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The Genuine HAMBURG TEA is put up in YELLOW WRAPPERS with Facsimile Signature of EMIL FRESE.

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Sick Headache,
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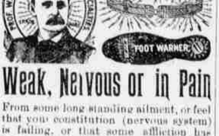

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From some long standing ailment, or feel that your constitution (nervous system) is failing, or that some affliction has taken, or is taking, permanent hold of you, which you have been, and are still, unable to throw off or control, whether in the first or last stage—remember that

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Electric treatment for diseases suggested, properly applied, is perfect and has no good substitute. The Gregg Electric Belt and Appliances are the only ones in existence that supply a perfect mode of application.

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People who have paid their money and been cured can tell you what has been done for them in a way that will convince you. Complete catalogue of testimonials, prices, etc., 6c. Circular free.

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FIGHTING INSECTS.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TALKS ON THE SUBJECT.

Close Study of the Enemy the First Important Duty — Biting and Sucking Species Must Be Treated Differently. Horticultural Education as Viewed by Emory E. Smith.

At the Stanford university at Palo Alto the faculty arranged a course of popular lectures on fruit and tree enemies. The public were invited and many fruit growers from the state attended the lectures.

The opening lecture was by Professor John H. Comstock on the "Methods of fighting insects."

"The first principle to be laid down regarding the methods of fighting insects," he said, is that each species of insect to be fought must be made the subject of special study.

"The most important feature in the structure of insects as bearing on applied entomology is the structure of the mouth parts. Roughly speaking, the different types of mouth parts may be classed under two heads—the biting and the sucking. Biting insects can be destroyed by means of poisons applied to the surface of the plants. The sucking insects, when they attack a plant, push their beaks in to the tissue of the plant and suck its juices. It will be readily seen that any poison applied to the surface of the plant will not be taken up with the food of the insect, but may remain upon the plant as harmless to the insect as mere dust.

"Another feature in the stucture of insects which is of interest in this connection is the structure of the organs for breathing. Insects do not breathe through their mouths. If the body of the caterpillar be examined it will be found to consist of a series of rings or segments, and if the side of the insect be examined with a magnifying glass there will be seen upon each of these segments a minute opening. This is a breathing hole or spiracle. It is believed that the action of certain insecticides is to close up these spiracles. Thus it seems probable that many of these washes which are so efficient in the destruction of insects owe their efficiency to the fact that a delicate film is formed by them over the body of the insect and thus the spiracles are closed and the insect suffocated.

"A knowledge of the different stages in the life history of the insect is of prime importance to one who would combat it. For it often happens that the insect is much more easily destroyed in one stage than in another."

Emory E. Smith lectured on "Horticultural Education."

"Speaking broadly," he said, "horticulture is a science. We are yet as but children plucking flowers by the wayside, while great fields of possibilities stretch out beyond.

"In California certain branches of horticulture are assuming proportions which so far as can be seen, will in a few years make the leading industries of the state.

"Horticultural education if begun early would do much to turn the thoughts of our youth toward rural rather than less ennobling pursuits, and away from the glamor of our modern cities that are so remorselessly burning out the life and energy of the nation."

The lecturer recommended that horticulture be given more attention in all grades of schools from the primary to the university. He said: "Could horticultural education in its fullest sense be once popularized it would be one of the most powerful influences in correcting one of the most dangerous features presenting itself in our national economy, by building up thickly settled rural districts and checking the mad rush of our youth to the cities, thus solving, at least to a large extent, a problem upon which nearly every great mind has spent itself in vain."

Grain for Poultry Feed.

There are a great many plants peculiar to other countries which, like this Coast, have warm, dry summers, which are most valuable for grain and forage. Such are some of the sorghums. This family has long been specialized in the line of giving the most sugar from the juices of its stalks. Yet there are varieties and species that give great crops of fine seed, good for poultry and animals. The stalks and leaves also make a great amount of fodder. Kaffir corn is a sorghum of this kind, largely grown with profit in our interior valleys. The "corn" has many uses as human food that we do not appreciate. Teosinte is an allied plant, giving immense crops of choice fodder. It should mature its seed in our interior valleys which it does not do East. Judge Samuel Miller of Missouri thinks the Sajo bean will produce more food per acre for man and poultry than any other plant. The plant grows in bush form and is easily cultivated and handled. The great food plants of the future for man and animal will, without doubt be evolved from the bean or the field pea family.

