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Buy advertising space because rates are low—generally the circulation is a sight lower. Circulation determines the value of advertising; there is no other standard. The Gazette is willing to abide by it.

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.  
**Heppner Gazette.**

CIRCULATION MAKES  
The Paper. Without it advertisers get nothing for their money. The Gazette, with one exception, has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Oregon. Therefore it ranks high as an advertising medium.

TENTH YEAR HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892. NO. 515.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.  
PUBLISHED  
Tuesdays and Fridays  
—BY—  
THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
ALVAH W. PATTERSON, Bus. Manager.  
OTIS PATTERSON, Editor.  
\$4.00 per year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1.00 for three months in advance.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

The "GAZETTE" of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same company every Friday morning. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. For advertising rates address OTIS PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's Advertising Agency, 64 and 66 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

J. C. GENTLAND, SECRETARY OF THE Oregon Press Association, 25 1/2 Hill Street, between First and Second, Portland, Oregon, is our only agent located in that place. Advertisers should consult him for rates and space in the Gazette.

THE GAZETTE'S AGENTS.

- Wagner, R. A. Hunsaker
- Arlington, Henry Heppner
- Long Creek, The Eagle
- Elsie, Bob Shaw
- Anna's Prairie, Oscar De Vaul
- Matteson, Allen McFerrin
- St. Paul, W. F. Strickland
- Hardman, J. A. Woolery
- Hamilton, Grant Co., Or., Mattie J. Carl
- Four, J. J. Carl
- Prarie City, Or., R. R. McElhenny
- Canyon City, Or., J. F. Partridge
- Pilot Rock, Or., G. F. Skelton
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- Athens, Or., John Edgerton
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- Donut Vernon, Grant Co., Or., Postmaster
- Shelley, Or., Miss Stella Platt
- Fox, Grant Co., Or., J. A. Little
- Eight Mile, Or., Mrs. Andrew Ashbaugh
- Upper John Creek, Or., B. F. Whitte
- Douglas, Or., W. F. Snyder
- Long Rock, Or., R. M. Johnson
- Greenbush, Or., W. H. Wainwright
- London, Or., Herbert Halstead
- Condon, Or., W. B. McAllister

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—LOCAL CARD.

No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 8:20 a. m.  
" " " at Arlington 11:30 a. m.  
" " " at Heppner 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
East bound, main line at Arlington 8:30 p. m. West " " leaves " 4:20 p. m. Night trains are running on same time as before.

HEPPNER-MONUMENT STAGE.  
Stage leaves for Monument daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.  
Arrives—daily, except Monday, at 5:00 P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

- United States Officials
- President, Benjamin Harrison
- Vice-President, Levi F. Brown
- Secretary of State, John Foster
- Secretary of Treasury, Charles Foster
- Secretary of War, Stephen B. Elkins
- Secretary of Navy, William A. Taft
- Postmaster-General, W. H. H. Miller
- Attorney-General, Joseph H. Hooker
- State of Oregon
- Governor, S. Penney
- Secretary of State, G. W. McBride
- Treasurer, E. B. McElroy
- State Public Instruction, E. B. McElroy
- Senators, J. N. Mitchell, J. H. Sherman
- Congressmen, J. H. Sherman, J. H. Sherman
- Prize, Frank O. Baker
- Supreme Judge, W. E. Moore
- State of Oregon
- Seventh Judicial District
- Circuit Judge, W. E. Moore
- Probate Judge, W. E. Moore
- Morrow County Official
- Joint Senator, Henry Blackman
- Representative, John Keithly
- County Judge, Peter Brenner
- Commissioners, Peter Brenner
- Clerk, J. W. Morrow
- Sheriff, J. W. Morrow
- Assessor, R. L. Haw
- Surveyor, R. L. Haw
- School Superintendent, E. S. Saling
- Coroner, T. W. Ayers, Jr.

