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FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Advantages Gained by an Intelligent Employment of This Practice.

The two chief and general reasons why rotation of crops is necessary, according to L. H. Bonham, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, are: 1. For the conservation of the soil. 2. For the sake of economy. Removal of crops takes from the farm nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Reckless farming in time depletes the soil below the point of profitable production, but the soil is practically inexhaustible, since an acre of soil to the depth of one foot contains nitrogen. 8,000 pounds; phosphoric acid, 15,000 pounds; potash, 12,000 pounds.

Commercial fertilizers are a poor dependence for keeping up fertility. They can only feed the crop in part, and are too costly to be used in storing up fertility for future crops. Fertility is constantly being unlocked by chemical action, by frost and moisture.

Nitrification is the most important chemical operation in nature, without which we cannot conceive of continued fertility. The conditions favoring nitrification are: 1. A porous soil. 2. Warmth, as nitrification is dormant at 42 degs. and most active when warm enough to decay meat and vegetables. 3. Moisture in regular and moderate supply.

Clover and grasses shade the soil, retain moisture, render it porous and favor nitrification while filling in vegetable matter.

Nature rotates crops. When the forests of oak and hickory have been removed a thick growth of evergreens appears. In New England, where white pine forests have been removed, the maple, chestnut and oak have sprung up. A similar rotation is found in timothy meadows, followed by blue grass.

Besides a general there is a special depletion by each variety of crops. As each crop seems to have special wants we increase crops by a change, but chemistry has not been able to tell us why.

Plants vary in power to appropriate food. Clover, we say, has a high power to gather nitrogen, while wheat has a low power; hence clover precedes wheat well. Wheat grows mostly in cool weather, when nitrification is slow or dormant; hence the soil for wheat must be rich in nitrogen. On the other hand, corn grows wholly in warm weather; hence it needs less nitrogen to make a crop.

Plants have favorites in plant food. Wheat, for example, takes 1¼ pounds of potash to every 3¼ pounds of phosphoric acid. Potatoes take 3¼ pounds of potash to one pound of phosphoric acid. Plants take food only in soluble or gaseous form. It is a wise arrangement that soil does not dissolve as freely as sugar or salt, or one soaking rain would ruin us. Stirring the soil favors disintegration; hence plowed or hoed crops should follow grasses.

Grasses are conserves of soil and prevent washing and leaching. Rotation checks some kinds of insect ravages and fungi. The corn root worm does not feed on clover roots. The clover root borer does not bore corn roots or roots of wheat, oats, etc. The smut of wheat does not attack corn, etc.

Growing a variety of crops in intelligent or scientific rotation is good economy. It divides the labor of the year, gives regular employment the year round and has many advantages of great significance.

Old or New Meadows.

Some old meadows are better than some new meadows close by, while others are not so good. Old meadows on well drained land that has been regularly top dressed, mowed at the right time and otherwise properly cared for, will yield hay of a more uniform character and quality than most new meadows. But old meadows, or lands that have not been drained or top dressed, on which the grass has been allowed to ripen seed before being mown, or has been heavily pastured, will not yield as large crops, nor will the hay be as good as might have been grown from new seeding. Furthermore, all old meadows are liable to become foul with weeds sown by the winds or scattered with the manure. Against reseeding is to be counted the cost of breaking up, of the seed, and of the danger of failure to secure a stand. Old meadows generally consist of one or two grasses, while new meadows should contain at least half a dozen. The question, therefore, as to whether it is best to plow up an old meadow or not must be determined by its condition and the needs of the farm. —Jersey Bulletin.

SUBSOIL PLOW.

An Iowa Farmer's Plan for Making One, as Told in American Gardening.

The implement illustrated I have used for the past six years with satisfactory results. The standard is a bar of iron two feet long, 2½ inches wide and about half an inch thick, hammered to an edge at the lower end and then drawn to a flattened point, so as to admit a half-inch rivet to go through near the point, then up through a steel plate (moldboard) about half an inch thick and riveted down. The steel plate is made sharp in front and somewhat pointed, in

HOMEMADE SUBSOILER.

shape and width about like a man's two hands when placed upon the table with the palms down and thumbs out of sight, showing a little of each wrist. A mortice in the beam admits the standard and another an iron rod for brace. The beam is about 5½ feet long, with a wooden roller in front to gauge the depth.