Bees and Fruit Culture.

Every fruit grower who observes correctly and who has examined the subject confidently asserts that the honey bee does not and cannot puncture the skins of fruits so as to partake of their juices. They have not the tools to cut through the skins. They simply have long tongues with which to lick or lap. Other insects and birds can and do puncture fruits and if the juices are quite sweet the bees follow in the wake of such marauders and partake. Bees in late summer and autumn, in California; and many other insects, birds and animals are hard pushed for moisture and resort to juicy fruits and succulent vegetables for it. Then bees and yellow jackets swarm to the drying fruits and grapes for moisture and sweets. Instead of being injurious to the orchardist nearly the whole family of bees proper are of the greatest benefit in distributing pollen.

THAT MILK PUMP.

No Good Because It Cannot Be Kept Clean, Says an Expert.

That milk pump! Do you know I feel inclined to class it as a worse curse to our creameries than that underground, stinking buttermilk tank. Do you know I suspect that even in Denmark, where there is no lack of help to keep everything clean, the milk pump is at the bottom of the complaints that have been made lately about the keeping quality of the butter. The milk pump, I regret to say, seems to be very popular with the creamery designers and builders, because it simplifies their plans; with the creamery owners, because it saves money in construction and with the farmer, because it saves labor, nominally. So I fear that I shall have but scant sympathy from those most interested in this.

I tell you, gentlemen, if you were to investigate the matter you would trace many a complaint directly to the milk pump. Not impossible to keep it clean. Well, no, nothing is impossible, but it is clearly impracticable, and let me tell you I have been in creameries where everything, including the floor, was kept as clean as a pin, but when I put my nose to the milk pump, there was smell enough to flavor tons and tons of butter. I do not blame the manager. I know that neither I nor anybody else can keep it clean, and the only cure is to bury it deep in the hole where the buttermilk tank used to be. Surely it is hard enough to keep the creamery sweet and clean without adding the pump and the greasy, sloppy rubber hose, which is another abomination, and should be made as short as possible both as to length and life.

Every creamery should be built on the side hill plan, and if the land is as flat as a pancake an elevated drive can be constructed so as to deliver the milk high enough to let it flow into open conductors; or if you object to the driveway, why not devise some quick system of elevating the milk? I confess it makes me tired to see no improvement on the old slow hoisting crane used today the same as it was thirty years ago in the first co-operative cheese factories, and I can understand why boys object to hoisting the milk that way an extra six or eight feet. With small eight gallon cans I would recommend the following: Have the weigh can low enough so that the cans can be dumped from the platform on a level with the wagon and with the top of the weigh can. Then have a quick hoisting apparatus by which the weigh can, after being weighed, is shot up and dumped into the receiving vat. The time lost in hoisting will be gained by the whole weigh can being dumped at once instead of running slowly off through a faucet. I got this idea from Mr. Roe when I asked him to devise some quick way of elevating the milk that would do away with that milk pump.

With large cans, all that is necessary is to invent a quick and easy way of hoisting and dumping them, and I most sincerely hope that you will turn your attention to this matter. Whenever the butter can be sold within a week I grant you that the keeping quality plays but a small role, but in most cases you have to figure on from three to four weeks as the lifetime of the butter from the churn, and although our export is small—only 9,000,000 pounds last year—the keeping quality depends chiefly upon an extreme attention to cleanliness, from the cow to the tub, and although so much is written about the secrets of the Danish system, I can assure you there is nothing in it but perfect cleanliness and strict attention to every little detail.—Address of J. H. Monrad.

THE IDEAL CREAMERYMAN.

Some of the Secrets of Success Which He Has Learned.

