful ex- papers. The publisher who cannot collect subscriptions nor fill his spare columns with live advertisements, cannot come to the annual reunions of his craft,

looking happy.
Oregon's wheat crop is one of the largest and best ever harvested. Wheat is wheat this year and hence the great plains east of the mountains will yield up golden eagles for their golden grain. The Willamette valley and the great fruit and produce section between Ashland and the Columbia are harvesting an abundant yield and at good, stiff prices. The canning interests of the Columbia have not suffered materially. If an apparent shortage of salmon were not reported prices might not be so easily maintained. I was informed at Astoria that the salmon pack was but little if any short of the normal.

Dairying, which by the way is a rapidly growing industry in Oregon, was never more active and as the advanced methods are coming into vogue in this branch of farming life it is not probable that the Prairie states will be called upon much longer to supply butter and cheese to the Oregonians as they have done largely in the past.

Notwithstanding the hop louse has made inroads in the industry this season, I was informed that the crop would be a profitable one. Taken all in all the year 1891 will mark an era of almost universal prosperity in Oregon.

met a journalist from Spokane Wash., and learned that the new state was equally as fortunate in her farming interests this year as is Oregon and California. While many of the boom towns have suffered the inevitable reaction from abnormal growth, the solid basis of all permanent prosperity, the agricultural development has kept on at arapid pace, and millions of bushels of wheat have been harvested and all other lines of agriculture have likewise prospered. After a hurried glance over the Coast from San Diego to British Columbia, it is safe to say to our brethren east of the "Great Divide" that anything they may need in the line of orchard, farm or herd, call on the Pacific Coast for it and we will supply them with the best the earth can produce. W. G. B.

BELTED DUTCH CATTLE.

How the Hollanders Developed Their Milk Makers.

The Belted Dutch cow of Holland is simply a specialized strain of the now generally well known black and white dairy breed, the Holstein-Freisian, This breed is supposed to have originated in mere whim for something new or odd and was seized upon by the nobility and wealthy of Holland. By careful breeding its peculiar markings have become firmly fixed. And not only its peculiar markings were looked after but the points tending to make of it the ideal family and dairy cow were most care fully bred up.

The cows of this breed average about 1,000 lbs., those of the Holstein-Friesians about 1,460 lbs. It may be that the Belts were specialized from small individuals in the start and not as some think reduced in size by in and in breeding. The markings of this breed are pretty, interesting and peculiar. Onethird, the head and reaching back to just behind the shoulder, is solid black. The centre third, covering one-third of the udder, is solid white. The hind third is black.

Late tests indicate that the Belted cows give more pounds of milk to the weight of the cow than any other breed. Thousand pound cows average 10,000 pounds of milk a year. An American bred cow of this breed, Heilder, No. 141, D. B. C. A., is reported as giving 804 pounds of milk a day and 552 pounds in seven days. These cattle have in full torce the gentle disposition of the Holstein. They have been family cows and pets for ag

The Dutch Belted cattle make a perfect family cow. The little Jersey Holstein-Friesian has been specialized into a general purpose cow for beef, butter and cheese and as such the breed leads the world by a large majority.

grated or by the insertion of a few slices of onion.

How to Make Pillow Shams Stay Up Without Holders.

Fasten tapes of the word elastics at the purpose correct of the cheese and butter, with beef only considered as a small residuary product. With the Dutch cheese is leader every time. The people who hast the Dutch on good who beat the Dutch on good, economiliving, and solid, though perhaps plot ding, comfort can only do so by gettir up very early in the morning and givi the business most thorough practice a thousand years and dropping all and foolishne

Place a strip of very thick paper over the edge of each step, as that is where the carpet wears fastest. It should be about five inches wide and within an inch or so as long as the carpet is wide.