One strong horse will draw this tool in the furrow made by an ordinary plow and stir up the soil three or four inches below the line of the surface plowing. I use it between the rows of strawberries, after picking, with two horses, going as deep as they can draw it, and afterward I cultivate with a light cultivator. I also use it with excellent success where rows of potatoes, celery, raspberries or young trees are to be planted, going back and forth a few times in the same furrow.

A PORTABLE FENCE.

How to Make It, How to Put It Up and How to Take It Down.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer furnished the following sketch and description of a portable fence he has used with satisfaction for twelve years. He says:

Have your boards 14 feet long, 5 inches wide and 1 inch thick. Take two narrow boards 3½ feet long; cut notches

ONE PANEL OF A PORTABLE FENCE.

in them 1 inch deep as far apart as you want the boards, and fasten them to the barn floor, to put the ends of the boards in, one at each end. These boards are 7 inches apart. Then cut three strips, same length of these, nail one in the center and the other two 15 inches from each end. Use wire nails and clinch well. This makes one panel, as shown in Fig. 1.

How to put it up: Set posts 13 feet apart. Raise the panel 6 inches from the ground and bore a ⅝-inch hole through the post under the top board, into which drive the hook shown at Fig. 2. This hook is made of ½-inch square iron. Put another hook under the third board from top, as shown. This gives you a lap of 6 inches of panel. Drive hooks up snug, and you will have a good, strong fence, that nothing will disturb. When you want to move the fence start the hooks back with a blow or two of the hammer.

Cost of fence: It takes about 25 feet of lumber to each panel. Therefore 1,000 feet will make 40 panels, or 30 rods of fence.

One thousand feet of hemlock	$9 00
Forty chestnut posts, at seven cents each	2 80
Eighty hooks, about	2 75
Nails	45
Total	$15 00

Or 50 cents per rod. This does not include making of panels or sharpening of posts. This is about the price of material here. Of course the cost varies in different localities. Again, the panels can be made to suit any one by having wider boards or spaces, but the object is to have them alike, so they will hang on the hooks on any post.

Advantages of this fence: It can be made on stormy days in a workshop or on the barn floor. It does not take any more nails. You save a middle post, and that will pay for two hooks, and they will last forever. By starting the hooks back a little it is very readily taken down to be moved or laid down all winter, avoiding all snowdrifts. Drive your posts in the spring if necessary, and hang up again, and when you wish to move them you can draw 15 or 20 panels at one load. Instead of bars or gates I make them 12 feet long, only one post near each end, and one hook in each post under the second board from top, to fasten it. Bore a hole in the width of board above the hook and put a pin in. It can be taken out and put back again about as quick as opening and shutting a gate, and answers every purpose of an expensive gate.

A Successful Hog Pen.

The pen depicted in the cut is made in the corner of the hog lot and is described by Prairie Farmer as follows:

A convenient size is 6 by 12 feet. Extra posts are planted in the ground six feet from the line fence, then three 2 by 8 joists bolted or spiked to the

A HANDY PEN FOR SWINE.

posts. On these joists the floor is laid on 2 by 12 pieces. The fence is to be built with boards on the inside of the posts for the greatest strength. At each end is left a doorway. The doors slide up and down between cleats nailed to the posts. This pen is built above the ground at the height of the wagon box for convenience in loading and unloading hogs. The entrance to the pen is by a chute from the ground, allowing the hogs to run up and down at will to feed on a dry floor and to capture them when wanted. This pen will be found a good investment, as it will save much labor with the animals, and then the floor makes a good shelter from storms.

Commercial Fertilizers for Wheat.

A bulletin from the Kentucky experiment station confirms previous reports upon tests with commercial fertilizers for wheat, namely, that they have no effect upon the yield of wheat. Potash, however, used upon the same soil and field with corn and potatoes, gave favorable results. Of the many varieties of wheat used it was found that the best yields were made from Egyptian, followed closely by Hunter's, White and German Emperor.

Here and There.

Plowing by electricity will soon be in common use, at least so says Senator Keller, of Sauk Center, Minn.

Good wethers will give you every year for four years wool enough to half pay for themselves, and at five years old they are just old enough to make the best of mutton.

A correspondent writing to The Rural New Yorker says: "A neighboring farmer informed me a day or two ago that in putting away his oats last summer he had salted it in layers, and when he used the oats not a sign of mice work was to be seen, and his horses ate the oats, straw and all, much more greedily than ever before. This bit of information may be of use to many farmers, who well know how destructive mice and rats are to oats, either in stack or mow."

Streak of lean and a streak of fat. Have you the right breed for it?