First the creamery operator has learned that to be successful and enlarge and build up his business he must make dairying profitable to the producer of milk. Herein lies all the law and the profits.

He has learned that the operator and the dairymen are joint partners in business, between whom there must always exist the most implicit confidence. They work together to add to the common fund of knowledge, from which each continually draws without reducing the capital stock.

The operator learns the patron's end of the business by breeding, feeding and milking cows himself. He preaches of the benefits of feeding corn ensilage, and shows his own silo as his text.

He seeds his own fields to clover, and illustrates the value of a balanced ration and the truthfulness of the feeding tables with cuts and diagrams of his own bias cut corn ensilage and early cut and well cured clover.

He advocates the special purpose dairy cow and proves his faith by his works—he buys, breeds and milks some one of the dairy breeds of cattle.

He advocates the feeding of milk producing foods, and furnishes his patrons with bran and oilcake meal in any quantity at the bare cost of carload lots.

He practices godliness and preaches cleanliness, daily illustrating his meaning of the terms by keeping clean within and without his creamery.

He gives to his patrons the benefit of all improved methods and appliances by using in his creamery the latest improved machinery for the handling of milk and making of butter.

That his patron may not despair of keeping up his herd of good milkers of his own raising, he scalds the separated milk and returns it to the patron in condition that it remains sweet twenty-four hours in the hottest weather.

He watches the markets and sells in that which brings him continually the best prices, and by making butter of uniform fine quality builds up a trade with customers who wait for the arrival of his product.

He encourages the breeding and feeding of great butter producing cows by paying for milk according to its butter value, and by the one and same process takes away a great temptation heretofore in the pathway of the dairyman and does equal and exact justice to each patron.

He studies bacteriology and the changes in milk produced by various bacteria and the endless complications resulting from their work in varying temperatures.

I have described to you the ideal creamery operator, and I must confess that not all come up to this high standard of excellence. Many are striving to do so. In particular the Babcock test is being very largely introduced and gives universal satisfaction to the patrons, and many creameries have heated their separator skimmilk to 150 degs. F. during the warm months, and this also gives great satisfaction to patrons and creameries.—Address of C. T. Denison.

Dairy and Creamery.

In the spring when the calves come in plentifully, make liquid rennet enough to last you all the year, if you are a cheesemaker.

To purify the liquid rennet strain it through a cloth, which takes out all scrapings and fragments of animal tissue. Then filter it through layers of straw, clean gravel and charcoal. Finally salt it enough to preserve it thoroughly, drain it off in jugs or well covered jars and put it in a cool place, to use from time to time as you need it during the year.

THE HORSE'S HOOF.

What It Is Composed of and How to Improve It.

The external part of the foot consists of three parts—the wall, composed of fibrous material so closely laid together that in a healthy foot which has not been spoiled by foolish horseshoeing or the application of oil or hoof ointments they present a smooth and shining and apparently solid appearance; the sole, which is composed of a scaly or leafy material, which falls off of its own accord when it becomes too thick, and the frog, composed of a fibrous substance like India rubber, which, like the scales of the sole, falls off of its own accord when it has attained a certain distance from the secreting membrane. The wall of course bears a greater share of the weight of the horse, especially toward the toe, where it is the thickest, but the sole and frog are also designed by nature to bear a portion, and in his wild state they undoubtedly rest on the ground. The frog also is of great service, as we have already seen, in diminishing concussion, assisting the powerful flexor tendon in flexing the foot and in preventing slipping.

The wall is firmly attached to the pedal bone by between 600 and 700 horny leaves on its surface, which interlock with a like number of fleshlike leaves, formed by the membrane covering the bone, being raised in a kind of plaits. Still further, to strengthen this attachment and to enable the wall to bear the great strain that is upon it, it at its posterior part bends sharply around under the wings of the pedal bone, where it is still provided with laminæ or leaves. It is thus that what are called the bars of the hoof are formed. A theory is entertained by some that on account of this interlocking of the bars and the pedal bone, what is called the expansion of the heel is impossible; but any one who has seen a shoe that has been on some time removed will have noticed that the heel has considerable lateral elasticity, as the shoe is glazed at that part, and sometimes even wrought into a groove.