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.  
Mayor, T. J. Matlock  
Commissioner, O. E. Hargrave, M. Lichtenthal, Otis Patterson, S. P. Garrigus, Thos. Morgan and Frank Gilliam.  
Recorder, J. H. Sherman  
Treasurer, E. G. Roberts  
Marshal, J. W. Morrow

Justice of the Peace, E. J. Hallock  
Constable, J. J. Roberts  
United States Land Officers  
THE DALLES, OR. Register, J. W. Lewis  
T. S. Long  
LA GRANDE, OR. Register, A. Cleaver  
A. C. McMillan

SECRET SOCIETIES.  
Doric Lodge No. 20 R. M. F. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their hall, National Bank building. Seignioring brethren cordially invited to attend. EMIL VORTE, C. C. T. U. AUBREY, E. of H. S. S.

HAWLING POST, No. 11  
G. A. R.  
Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join. T. C. Hoop, 920, W. Main Street, Adjutant, C. C. Commander.

PROFESSIONAL.  
A. A. ROBERTS, Real Estate, Insurance and Collections. Office in Council Chambers, Heppner, Or. writ.

J. N. BROWN, FAS. D. HAMILTON, Attorney at Law.  
Brown & Hamilton  
Practice in all courts of the state. Insurance, real estate, collect on and loan money. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

VALUABLE PRESENT.  
A Year's Subscription to a Popular Agricultural Paper  
GIVEN FREE TO OUR READERS

By a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly agricultural journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to act promptly. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

From Terminal or Interior Points the Northern Pacific RAILROAD!  
Is the line to take  
To all Points East and South.  
It is the Dining Car Route. It runs Through Ventilated Trains every day in the year.  
St. Paul and Chicago  
(No Change of Cars)  
Composed of DINING CARS unsurpassed,  
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS  
Of Latest Equipment  
Tourist Sleeping Cars

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both free and furnished for bodies of first or second-class tickets, and Elegant Day Coaches.  
A Continuous Line connecting with all Lines, affording Direct and Uninterrupted Service.

Pullman Sleeper Reservations can be Secured in advance through any agent of the road.  
THROUGH TICKETS  
To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or  
A. D. CHARLTON,  
Assistant General Passenger Agent,  
No. 121 First St., Cor. Washington,  
PORTLAND OREGON

The Original Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE publishers, we are able to obtain a number of Full Cloth bound copies to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.  
The dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business house. It fills a vacancy and furnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply. Young and old, educated and ignorant, rich and poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year.  
As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state we have secured direct from the publishers the fact, that this is the very work complete in every respect, and containing all the author's life work so far employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 80,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth half morocco and silver.

Until further notice we will furnish this valuable Dictionary—  
First—To any new subscriber.  
Second—To any renewal subscriber.  
Third—To any subscriber now in arrears who pays up and one year in advance, at the following prices:—  
Full Cloth bound, gilt side and back stamps, marbled edges, \$1.00.  
Half Morocco, bound, gilt side and back stamps, marbled edges, \$1.50.  
Full Sheep bound, leather label, marbled edges, \$2.00.  
Fifty cents added in all cases for expressage to Heppner.

As the publishers limit the time and number of books they will furnish at the low prices, we advise all who desire to avail themselves of this great opportunity to attend to it at once.

FREE TO THE AFFLICTED.  
All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and the many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY, 1129 1/2 Market Street, San Francisco, California. 465-1y.

That Your Hair may retain its youthful color, fullness, and beauty, dress it daily with Ayer's Hair Vigor  
It cleanses the scalp, cures humors, and stimulates a new growth of hair.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

Real Merit  
THE PATENTED AND REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE MANUFACTURERS.  
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR  
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.



Pills for NO!!  
If you take pills it is because you have never tried the S. B. Headache & Live Cure  
It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver and Kidneys, acts as a mild purgative without causing pain or sickness, and does not stop you from eating and working.  
To try it is to become a friend to it  
For sale by Slocum Johnston Drug Co., Heppner

Write for our Manual on Cultivation of the Potato, a 600 page book, plainly illustrated, giving Manufacture, Storage, and Import of all goods manufactured and imported in the United States. We sell only first-class goods. Price, 75 cents. Free of charge. Send 25 cents to pay postage and handling charges. Write to K. A. KURTZ & CO., 121 Queen St., Chicago, Ill.

