

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.

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."

He says further: "I find the most serious trouble in finding a change of coxles of an egg laying strain. I must have strong coxles, bred as carefully as the hens in the line of egg production."

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.

Bagging Grapes.

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 smoother skin, higher, brighter color, finer flavor, remain uninjured by insects and ripen on an average of a week earlier.

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.

Get a Well Bred Shepherd.

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.

The Farmer and Fruit Grower Should Look into This Question.

There are many small points of considerable value in the culture of crops, plants and fruits which are overlooked.

It has been determined by experiments that flowering is quite an exhaustive process, especially the maturing of pollen. An analysis of the pollen of nearly all plants proves it to be rich in food properties, such as animal life receives nutrition from. Myriads of insects find the bulk of their food in the pollen of flowers.

Nearly all plants mature an immense amount of pollen and this requires a great amount of plant food or nutrition to formulate it. Strawberries are an example. Common Indian corn is another. It has its pistils on the stalks where the ear forms. Its stamin is in the tassels at the head of the stalks where the pollen grains are formed.

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.

I 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 permanent prosperity, the agricultural development has kept on at a rapid pace.

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 pollen exhausts vitality. In the potato we find the same facts but the crop is affected in a different way, as has been proven by many observers.

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 remove them this season. Tinkering with these little things sometimes pays.

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 stoppered, 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.

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 amount of red pepper; half a salt spoonful of black pepper; one tablespoonful of vinegar and three and one-half tablespoonfuls of oil. Rub all these ingredients together in the bottom of a soap plate with the back of a fork, and the dressing is made.

How to Make Pillow Shams Stay Up Without Holders.

Fasten tapes or narrow elastics at the upper corners of the shams, placing them across the corners so they cut off triangles. 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, shams and all, at night.

HAPPY OREGONIANS.

A Prosperous Year for Farmers on the Pacific Coast.

Happy Oregonians. Why happy? Because they have good reason to be happy in contemplation of the fact that the fates have been kind to them this year. A recent trip to the metropolis of the Empire State of the Northwest, during which a visit was made with the state editorial association in annual convention at the city of Astoria, enabled me to meet with gentlemen from all parts of the state. Inquiry as to the business prospects of the state was unnecessary. The spirit of good cheer which the editors wore upon their smiling faces indicated that the "boys" were happy.

Oregon's wheat crop is one of the largest and best ever harvested. Wheat is what 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.

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.

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The Belted Dutch cow of Holland is simply a specialized strain of the now generally well known black and white dairy breed, the Holstein-Friesian. This breed is supposed to have originated in mere whim for something new or old 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 carefully bred up.

BELTED DUTCH CATTLE.

How the Hollanders Developed Their Milk Makers.

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The cows of this breed average about 1,000 lbs., those of the Holstein-Friesians about 1,400 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. One-third, 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, Heider, No. 141, D. B. C. A., is reported as giving 804 pounds of milk a day and 532 pounds in seven days. These cattle have in full force the gentle disposition of the Holstein. They have been family cows and pets for ages.

The Dutch Belted cattle make a perfect family cow. The little Jersey is the ideal home butter cow. The Dutch is the solid, slow, intelligent, conservative Hollander, who "took" Holland long ago and still keep it. They like good, solid things to eat. They are fond of both butter and cheese. The 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.

The more aristocratic Belts were drawn a little finer on cheese and butter with beef only considered as a small subsidiary product. With the Dutch cheese is leader every time. The people who beat the Dutch on good, economical, living, and solid, though perhaps plodding, comfort can only do so by getting up very early in the morning and giving the business most thorough practice a thousand years and dropping all and foolishness.

How to Save Stair Carpets.

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. Of 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 cut it into small pieces, as for an ordinary kidney stew. Add an equal quantity of French mushrooms (champeignons) and stew them until they are nearly 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 a breakfast dish fit for a king.

How to Make an Eolian 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.

Pimples.

The old idea of 40 years ago was that facial 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 eruptions. You have noticed this when taking other Sarsaparillas 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, results 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 and Joy's modern vegetable preparation. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 406 Halsey St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion, I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Realizing that Joy's was a later preparation and acted differently, I tried it and the pimples immediately disappeared."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Largest bottle, most effective, same price. 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 twofold. 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 subject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on extensively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheaper black kinds by glazing or facing with Prussian blue, titanium, zirconium, 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 tea? 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 tea.

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 DALLES, 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

four pages of six columns each, will be issued every evening, except Sunday, and will be delivered in the city, or sent by mail for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month.

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

Leading City of Eastern Oregon.

The paper, both daily and weekly, will be independent in politics, and in its criticism of political matters, as in its handling of local affairs, it will be

JUST, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL.

We will endeavor 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.

THE WEEKLY,

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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