How to Dress for a Rainy Day. This is one woman's way: She has discarded all sorts of rubber cloaks and wears a long woolen or waterproof circular, with pointed hood and no arm slits, except in winter or a very hard rain. She has a rainy day dress of good though not very expensive woolen material, which is not hurt by mud or rain. This comes out with the falling of the barometer. A little knack at lifting enables her to lift it when going up or down wet steps, so that it does not get very muddy. course there is a dark petticoat underneath it. After these garments are wet and muddy they are hung to dry, brushed and, if necessary, pressed. Rubber overshoes and gaiters protect the feet, and an umbrella and hat, minus ostrich feathers and velvet, both of which are changed by rain, completes this weather defying costume.

How to Remove a Particle from the Eye. Take a horsehair and double it to make a loop. If the particle can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye gently and draw out the loop. It will nearly always bring the object with it. If the particle cannot be seen, raise the lid as high as possible and place the loop on the ball, widely extended, then close the eye and let the ball be rolled about a few*times, after which draw the loop as before.

How to Make a New Omelet. Parboil a lamb's or calf's kidney and eut it into small pieces, as for an ordinary kidney stew. Add an equal quantity of French mushrooms (champegnons) and stew them until they are near ly done. Then add, chopped fine, a small quantity of green pepper, seasoning with salt and black pepper as usual. When the kidney and mushrooms are cooked thoroughly place in an omelet, made in the usual way, and you have breakfast dish fit for a king.

How to Make an Æolian Harp. Take a rectangular box made of thin boards, five or six inches deep and about the same width, and of a length to extend across the window it is to be set at, so that the breeze can sweep over it. Glue a strip of wood half an inch in height at the top of each end of the box. Upon these strips stretch the strings lengthwise across the box and turn by tension pegs, as in the case of a violin The sounds produced by the rising and falling of the wind are of a drowsy and lulling character.

Dimples.

eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus all the old Sarsaparillas contain potash, a most objectionable and drastic mineral, that instead of decreasing actually creates more cruptions. You have no-ticed this when taking other Farsaparillas than Joy's. It is however now known that the stomach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, result pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate and most satisfactory. A short testimonial to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparillas C. D. Stuart, of 400 Harten St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indige tion, I tried a popula Saraparilla but it neimail; carred appre pimples to break out on my face. Bracing that Joy's wa a later preparation and acted differently, I tried it and the pimples immediately disappeared.

Joy's Vegetable

For Sale by SNIPES & KINERSLY. THE DALLES, OREGON.

A Revelation.



Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary teas exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral coloring matter being used for this purpose. The effect is two-fold. It not only makes the

tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which, once under the green cloak, are readily worked off as a good quality of tea.

An eminent authority writes on this subect: "The manipulation of poor tens, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on exten-sively. Green teas, being in this country pecially popular, are produced to meet the mand by coloring cheater black kinds by gypsum, and indigo. This method is so general that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale.

It was the knowledge of this condition of affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolored Japan ten? Ask your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just between the artificial green tea that you have been accustomed to and the black teas.

It draws a delightful canary color, and is so fragrant that it will be a revelation to tea-drinkers. Its purity makes it also more economical than the artificial teas for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark:

BEECH'S TEA Pure As Childhood.

If your grocer does not have it, he will get it for you. Price 60c per pound. For sale at Leslie Butler's. THE DAILES, OREGON

The Dalles Chronicle

is here and has come to stay. It hopes to win its way to public favor by energy, industry and merit; and to this end we ask that you give it a fair trial, and if satisfied with its course a generous support.

* The Daily

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Its Objects

will be to advertise the resources of the city, and adjacent country, to assist in developing our industries, in extending and opening up new channels for our trade, in securing an open river, and in helping THE DALLES to take her proper position as the

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We will enedavor to give all the local news, and we ask that your criticism of our object and course, be formed from the contents of the paper, and not from rash assertions of outside parties.

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sent to any address for \$1.50 per year. It will contain from four to six eight column pages, and we shall endeavor to make it the equal of the best. Ask your Postmaster for a copy, or address.

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