THE POTATO ROT.  
The potato rot fungus attacks both the foliage and the tuber of the plants, causing in the one case what is called blight of the vines, and in the other what is known as a rot of the tubers. The first appearance of the rot is seen in yellow spots and a powdery substance on their surface. These spots soon turn brown, and finally the whole plant becomes infected and dies. If the leaf spines come in contact with the tubers, or if the fungus reaches them through the stems, rotting of the tubers ensues, provided there is a continuance of warm, moist weather, which seems to be a condition attending the prevalence of the disease. In seasons when the atmosphere is cool the tops are not attacked, and if the soil remains cool the tubers will often escape when the tops are destroyed.

Unfavorable climatic conditions of course cannot be prevented, but it should be remembered that a loose, light soil does not promote the decay like one in which water is held and the air enters with difficulty. Deeply planted potatoes, and then tubers which are covered may more readily contract the disease from the vines. As a rule potatoes should be dug as soon as the vines show that they have been struck by the rot. As an applied preventive some of the experiment stations have reported favorably on spraying the vines three or four times with bordeaux mixture. Used at half strength and with Paris green, beginning with the appearance of the potato bug, it may be able to serve two purposes. Early planting and early harvesting are also in the line of safety against the potato rot.

Late Turkeys.  
A correspondent in the American Agriculturist says concerning late turkeys:—  
In the last fifteen years I have owned several turkey hens that have, while taking care of the first early brood, laid eggs, and then the second brood toward the latter part of summer. I think vigorous hens will often do so if allowed to sit early. It makes the young turkeys rather late, but with good quarters and good care they can be sold in February, as they will then be five or six months old, taking into account the higher prices to be obtained at that season, will generally bring more than the early ones marketed before the Christmas holidays. If from lack of proper care they are not salable in February, they can be kept over, and make plump, heavy birds for the early winter market. Some of the heaviest and most salable turkeys that I have ever sent to market have been such late broods, wintered over without extra care. Such birds will always be in demand by every buyer who wants a Thanksgiving or Christmas roast, you may be sure; and the gobblers will not be overlooked.

Asparagus for Market.  
Market gardeners appreciate the advantages of rubber bands when bunching asparagus for market. Professor Greene, of the Ohio experiment station, set the fashion, and a favorite way with him last season was to slip a rubber band over an ordinary coffee cup, holding it near the top of the cup. Then the cup is filled with the asparagus to be bunched, thrusting the heads of the spears downward into the cup. When the cup is full the rubber band is pulled over the top of the cup upon the asparagus, the bunch removed from the cup and another band slipped over the bunch near the top. This makes a bunch of about the right size and leaves the top of the bunch nicely rounded. All that remains to be done is to square the tubs with a sharp knife.

Dr. Gregg's ELECTRIC BELTS And Appliances.  
and system of home treatment will cure you.  
No medical or other mode of electric treatment can all compare with the Thompson or women who suffer for years with complaint peculiar to sex, have been completely and permanently restored to health. Cases have also been cured.  
Electric treatment for diseases suggested, properly applied, is perfect and has no equal. The Gregg Electric Belt and Appliances are the only ones in existence that apply perfect mode of application.  
The Gregg Electric Foot Warmer, price \$1.00, keeps the feet warm and dry and is the only genuine Electric Foot Warmer.  
People who have paid what has been done for them in a way that will convince you. Complete catalogue of testimonials, prices, etc., on application.

BIG INDUCEMENTS TO GOOD AGENTS.  
THE GREGG ELECTRIC CURE CO  
501 Inter Ocean Building, Chicago, Ill.

Morning Noon Night  
Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.  
Hires' Beer  
delicious, sparkling, appetizing.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind of "just as good" beer. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

FARM FIELD GARDEN  
LATE CABBAGES.  
Hints Concerning Transplanting from Seedbed to Open Field.  
Late cabbages are such as mature during the months of September, October and November, the seed for which is sown in the open ground in May or June. As the ground used for late cabbage only yields one crop, unless manure is cheap and abundant, it will not often pay to use it in the preparation required for early cabbages. It is usual to manure in the hill, as is done for early crops, if with stable manure, but when that is not attainable, some concentrated fertilizer, such as bone dust or guano should be used, giving a good handful for each hill, but being careful of course to mix it well with the soil for about nine or ten inches deep and wide. In this way about 300 pounds per acre will be needed, when 6,000 or 7,000 plants are sown on an acre. In our practice we find nothing better than pure bone dust and guano mixed together.