In regard to the material of the hoof, the opinion seems to be generally accepted that black or blue hoofs are composed of tougher horn than white ones, and as the fibers of the wall become softer as they are deeper, it is supreme folly to allow the farrier to rasp and polish the outside of the hoof. All he has to do after the nails are driven is to turn down the points of the nails on the face of the walls. Soil and climate have a good deal to do with the size of the foot. A dry, sandy soil has a tendency to grow feet less circular in form and therefore more concave in the sole than softer clay land, and it is of importance to keep the foot rather soft and flexible than hard and brittle. Where there is a tendency to the latter state it is a good plan to stuff the feet, and there is no more effective material for this purpose than cow dung mixed with clay.

A foot defective in substance or form renders the best looking horse of little value for work in the cities. Therefore use a stallion that, whatever his other defects, is right at the ground. If your mares are defective there, by the use of such a horse you may escape that defect in the produce. If you are laying in new mares, have them right at the ground, short in the leg, clean and flat in the bone, sound in joints, deep in rib, long below and short above, and finally bred from a kind of which you know something that is good.

In connection with this it may be stated that the Farrier's company of England give diplomas to working blacksmiths who have attained sufficient proficiency in their business. But Mr. Lupton, of Richmond, England, contends for an advance on this plan and says that every shoeing smith should learn the anatomy of the horse's foot, and that the knowledge so acquired would be of great value to the public and likely to bring a correspondingly greater return to the smith who owns it.

Live Stock Points.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who lives in Montana, and has had much experience, declares that it is the root of the loco weed, and not the leaves, that poisons live stock. The root is slight and easily pulls out with the leaves which animals bite off. They chew it up and swallow it, hence the fatal effects that follow. The writer, Mr. Sieber, says that every haystack in his neighborhood contains more or less of the leaves, but they are harmless. We have here an opinion that is worth heeding.

Did you ever think of preparing ensilage for the hens? It is the next thing to green feed itself for them in winter. Where you have a silo for the cattle, throw a little of the ensilage to the chickens several times a week. Where you have no large live stock to make a silo for, make a little silo for the chickens and fill it with green grass, oats or rye, and feed liberally to the hens in winter. One writer who has tried it declares that winter ensilage for the hens increases their egg laying powers fully 10 per cent.

Even when the hogs are in pasture, keep ashes and charcoal where they can have access to them freely. To a hog there is no delicacy like charred corncobs.

Do not feed corn to hogs in the dust.

The hoofs of a stallion colt must be looked after more carefully than those of other colts. He is early placed in confinement and kept there, so that his feet have no chance to grow naturally. This class of horses is therefore more apt to have unsound feet than others.

One man who claims to be an expert says lumpy jaw in cattle can be cured by opening the lump with a knife and putting into the wound a "chemical compound," the nature of which he does not explain. It is probably some kind of a caustic, ho

The Standard of Horse Flesh.

Recent developments in the horse market show several facts. One is that the standard of horse flesh of all kinds has advanced so rapidly in this country that what would have been a good horse before the war would be a scarecrow now. Second, the live farmer and breeder must keep pace with this advancing standard or he will be bankrupted. High grade horses of all kinds sell readily at a good price, but inferior animals bring almost nothing. The taste is so critical that few horses come up to present requirements of the market.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Or., June 7, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Theron E. Fell, against heirs of Joshua R. Fell, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2562, dated Nov. 17, 1887, upon the W½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼, Sec. 28, Tp 2, S R 23 E, in Morrow county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Joshua R. Fell, and his heirs, have failed to comply with the Timber Culture law, that he failed to break or cause to be broken, five acres of said tract within one year after entry, or in fact has done nothing to comply with the requirements of the Timber Culture laws, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Otis Patterson, Notary Public, is authorized to take testimony in this case, at his office in Heppner, Or., at 10 a. m., August 27, 1892.