Lambs for Market.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey state board of agriculture, J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., advised buying early in the summer young, large sheep from the stock yards and crossing them with a strong thoroughbred ram of the mutton breed. Then give good pasture through the summer and fall. When cold weather comes shear them and put in a frost proof barn, feeding liberally, but judiciously, of hay and ensilage, ground oats, corn and peas mixed. Lambs sold in the New York market in December, January, February and March averaged him from seven to twelve dollars.

LIVE STOCK

QUALITY IN DRAFT HORSES.

It Is Possible to Get Both Quality and Quantity.

Our correspondent wrote as one who knew whereof he spoke when he described the disastrous results from using draft sires more distinguished for bulk than quality. One cross of stump legged sires "squared up the form and gave size." The second cross increased bulk, but at the expense of wearing qualities in some instances. But the third cross brought with it all the ills of "boggy" hocks, round spongy bone, upright ankles and shelly feet. Night no more surely follows day than this result attends the use of rough legged, obese, "beefy" draft sires. The Gazette has not ceased to cry aloud against these hulks of horseflesh set on post legs. To that persistent thundering of "Weight! weight!" it has answered, "Quality! quality?"

Granting the possible value of the first cross of bulk only on our small boned, spindle shanked, light waisted mares, it has warned against the intensification of this coarse legged, short pasterned blood by a second cross, and has times almost without number declared that quality should be the prime requisite. If associated with sufficient substance, well and good, but with all their getting it has uniformly advised American draft horse breeders to get understanding. Stall feeding of stallions tends to soften tissues and cause degeneracy, but especially does it make its evil effects manifest in the condition of the legs. The farmer who has secured bulk in two or three crosses, at the expense of the tough hoofs and flinty and clean though light bone of his foundation mares, may well claim indulgence while he meditates upon an outcross to the light but sound legged sire.

Quality and size are not incompatible; this much has been so thoroughly proved that further discussion is idle. The draft horse must have bulk, strength, weight in the collar, but with it he needs leverage, elasticity and wearing joints. Porous bone, meaty legs, "boggy" hocks handicap horse and master. It is the breeder's province to substitute flinty, flat bone, clean limbs and bony hocks.

A hereditary tendency toward flabby muscles, meaty legs, thick hocks and stiff joints is not value received for the service fee. Careful selection of sound sires with gun metal legs and clean, limber joints, and judicious work to harden the muscles, toughen the sinews and oil the joints is what every owner of brood mares has a right to demand of every stallioner. Quality first, bulk afterward.—Breeder's Gazette.

Russian Sheep Dog.

The vast steppes of Russia are in many respects similar to the great plains of our own northwest. The Scotch collie in the northwest has suffered occasionally from the cold in our extreme winters. To some extent the owtcher,

RUSSIAN SHEEP DOG.

or Russian sheep dog, has been substituted for the faithful collie. Wherever he has been thus tried, the owtcher had proved to be the sheep owner's most faithful friend and servant. We hope he will be further experimented with, as he promises to be a most valuable dependence for stock raisers.

The American Cultivator gives this information about the owtcher:

The old province of Ukraine, which is now incorporated in the Russian government district of Kiev, is an extremely fertile country, but only sparsely populated. The greater portion of this territory consists of vast, slightly undulated steppes which are watered by the Dneiper and its numerous tributaries. The wealth of the inhabitants consists of live stock, and particularly sheep, of which enormous flocks are kept. One of the largest landowners is Mr. Falz Fein, and the number of sheep on his runs is so large that he can only form an estimate by the number of dogs which are required to guard them, and there are generally 5,000 kept for that purpose. On an average forty sheep are apportioned to each dog; the total must, therefore, reach the prodigious figure of 2,000,000.

These sheep dogs have a long coat, which very often gets matted. The color generally is a kind of gray, formed by a mixture of black and dingy white hair. The medium height is twenty-eight inches, and their tail is always short, frequently carried very gayly, and only sparsely coated. Sometimes there exists only quite a rudimentary trace of a tail. The breed is highly esteemed in Russia, where it is known by the name of the Owtcher.

Spring and Winter Wheats.

The winter and spring wheats are now interchangeable, the former being easily converted into the latter and the latter into the former. Another classification may be made with reference to the characteristics to assist in their arrangement as follows: White, red and velvet chaff; smooth and bearded ears; white, red and amber grain; hard and soft grain. This classification is by no means permanent or satisfactory except in relation to the smooth and bearded ears—they are always the same everywhere and in all seasons, but the other characteristics are subject to the influences of soil, climate and methods of cultivation in so marked a degree that they are not alike in any two sections or states or even seasons in the same region. In arid regions the chaff, straw and grain are much lighter in color, the grain much more flinty, the chaff more fragile, especially on the bearded varieties.—Farmers' Review.