In transplanting cabbages from the seedbed to the open field in summer, the work is usually done in a dry and hot season—end of June or July—and here again we give the oft repeated warning of the absolute necessity of having every plant properly firm. If the planting is well done, but it is often not well done, and an assurance of safety it is always best to turn back on the rows after planting and press alongside of each plant with the foot. This is quickly done, and besides it rests the planter, so that he can start on the next row with greater vigor.

The cultivation of late cabbages is in all respects similar to that of early, except as it is usually planted alone; the work of cultivation is done entirely by the horse cultivator, the rows and plants in the rows being, according to the kind, from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. There are a great number of kinds offered in the different seed lists, but experienced cultivators confine themselves to but very few kinds, says Henderson in his Gardening for Profit, from which the foregoing cultural notes were gleaned.

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SWARMING.  
A Wisconsin Woman Expresses Her Views on Having Bees.  
When hot weather comes on, a thriving hive will begin to "hang out," as it is called; that is, the bees gather in clusters on the outside of the hive. After this a swarm may be looked for at any favorable time. The bees are not apt to come out when the wind blows hard or in cloudy weather. Between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. is the usual time. Bees have many singular freaks, not always the same, but varying in their ways. Sometimes they will alight on the highest limbs of a tree. Two years ago several swarms all alighted on currant bushes; then they were harder to live, because they have to be gathered with a large wing or brush broom on a dust pan and then emptied into the hive. A medium sized cherry or apple tree is the most convenient, where the swarm may be reached with a stepladder. When put on their stands in the spring the bees should be placed with a view to some near and convenient trees, where they will naturally cluster. Some have had good results by planting a mullein stalk with its black top resembling somewhat a swarm of bees lighted together, and bees have considerably used these.

Sometimes bees are notional about the hive in which they are put, and will soon vacate it. If they are contented with their quarters they will at once go to work cleaning out the hive if it seems to them to need it. Last year a hive came off and I did not appear to take any notice of it, and scattered through the air as if demoralized. The queen was found, having fallen in the grass. One of her wings was clipped as an experiment, and she was returned to the hive; but as she seemed restless the beekeeper made a little cage of wire netting, put the queen inside and hung the cage in the top of the hive on one of the cross pieces. In five minutes every bee belonging to the swarm gathered in the hive and made no further movement to the queen, but they were very quiet afterward the top was taken off to see the result, and the bees were making combs as if nothing had happened and had made a little alley up to the queen's cage by which they could get to the queen and feed her through the wires or rather between them. In the course of a month the queen was liberated and all went well with them afterward.

Watching for young swarms becomes very monotonous when they are taken about making their appearance, unless some one of the family has the time to give to it. If well attended to bees will double and often more, to in numbers in the same season, besides supplying the table with one of the greatest luxuries, unadulterated honey. On a hot day before bees are shaken into a hive it ought to be well wet on the inside with cold water and a little salt or sugar dissolved in the water.

Mildew of the Gooseberry.  
The claim has been generally made, and as generally accepted as correct, that our native varieties of the gooseberry are mildew proof, but according to a bulletin from the Michigan experiment station, when applied to the plant in open culture, it must certainly be taken with grave exceptions, since even the Houghton, which most nearly approaches the native type, rarely, in open exposure, wholly escapes a partial loss of foliage from mildew; while Smith and Downing, with such exposure, very generally in midsummer lose all save a few of the terminal leaves of each shoot. True, says the authority mentioned, these two varieties, usually called natives, may from certain of their peculiarities, not naturally be supposed to possess a strain of foreign blood. By this as it may, they certainly are too English in this particular.