511-121 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

Plenty of flour, bran, mill feed and chop always on hand at the Heppner Flouring Mills. a

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STOCK BRANDS.

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

Allen, T. J., Ione, Or.—Horses G4 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, J 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 H on the left side. Left ear half crop and right ear upper slope.

Barton, Wm., Heppner, Or.—Horses, J B on right thigh, cattle, same on right hip; split in each ear.

Brown, Isa, Lexington, Or. Horses IB on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip; range, Morrow county.

Brown, J. P., Heppner, Or.—Horses and cattle branded S with ox-yoke above on left shoulder.

Brown, J. C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle C with dot in center on left hip; cattle, same.

Brown, W. J., Lena, Oregon. Horses W bar over it, on the left shoulder. Cattle same on left hip.

Boyer, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box brand on right hip cattle, same, with split in each ear.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip.

Brownlee, W. J., Fox, Or—Cattle, JB connected on left side; crop on left ear and two splits and middle piece cut out on right ear; on horses same brand on the left thigh; Range in Fox valley, Grant county.

Cain, E., Caleb, Or.—Y D on horses on left stifle; U with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder, and on left stifle on all colts under 5 years; on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant county.

Clark, Wm. H., Lena, Or.—Horses WHC connected, on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cate, Chas. R., Vinson or Lena, Or. Horses H C on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Cochran, Chas., Ione, Or.—Horses, HP connected on left shoulder; cattle, C on both left hip and stifle. Range in Morrow county.

Cannon, T. B., Long Creek, Or.—T on cattle on right side, crop off right ear and slit in left ear. Our horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Cecil, Wm., Douglas, Or.; horses JC on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, waddles on each jaw and two bits in the right ear.

Curl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each hip on cattle, swallow fork and under bit in right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county. On sheep, inverted A and spear point on shoulder. Ear mark on ewes, crop off left ear, punched upper bit in right. Wethers, crop in right and under half crop in left ear. All range in Grant county.

Crosby, A. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle branded 7— (or H L connected) on the right shoulder.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 90 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, R. Y., Currinsville, Or.—Horses, ∞ on left stifle.

Cochran, J H Monument, Or—Horses branded C I & A on left shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip, swallow fork in right ear and crop off left.

Cox & English, Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with I in center; horses, CE on left hip.

Cupper, H. A., Monument, Or.—Horses H C on left shoulder cattle H C on left side, swallow fork on right ear.

Cochran, R. E., Monument, Grant Co., Or.—Horses branded circle with bar beneath, on left shoulder; cattle same brand on both hips, mark under slope both ears and dewlap.

Chapin, H., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded 7 on right hip. Cattle branded the same.

Cross, S L, Dayville, Or—Cattle branded + two crops and a split in left ear; on horses a reversed Z on left stifle. Also have the following brands on cattle: 72 on left hip, 7 on right hip, 72 on left shoulder, two parallel bars on left shoulder. Ear marks, two crops.

Doonan, Wm., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded OO with bar over them, on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, R D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, R D on left hip.

Douglas, O. T., Douglas, Or—Horses TD on the right stifle; cattle same on right hip.

Duncan, W. P., John Day, Or.—Quarter circle W on right shoulder, both on horses and cattle. Range Grant county.

Driskell, W. E., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded K inside of O on left shoulder. Cattle same on left side of neck.

Ely, J. B. & Sons, Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on left hip, hole in right ear.

Elliott, Wash., Heppner, Or. Diamond on right shoulder.

Fisk, Ralph, Prairie City, Or—Horses, R F on right shoulder; cattle, on right hip. Range in Grant county.

Fleek, Jackson, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 7F connected on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Ear mark, hole in right and crop off left.

Florence, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on right hip; horses F with bar under on right shoulder.

Florence, S. P. Heppner, Or.—Horses, F on right shoulder; cattle, F on right hip or thigh.

Gay, Henry, Heppner, Or.—GAY on left shoulder.

Goble, Frank, Heppner, Or.—Horses, 7 F on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip.