What Others Say.

The American Cultivator says: "We do not see how any gardener on sandy soil can dispense with some use of clover."

The American Horseman says that the big covered track at the Jewett farm, where five-eighths of a mile of the track is now under cover, has proven during the past winter a success.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice of special town election for the purpose of voting upon ordinance No. 51, of said town of Heppner, Oregon.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the town of Heppner, at the council chamber, on the 4th day of August, 1892, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., of said day, for the purpose of authorizing the town council to borrow the sum of $15,000.00 and to issue bonds of the town therefor, for the purpose of supplying the town with water, and also to empower the council to levy a tax to create a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds in twenty years from August 1st, 1892, and to pay the interest thereon until redeemed, and to approve ordinance No. 51.

The following officers of election have been appointed judges of election.

Judges of Election { E. G. SLOAN, ED. MATLOCK, W. A. KIRK,

Clerks of Election { LANE MATLOCK, J. P. WILLIAMS.

A. A. ROBERTS, Recorder.

Dated Heppner, Oregon, July 2, 1892. 563-tf

A fine lot of imported Shot Guns at Thompson & Co's at bargain prices, no jobbers profits. a

STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allyn, T. J., Ione, Or. Horses GG on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow county.

Armstrong, J. C., Alpine, Or.—T with bar under it on left shoulder of horses; cattle same on left hip.

Allison, O. D., Eight Mile, Or.—Cattle brand, O D on left hip and horses same brand on right shoulder. Range, Eight Mile.

Adkins, T C, Dayville, Or.- Straight mark across the thigh and two crops and a slit in the right ear; horses, L upside down on the right shoulder. Range in Grant county and Bear valley. P O address also at Hardman.

Adkins, J. J., Heppner, Or.—Horses, JA connected on left flank; cattle, same on left hip.

Ayers, Johnny, Lena, Or.—Horses branded triangle on left hip; cattle same on right hip; also crop off right ear and upper bit on same.

Blyth, Percy H., Heppner, Or.—Horses, Roman cross on right shoulder. Range in Morrow county.

Bleakman, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses, a flag on left shoulder; cattle same on right shoulder.

Bannister, J. W., Hardman, Or.—Cattle branded B on left hip and thigh; split in each ear.

Brenner, Peter, Gooseberry Oregon—Horses branded P B on left shoulder. Cattle same on right side

Burke, M St C, Long Creek, Or—On cattle, MAY connected on left hip, crop off left ear, under half crop off right. Horses, same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant and Morrow county.

Bowsman, A., Mount Vernon and Burns, Or.—Cattle, A B on right hip, two crops in each ear; same on horses, on right shoulder. Range in Grant and Harney counties.

Brosman, Jerry, Lena, Or.—Horses branded 7 on right shoulder; cattle B on the left side. Left ear half crop and right ear upper slope.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 24 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped. 24 on left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Parker & Gleason, Hardman, Or.—Horses 1P on left shoulder.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear.

Patberg, Henry Lexington, Or.—Horses branded with a Roman cross on left shoulder; cattle branded with Roman cross, bar at bottom, on left hip.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on ——— shoulder; cattle, J H J connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left ear and slip in the right.

Potter, Dan, Lexington—Horses branded MP connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Powell, John T., Dayville, Or—Horses, JP connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one on each ear, wattle under throat. Range in Grant county.

Rickard, G. D., Canyon City, Or.—F C on left shoulder, on horses only. Range Canyon creek and Bear valley, Grant county.

Rood, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horses, square cross with quarter-circle over it on left stifle.

Reminger, Chris, Heppner, Or.—Horses, C R on left shoulder.

Rice, Dan, Hardman, Or.; horses, three panel worm fence on left shoulder; cattle, DAN on right shoulder. Range near Hardman.

Rudio, Wm, Long Creek, Or.—Brands horses R or right shoulder. Range, Grant and Morrow counties.

Royse, Aaron, Heppner, Or—Horses, plain Y on left shoulder; cattle, same brand reversed on right hip and crop off right ear. Range in Morrow county.

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded X on the right shoulder; cattle, IX on the left hip crop off left ear and dewlap on neck. Range in Morrow and adjoining counties.

Rust, William, Pendleton, Or.—Horses R on left shoulder; cattle, R on left hip, crop off right ear, underbit on left ear. Sheep, R on weathers, round crop off righ ear. Range Umatilla and Morrow counties.