Sweet Potatoes.  
The best soil for the sweet potato is a warm, well drained one of medium fertility. Rich soil is liable to produce too rank a growth of vines and the consequent development of tubers too small for use. A plan followed by some of our progressive farmers is that of scattering a special potato fertilizer in the furrows at the rate of 800 pounds or more per acre. The cultivation consists in keeping the soil free from weeds and occasionally lifting the vines to detach them from the ground where they have begun to strike root between the rows and hills.

Chrysanthemum Show.  
The New York Florists' club holds the annual chrysanthemum show at 1892 at Madison Square garden during the week beginning Nov. 1. J. V. Gottschalk, whose office is at the garden, is the one to whom applications for space may be made. The premiums offered amount to nearly \$8,000 for exhibits of chrysanthemums, palms, foliage plants, roses, carnations, violets, magnolias, lilies of the valley and miscellaneous plants.

Agricultural Notes.  
Cotton has been ginned by electricity at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, at Auburn.  
The mesquite bean, that grows rank in Mexico and Texas, when brewed and ground, it is said, resembles as a genuine Java, which it masquerades in appearance and odor.  
The majority of beekeepers use full sheets of comb foundation in the sections. Only thin sheets, made especially for that purpose, should be used for comb honey, says The American Bee Journal.

It has been demonstrated at the Kansas station that when a high quality of fodder is required farmers must grow the fodder or ensilage crop by itself and keep it distinct from the crop grown for grain.

The furnishing of grass seed for city and town lawns and plots is a flourishing industry among a certain class of farmers in the vicinity of New York and other large cities.

Thinning tree fruits is now practiced by our best fruit growers. Better fruit and more money is the result.

THE DAIRY  
THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.  
Preparations That Are Always Made by Good Dairywomen.  
The following are essentials of preparation: If the milk can be old and corroded with rust, buy a new one for the use of milk, and cover the rusty one in which to draw back whey from the factory. The iron eroded from the old can may make a good tonic for the pig's swill, but such a tonic is not needed in butter and cheese.

Where do you generally store your whey at the farm for pig feeding? You probably do not consider it of much value anyway, and so dump it into an old swill barrel that soon becomes rankly sour. Well as nutritious as a grain mixture, but what nutrient there is remember costs you nothing but the labor involved in preserving, and it is worth saving.

In dairy sections it has been time and again proved that swine could be kept in flourishingly growing order on whey alone with a limited grass pasture, but the whey, understood, did not have its nutritive quality destroyed by an intense acidity. Now, when you have time, fix a well heaped barrel or cask just inside of the pigsty and with edge over the trough. A common wooden funnel should be placed at the bottom of the barrel, with nozzle over the trough but protected from the reach of the swine.

An open trough should lead from the top of the barrel through the wall to the outside of the sty. In coming from the factory with whey you have simply to stop at the side of the sty and dump the whey into the trough, whence it flows into the barrel. By the use of the funnel in drawing the whey off into the trough as needed you dispense with stop pails. It is vital that the barrel and troughs do not become sour and filthy, to prevent which they should be rinsed out every day, with a scrub of hot water.

By the way, how clean do you keep your cows' udders and how closely do you strain your milk in the spring? Generally a dairyman who is careless about allowing filth and excrement to drop into the milk is indifferent about straining it out. All milk, however, should be strained very closely, whether you think that there is any filth in it or not.

The farmers who keep their cows most closely bred are the ones who use the most thorough with the use of such a strainer as most through their milk before serving even common chickens, before ever drawing your milk from off the farm. If it requires preparation to do this make it now.—Cor. American Cultivator.

Operating the Box Churn.  
The box churn used in creameries gives the cream four falls or conclusions to each revolution. The length of time required for a churning shows that the striking force is weak, or the butter would come sooner. The force is weakened by inattention to details.  
The cream revolves too slowly, the cream merely slides along the bottom—the churn quietly glides around under the cream, causing little disturbance. If the churn revolves too fast the centrifugal force developed throws the cream against the entire inner circumference of the churn and it does not fall in ruts around. The churn should be speeded so as to give the greatest "thud" to the cream. This causes coagulation, impacts the butter globules, and if the temperature is right they adhere.