Gilman-French, Land and Live Stock Co., Fossil, Or.—Horses, anchor S on left shoulder; vent, same on left stifle. Cattle, same on both hips; ear marks, crop off right ear and underbit in left. Range in Gilliam, Grant, Crook and Morrow counties.

Gentry, Elmer, Echo, Or.—Horses branded H. S. with a quarter circle over it on left stifle. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Giltwater, J. C., Prairie City, Or.—On horses, O—O on left shoulder and stifle; cattle, on right side. Range in Grant county.

Hams, James, Hardman, Or.—Horses shaded 2 on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip. Range in and about Hardman.

Hayes, Geo., Lena, Or. Brand JH connected, with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder.

Hiatt, A. B., Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round-top A with quarter circle under it on the right hip. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hinton & Jenks, Hamilton, Or—Cattle, two bars on either hip; crop in right ear and split in left. Horses, J on right thigh. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Samuel, Wagner, Or—T F L on right shoulder on horses; on cattle, on right hip and on left side, swallow fork in right ear and slit in left. Range in Haystack district, Morrow county.

Hall, Edwin, John Day, Or.—Cattle E H on right hip; horses same on right shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses, shaded heart on the left shoulder. Range Morrow Co.

Hunsaker, B A, Wagner, Or.—Horses, 9 on left shoulder; cattle, 9 on left hip.

Hardisty, Albert, Nye, Oregon—Horses, AH connected, on left shoulder; Cattle on the left hip, crop off left ear.

Humphreys, J M, Hardman, Or.—Horses, H on left flank

Hiatt, Wm. E., Ridge, Or.—Horses branded bar cross on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip.

Hayes, J. M., Heppner, Or.—Horses, wineglass on left shoulder; cattle, same on right hip.

Ivy, Alfred, Long Creek, Or—Cattle I D on right hip, crop off left ear and bit in right. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Huston, Luther, Eight Mile, Or.—Horse H on the left shoulder and heart on the left stifle. Cattle same on left hip. Range in Morrow county.

Jenkins, D. W., Mt. Vernon, Or.—J on horses on left shoulder; on cattle, J on left hip and two smooth crops on both ears. Range in Fox and Bear valleys.

Junkin, S. M., Heppner, Or.—Horses, horseshoe J on left shoulder. Cattle, the same. Range on Eight Mile.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear.

Kenny, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right.

Kirk, J. T., Heppner, Or.—Horses 69 on left shoulder; cattle, 69 on left hip.

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

Kirk, J C, 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.—I 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 K L and ace of clubs on left stifle. Range in Umatilla and Morrow counties.

Lesley, M C, Monument, Or—A triangle  with all lines extending past body of figure on horses on left shoulder; on cattle diamond on left shoulder, split in right ear, under bit 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.

Lienallen, 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; horses, 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

McKern, 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-cork on cattle on ribs and under in each ear, horses same brand on left stifle.

McHaley, G. V., Hamilton, Or.—On Horses, 8 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.

Oiler, 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 wattle 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 IP 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, J P 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.

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

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

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

Royse, Aaron, Heppner, Or—Horses, plain V 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.

Rush 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 right ear. Range Umatilla and Morrow counties.

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

Royse, 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, JC on left shoulder. Cattle, O on right hip.

Spicknall, J. W., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded 31 on left shoulder; range in Morrow county.

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

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

Swaggart, B. 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 wattled 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.

Shirtz, 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., Susanville, Or. Horses, branded H. Z. on shoulder; cattle, same on left shoulder.

Squires, James, Arlington, Or.; horses branded JS on left shoulder; cattle the same, also nose waddle. Range in Morrow and Gilliam counties.

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 C on left shoulder.

Stone, Ira, Bickleton, 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, 5 on left shoulder; cattle, 2 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 lopped.

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, 5 on left shoulder; cattle same.

Wolfinger, John, John Day City, Or—On horses three parallel bars on left shoulder; 7 on sheep, bit in both ears. Range in Grant and Malheur 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, some same on left shoulder.

Whittier Bros., Drewsey, 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 Y S on the right shoulder.