Reaney, Andrew, Lexington, Or.—Horses branded A R on right shoulder, vent quarter circle over brand; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow county.

Regee, Wm. H, Dairyville, Or—HR connected with quarter circle over top on cattle on right hip and crop off right ear and split in left. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Morrow, Grant and Gilliam counties.

Ritter, J F, Ritter, Or—Three parallel bars with bar over on horses on left hip; on cattle, left side, two smooth crops, two splits in each ear. Range in Middle Fork of John Day.

Rector, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, JO on left shoulder. Cattle, O on right hip.

Spicknall, J. W., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded 21 on left shoulder; range in Morrow county.

Spray, J. F., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded SF connected on right shoulder; cattle same on both hips.

Sailing, C C Heppner, Or—Horses branded S A on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Swaggart, H. F., Lexington, Or.—Horses 2 with dash under it on left stifle, cattle H with dash under it on right hip, crop off right ear and swallowfork on right hind leg. Range in Morrow, Gilliam and Umatilla counties.

Swaggart, A. L., Ella, Or.—Horses branded 2 on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip. Crop on ear, wattle on left hind leg.

Straight W. E., Heppner, Or.—Horses shaded J S on left stifle; cattle J S on left hip, swallow fork in right ear, underbit in left.

Swaggart, L, Alpine, Or.—Horses, S S on right shoulder

Sapp, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, S A P on left hip; cattle same on left hip.

Shirts, James, Long Creek, Or.—Horses, 3 on left stifle and ⌒ over 2 on left shoulder.

Shrier, John, Fox, Or.—NC connected on horses on right hip; cattle, same on right hip, crop off right ear and under bit in left ear. Range in Grant county.

Smith Bros., John Day, Or—H Z on cattle on left shoulder.

Stephens, V. A., Hardman, Or.; horses S S on right stifle; cattle horizontal L on the right side

Stevenson, Mrs A. J., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, S on right hip; swallow-fork in left ear.

Swaggart, G. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 44 on left shoulder; cattle, 44 on left hip.

Stewart, Geo., Hardman, Or.—Horses circle or left shoulder.

Stone, Ira, Brekleton, Wash.—Horses, keystone on left shoulder.

Smith, E. E. Lone Rock, Or. Horses branded a crossed seven on left shoulder; cattle same on left side. Range, Gilliam county.

Sperry, E. G., Heppner, Or.—Cattle W C on left hip, crop off right and underbit in left year, dewlap; horses W C on left shoulder.

Thompson, J. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 3 on left shoulder; cattle, 3 on left shoulder.

Tippets, S. T., Lena, Or.—Horses, C— on left shoulder.

Turner R. W., Heppner, Or.—Small capital T left shoulder, horses; cattle same on left hip with split in both ears.

Thornton, H. M., Ione, Or.—Horses branded HT connected on left stifle; sheep same brand.

Vanderpool, H. T., Lena, Or;—Horses HV connected on right shoulder; cattle, same on right hip.

Walbridge, Wm., Heppner, Or. Horses, U. L. on the left shoulder; cattle same on right hip, crop off left ear and right ear topped.

Wilson, John Q., Salem or Heppner, Or.—Horses branded JQ on the left shoulder. Range Morrow county.

Warren, W B, Caleb, Or—Cattle, W with quarter circle over it, on left side, split in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Wood, F L, Dayville, Or—Heart on horses on left stifle; on cattle, 2 on left side and under bit in left ear. Range in Grant county.

Wright, Silas A. Heppner, Or. Cattle branded S W on the right hip, square crop off right ear and split in left.

Wallace, Francis, Mount Vernon, Or—Square on cattle on the left hip, upper slope in the left ear and under slope in right ear. Same brand on horses on right shoulder. Range in Harney and Grant county.

Webster, J. L., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded with bar over J on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip, crop off left ear and split in each. Range, Morrow county.

Wade, Henry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded ace of spades on left shoulder and left hip. Cattle branded same on left side and left hip.

Wells, A. S., Heppner, Or.—Horses, s^e on left shoulder; cattle same.

Woolinger, John, John Day City, Or—On horses three parallel bars on left shoulder; 7 on sheep, bit in both ears. Range in Grant and Malhuer counties.

Wyland, J H, Hardman, Or.—Circle C on left thigh.

Woodward, John, Heppner, Or.—Horses, UP connected on left shoulder.