The amount of cream in the churn has something to do with the work. A churn speeded so as to do the best work when one-third full of cream, will not do so well if fuller. The cream has less fall and that to the center of the churn is not impelled forward with the motion of the churn, it tends to stay in the middle and the cream near the outside revolves around it and falls against it instead of falling to the bottom of the churn. Some cream strikes the bottom, but a large share of it is arrested by the mass of cream. The temptation to fill the churn too full must be religiously resisted, and the speed of the churn must be carefully regulated to do through work.—Hoard's Dairyman.

If a delivers 6,000 pounds of milk to the creamery in thirty days, containing 200 pounds of butter fat and 8 delivers 12,000 pounds of milk during the same time, containing 450 pounds of butter fat, what do honor, truth and justice require in the apportionment of dividends.—Hoard's Dairyman.

If, in spite of the best care and treatment a milk cow persistently declines in health and flesh, it is a sign she has some ailment and her milk is unfit for use.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.  
Its Owner Considers It First Class for the Money Expended.  
I send a description of a desirable and comparatively cheap poultry house, that I think covers all the requisites for keeping a flock of fowls in health and thrift all the year around.

The building is 18 feet wide by 36 feet long, with shed roof 9 feet high in front, sloping to 6 feet in rear. To suit my surroundings, it faces nearly west; has a door in the center with a half window over it, and a window on each side of the door. There is also a window on the south end and a window in the rear of the center of the building. From the door a passage of half goes across the building, leaving a room on each side for the roosting and laying room. Between the hall and the roosting rooms are the nest boxes, which form the base of the partitions.

For roosts I prefer 2 by 4 studs—the 4-inch side up, and edges rounded. Below each roost is a board 15 inches wide to catch the droppings. The bottoms of the nest boxes are on a level with the sills; in fact, the ends rest upon the sills and a block in the center prevents sagging. Above the nest boxes are lath partitions, with sliding doors permitting access to the roosting rooms when desirable; but the eggs being gathered from the passage, this is only necessary when the room requires cleaning.

The nest boxes are 8 feet long, 14 inches wide and 18 inches deep, divided into seven nests. A board 8 inches wide is nailed along each side of the box, even with the bottom, and thus leaving an opening 10 by 12 inches at the top of each side of every nest. If intended for the smaller breeds the boxes may be divided for eight nests. When the hens are all laying, sliding doors close the openings on the side toward the passage. When one is to be set, by simply transferring the sliding door to the opposite side of the nest the hen is at once shut out from all interference of the other hens, a matter of the utmost importance in successful hatching. I am raising only two breeds of fowls, but a house constructed upon this plan is capable of being lengthened and similarly divided to accommodate any number of varieties which may be desired.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Kitty Wilkins on Horse Breeding.  
"Our ranch," Miss Wilkins went on in answer to a question, "is in Owyhee county, and we have on it, after this season's sales, about 2,500 head of horses and 1,500 of cattle. No, our horses have no Mustang blood in them, but are descended from Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, with occasionally some trotting blood and American mares brought from the east. We breed first for size and strength and the lung power that we think cannot be produced except by range breeding at a considerable altitude.

"Our ranch is at a height of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and our horses are never housed or fed until we herd them up to send them east. By actual measurement I have found them in the stock yards to be considerably larger than other western horses, and we haven't an animal in our herd that is in any way, nor are we ever troubled with any of the usual ailments of horses."

Miss Wilkins has not been satisfied with studying the horse of the present, but has delved into geological records, and can tell you about the five foot and three foot horses, no bigger than sheep, that roamed the plains of Idaho ages and ages ago, as to whether she can expound the superiority of open air breeding to the nursery practice of most stock farms.

"Of course," she admitted, "the baby treatment is all right if you merely want to produce phenomenal and fancy priced trotters and race horses that are good for nothing else. But if you want a thoroughly sound and hardy stock with the lung power that is one of the essentials of all round usefulness, then the range system is the only one to employ."  
—New York Herald.

Interesting Reading.  
The following, from the fifth annual report of the New York dairy commissioner, shows some ways that are dark and tricks that are mean.

In the preparation of milk at creameries for the market of the consumer it is well known that the proprietors use a r