Watkins, Lishe, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded UE connected on left stifle.

Wallace, Charles, Portland, Or.—Cattle, W on right thigh, hole in left ear; horses, W on right shoulder, same same on left shoulder.

Whittier Bros., Brewsy, Harney county, Or.—Horses branded W B, connected on left shoulder.

Williams, Vasco, Hamilton, Or.—Quarter circle over three bars on left hip, both cattle and horses. Range Grant county.

Williams, J O, Long Creek, Or—Horses, quarter circle over three bars on left hip; cattle same and slit in each ear. Range in Grant county.

Wren, A. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses running A A on shoulder; Cattle, same on right hip.

Young, J. S., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded T S on the right shoulder.

Keller, Richard, Blanton, Grant county, Or.—E K in square, cattle on left hip; horses same on left shoulder. Range Rose valley.

Kirk, J O, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 17 on either flank; cattle 17 on right side.

Kirk, Jesse, Heppner, Or.; horse 11 on left shoulder; cattle same on right side, underbit on right ear.

Kumberland, W. G., Mount Vernon, Or.—J L on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left ear and under crop in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Keeney, Eli, Heppner, Or.—Horses J L and ace of clubs on left stifle. Range in Umatilla and Morrow counties

Lesley, M C, Monument, Or—A triangle Z with all lines extending past body of figure on horses on left shoulder, on cattle diamond on left shoulder, split in right ear and slit in left ear. Range in Grant county and to parts of John Day.

Leahey, J W, Heppner Or.—Horses branded L N on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip; wattle over right eye three slits in right ear.

Loften, Stephen, Fox, Or.—S L on left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range Grant county.

Lieuallen, John W., Lexington, Or.—Horses branded half-circle JL connected on left shoulder. Cattle, same on left hip. Range, near Lexington.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double H connected Sometimes called a swing H, on left shoulder.

Maxwell, M. S., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded long link on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip. Ear mark, under bit in left ear.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse, M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M) on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

McCumber, Jas A, Echo, Or.—Horses, M with bar over on right shoulder.

Mann, B. B., Lena, Or.—Horses—old mares ZZ on right hip; young stock, small zz on left shoulder.

Morgan, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle T on left shoulder and left thigh; cattle, Z on right thigh.

Mitchell, Oscar, Ione, Or.—Horses, 77 on right hip; cattle, 77 on right side.

McClaren, D. G., Brownsville, Or,—Horses, Figure 5 on each shoulder, cattle, M2 on hip

McKeen, W. J. Mount Vernon, Or—XI on cattle on right hip, crop in right ear, half crop in left same brand on horses on left hip. Range in Grant county.

McCarty, David H., Echo, Or. Horses branded DM connected, on the left shoulder; cattle same on hip and side.

McGirr, Frank, Fox Valley, Or.—Mule shoe with toe-calk on cattle on ribs and under in each ear; horses same brand on left stifle.

McHaley, G. V., Hamilton, Or.—On Horses, S with half circle under on left shoulder; on Cattle, four bars connected on top on the right side Range in Grant County.

Neal, Andrew, Lone Rock, Or.—Horses A N connected on left shoulder; cattle same on both hips.

Newman, W. R., Heppner, Or.—Horses N with half circle over it on left shoulder.

Nordyke, E., Silverton, Or.—Horses, circle 7 on left thigh; cattle, same on left hip.

Oliver, Joseph, Canyon City, Or.—A 2 on cattle on left hip; on horses, same on left thigh. Range in Grant county.

Oller, Perry, Lexington, Or.—P O on left shoulder.

Olp, Herman, Prairie City, Or.—On cattle, O LP connected on left hip; horses on left stifle and wartie on nose. Range in Grant county.

Pearson, Olave, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 24 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped. 24 on left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Parker & Gleason, Hardman, Or.—Horses 1P on left shoulder.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear.

Patberg, Henry Lexington, Or.—Horses branded with a Roman cross on left shoulder; cattle branded with Roman cross, bar at bottom, on left hip.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on ——— shoulder; cattle, J H J connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left ear and slip in the right.

Potter, Dan, Lexington—Horses branded MP connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Powell, John T., Dayville, Or—Horses, JP connected on left shoulder. Cattle OK connected on left hip, two under half crops, one on each ear, wattle under throat. Range in Grant county.

Rickard, G. D., Canyon City, Or.—F C on left shoulder, on horses only. Range Canyon creek and Bear valley, Grant county.

Rood, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horses, square cross with quarter-circle over it on